

AWFUL TRAGEDY

Two Theatrical Men Shot by Hotel Proprietor.

ONE OF THEM KILLED.

And the Other Badly Wounded. Two Members of "Nothing But Money"

Company Rescued Conduct of a Gaffney Hotel Men,

Who Shot Both.

A dispatch to The State from Gaffney says the usual quiet of the city was disturbed about 8:45 o'clock Friday evening by the report of a revolver three times in quick succession, followed quickly by the screams of women crying "murder." The police responded to the call from the Piedmont inn, conducted by Hester Brothers. As they went in, a man came out calling for a doctor.

Investigation showed that George Hasty, one of the proprietors, had shot and instantly killed Mr. Milan Bennett, musical director of "Nothing But Money" company, which showed there Thursday night, and possibly mortally wounded Mr. Abbott Davidson, the comedian and star performer. It was Mr. Davidson who came down the steps calling for a doctor. The sheriff and police officers arrested Hasty and lodged him in jail. The coroner was notified and empaneled a jury. The jury was taken to the hotel where the dead body was viewed and the adjourned to meet at the court house at 1:30 where the testimony was heard. The following is the testimony as given by the witnesses:

THE LADY'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Verne Sheridan testified that after coming back from the theatre she and Mr. Bennett had a little lunch in her room after which Mr. Bennett left, locking her windows securely before telling her good night, as he heard how Miss Bishop had been annoyed by a man early in the afternoon. Soon after Mr. Bennett left she heard some one at the door. She did not say anything. In a moment he went out on the veranda and attempted to get in her window, which she opened on the veranda. Falling there, he came back to the door and attempted to break it in by putting his weight against it. He then climbed up to the transom and attempted to look in by striking a match. She recognized George Hasty. She then called Mr. Bennett, and Hasty dropped down from the transom.

She opened the door and called Mr. Bennett again. Mr. Bennett came but could find no one. He then told her to go to bed and he would sit in the room and write music. She objected to this, but he would not hear to leaving her alone. So she sat there until 4 o'clock Friday morning, when he went to his room for a comforter, which he wrapped around him, sleeping on the foot of the bed till 7. He left her then, telling that he would call her in time to catch the train. At 8 he called her and went to the postoffice, telling the negro boy to make her a fire. The negro came to the door and she told him to wait a few minutes till she could let him in. In a moment or two George Hasty knocked at the door and asked her if she had fire, when she told him that she did not have any, nor did she want any. She then shut the door. When Mr. Bennett came back she told him of the occurrence as they went to breakfast. Soon Hasty came in from the kitchen and was pointed out to Mr. Bennett.

The young lady begged Mr. Bennett not to bother with it, not to have a fuss. He said he would speak to him about it in a moment. He then went to Hasty and said something to him in a low tone. Hasty began at once to deny whatever Mr. Bennett had said. When Bennett turned to her and asked if he was the man, being told positively that he was, Bennett said, "I do not wish to cause any trouble, but just wish to tell you that any man who will look over the transom of a lady's sleeping apartments does not conform with my ideas of a gentleman."

The young lady then told Mr. Bennett not to let him alone, if he was low enough to do the trick, he was low enough to deny it. Mr. Bennett started to walk away, when Mr. Hasty asked him in the hall. When they went out Miss Bishop came in and asked what the trouble was. When Miss Sheridan told her of the occurrence, she said, "That's the man who insulted me Tuesday afternoon." At that Mr. Davidson, who was sitting at the table jumped up and took his glasses off, saying to Miss Bishop, "Is that the fellow?" Miss Bishop told him he was, but asked him not to have any row with him. She tried to hold him back, but he would go; he went out and said "You are the same fellow" and struck him.

THE SHOOTING

Immediately Hasty shot twice at Mr. Davidson, one ball taking effect in his side and the other grazing Mr. Davidson's arm. Hasty jerked loose and shot Mr. Bennett through the heart. Mr. Bennett threw his arms across his body, ran down the hall, and in a moment fell dead.

MISS BISHOP'S ACCOUNT.

Miss May Bishop testified that at 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon while sitting in her room, which had a window opposite Mr. Davidson's room, Hasty came in there to get some cards he had left. In a moment or two he came back and then came a third time. The third time he came to her window she asked him what he wanted. When he asked her if she did not want a drink, she told him she never drank. He talked with her a moment and then insulted her. She told Mr. Davidson of it. The rest of her testimony was about the same as that of Miss Sheridan.

THE BROTHER'S STORY.

Will Hasty, a brother of the proprietor was sworn and testified that Mr. Bennett told him to have a fire built for Miss Sheridan and that he sent his brother George to build it. He was in the kitchen when he sent George out, that he stayed there a few minutes and then went into the hall. As he went through the dining room he saw Miss Sheridan, Miss Bishop and Mr. Davidson in the hall and saw Mr. Bennett and George talking. Just then Mr. Davidson brushed by him and went to George and grabbed hold of him with his left hand, at the same time striking him with his right. George stumbled when he was struck and Mr. Bennett caught hold of him. Quick as a flash he could tell it, George shot Mr. Davidson. He testified that he saw Mr. Davidson with something bright in his hand. He also exhibited a pen knife he found after the body was taken up six hours after the shooting.

Dr. Nesbitt testified as to the cause of death and the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts. The affair is greatly regretted by the people of the town, who have rendered every assistance possible. Mr. Davidson is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias and is not among strangers.

DAVIDSON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Davidson was able to make the following statement:

"State of South Carolina, Cherokee county. Statement of George Abbott Davidson:

"Mr. Bennett, Miss Sheridan, Miss Bishop and myself were in the dining room at the Piedmont inn and a man came in about my height (I am about six feet high) smooth face, slender. Miss Sheridan says that there's the man who tried to climb over my transom." Said it in a low tone to Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett walked over to him and said, "You owe that lady an apology, you insulted her, you tried to climb in the transom, you rapped on the door, said you were the porter, and asked if she wanted a fire built," and said that was no way for a gentleman to act and you owe her an apology." This fellow said, "I am not afraid of any man alive and if she says I did that, she lies." Said, "Come out in the hallway and I will tell you how it happened." Then he went out with Mr. Bennett into the hall. After they got into the hall, Miss Bishop said, "That is the man who tried to get into my room yesterday afternoon I walked into the hall as this fellow was saying, 'She is a liar.' I said, 'No, she is not and you tried to get in the other lady's room yesterday afternoon,' meaning Miss Bishop. He said, 'No, I didn't.' I said 'You lie, you did.'"

"He pulled out a revolver and started to shoot and I grabbed his arm and then he broke away and shot some more and I grabbed his arm again. This was the flash. He shot Mr. Bennett. When he first shot, he shot me, hitting me on the right side of the stomach. I grabbed his arm, he broke away and shot Mr. Bennett. He then fell over on his face and I grabbed his arm again. A pistol came in then and I stepped over Bennett and ran out for a doctor and came out here (Commercial hotel)."

Signed, G. O. Abbott Davidson.

An autopsy was performed Friday night upon the body of Mr. Milan Bennett and the bullet reported above as entering the heart or near it was located. Had entered between seventh and eighth ribs, penetrating the heart causing almost instant death. It has been decided that two shots struck Mr. Davidson, the wounded man, only one, however, taking effect, the other lodging in the clothing, although passing through the coat and vest. Mr. Davidson is resting easy. Bennett lived in Boston and Davidson in Chicago.

Judge Gary's Help-up.

The Columbia Record says: Will A. Teague, a white man, was arrested last night in the mill village by Officer Knox, on a warrant sworn out by H. W. and J. J. Holloway, on the charge of robbing Judge Ernest Gary some time ago. It will be recalled that some time ago Teague was arrested for participating in a cutting affair and at the time the police suspected him of complicity in this hold-up. A chain found in his room since was shown Judge Gary, but it could not be identified and he was not held on this charge. Teague claims that Will Meete, another white man now in jail on the charge of robbing a drunker man, knows something of the hold up.

Changed His Mind.

The prominence of M. S. Corey, who is seeking a divorce from the head of the Steel Trust, recalls the curious "suicide" of her father. Worrying over money matters he hired a man for \$5 to shoot him. The man tied him to a tree, but at sight of the gun Corey weakened and gave him \$10 not to be shot. A few days later he killed himself.

SOILED LINEN

Of the Democratic Party Washed in Public by Democrats.

AMUSE REPUBLICANS.

Williams, Lamar and Shackelford Do the Scrubbing. The Minority Leader

10 or 15 Men Remained Mr. Lamar That

No Insulting Language

Would be Tolerated.

A dispatch from Washington says the washing of Democratic linen for the amusement of Republicans as Mr. Williams, the minority leader put it Monday, occupied the attention of the house for more than four hours Wednesday. The result accomplished was a deft throw at the minority leader by Representative Lamar of Florida and another by Representative Shackelford of Missouri. The complaint of both resulted from the failure of Mr. Williams to recommend their reappointment as members of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Both made long speeches in which Mr. Williams' leadership was assailed from many points. Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Lamar at some length and briefly to Mr. Shackelford. His defense was that last session the Democrats on this committee were divided and he deemed it necessary for the good of the party and the country that a united minority report should be made on the subject of railroad rate legislation.

Speaking of the leadership of Mr. Williams, Mr. Lamar said he would recognize him as the party leader but not personally, "until he relieves me of an unjust charge on his part."

He stated that he did not agree with Mr. Williams that Republicans would enjoy personalities between Democrats. Emphasizing this he referred to the personal debate of last session between Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) and Mr. Hearst (N. Y.) At that time, he charged, the minority leader had made no objection to the procedure.

Mr. Lamar reverted to the great importance of railroad rate legislation and reviewed the action of the house at the last session which included voting down the Dacey bill, proposed by the minority. The Dacey bill, he said, had first been adopted by a Democratic caucus. The bill then contained two sections. The committee added five more sections.

Even after these sections had been added, he still thought and said, he was forced to think the Dacey bill superior. The minority leader, he said, was forced to amend the Dacey bill on the floor of the house or see it go out to the country in an imperfect condition. If that caucus was binding then he challenged the minority leader to deny the fact no one could have amended it. He conceded that the minority leader should have power to make committee removals as well as appointments, but he must exercise that power in the face of moral obligation and reasonableness. He reviewed the fact that he had voted for Mr. Williams as leader, and sustained him when his party turned him down on the Miles amendment.

Mr. Lamar concluded with the statement that he considered his removal from the commerce committee not absolutely untenable and as a person upon his private character. He recited the reading of correspondence on the matter between himself and Mr. Williams.

Mr. Lamar said it had gone to the country through the press that the minority leader would not tolerate followers of Mr. Hearst.

He admitted that he felt friendly toward Mr. Hearst and regarded his bill a good one. He then charged Mr. Williams with contributing more in one minute to Democratic inharmonies than he (Mr. Lamar) had in a year. He admitted that on Monday he was in the heat of anger and glad that he had been stopped. However, his personal friendship for Mr. Williams had ceased.

Mr. Williams was at once recognized to reply. "I am," he said, "about to perform a very unpleasant duty and the wisdom of which I have serious doubts. The gentlemen takes himself too seriously. He thinks he can make a national issue out of a committee assignment but he can't do it. He thinks he was removed but he was not. There was no committee. Mr. Williams asked if he would not have been lacking in moral courage and in every essential of a floor leader if he had made up a minority membership of the committee which he divided four to two on the question of railroad rates."

"My brother would have gone off that committee under the same circumstances," said Mr. Williams, and he added that had the Hearst bill received the minority support in committee he would have supported it in caucus.

Comparing Mr. Lamar to his "great uncle, L. Q. C. Lamar," Mr. Williams said the latter possessed "superb egotism but he also possessed to consecrate it a superior intellect."

The conversation to the Hearst bill he likened to the conversion of Saul on his way to Damascus. It was in spirit. Long applause followed the statement of Mr. Williams that he should ignore the personalities of Mr.

Lamar. Applause again followed Mr. Williams when he had not allowed personalities to influence his transaction of public business. And what he had done, he said, had been approved by "almost the unanimous opinion of members of the minority side of the house" (Applause.) He referred to the committee appointments of Mr. Hearst—labor and irrigation of arid lands and admitted he did not love Mr. Hearst, "why should I love a millionaire who owns many newspapers which he seems to be devoting to tearing me down?" he said.

Mr. Williams concluded with expression of regret at the proceedings. Mr. Lamar at once appealed for recognition, as did Mr. Shackelford. Mr. Lamar was recognized for 15 minutes. He spoke with feeling and charged that the minority leader had called the rate caucus of last session because he was angry at being turned down by his colleagues on the Miles amendment. "It was not a caucus, it was a gold brick," he said.

"Mr. Williams cautioned Mr. Lamar 'to prevent unpleasantness from happening,' saying 'the gentleman is not permitted to use insulting language on the floor of this house.'"

Mr. Lamar referred to a letter of criticism of Mr. Hearst by Mr. Williams. The latter denied the criticism. Mr. Shackelford was recognized and reviewed the history of rate legislation.

Mr. Shackelford said he was glad to see President Roosevelt in his message had "come around to the Hearst bill."

He inveighed against "bosses" and "boss rule."

Mr. Williams said he had had enough and did not desire to reply. The past had gone. He looked to the future and believed that this year there would be found six Democrats on a committee which would agree. He was tired of discord. "We are represented now in all the funny papers of the country as a donkey."

"The trouble is," he continued turning to the Republican side of the chamber, "that the people of the country are tired of you and afraid of you and it is partially on account of such things as happened here this morning that it is afraid of us." The Democratic party, Mr. Williams said would vote for a Republican rate bill if it contained power to name a substitute rate to put and keep it in force and to regulate private car lines and other abuses.

The house adjourned until Wednesday.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

The Officers Elected for the ensuing Year at Charleston.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Masonic grand lodge. Grand master, F. E. Harrison, Abbeville; deputy grand master, J. L. Mohle, Darlington; senior grand wardens, James R. Johnson, Charleston; junior grand wardens, Geo. S. Mower, Newberry; grand treasurer, Zimmerman Davis, Charleston; grand secretary, Charles S. Inglesby, Columbia; grand chaplain, W. P. Smith, Spartanburg; senior grand deacons, J. P. Duckett, Anderson, and F. L. Morrow, Abbeville; junior grand deacons, M. H. Sandifer, Rock Hill, and C. H. Roper, Laurens; grand stewards, W. Rodgers, Darlington, and J. W. Roberts, Greenville; grand marshals, John Kennerly, Ockeebury; grand pursuivant, W. T. Williams, Lancaster; grand tiler, W. A. Winkler, Charleston; district deputy grand masters, W. G. Mazzyk, Charleston; S. B. Rodgers, Beaufort; R. A. Gyles Blackville; W. A. Gyles, Graniteville; B. E. Nicholson, Edgefield; R. A. Cooper, Laurens; B. F. Shirley, Roberts; J. H. Bryan, Newry; A. S. Rowell, Piedmont; B. B. Bishop, Ison; G. Y. Hunter, Prosperity; L. C. Harrison, Lancaster; J. E. McDonald, Winnsboro; W. O. Davis, Manning; J. Harleston Road, Georgetown; W. E. James, Darlington; J. C. Sellers, Latta; W. L. Glaze, Orangeburg. The delegates and officers of the grand lodge were given a harbor excursion and oyster roast at the Isle of Palms and otherwise entertained by the Charleston and Mount Pleasant Masons. "The 15 Fellows of the Craft" met Wednesday. A number of officers of the grand lodge were guests at the dinner served at the Charleston hotel.

Shot at the Sultan.

One of the chief officers of the Albanian bodyguard of Abdul Hamid, Sultan, has arrived at Geneva, Switzerland, as a fugitive from Constantinople. He says a serious affair occurred several nights ago in the palace between members of the bodyguard. The sultan rushed to the scene and someone in the crowd fired at the sultan, but the bullet was deflected from the body by a coat of mail which he always wears. The sultan at once returned to his rooms and threatened punishment of all officers. The officer who reached here says he fled immediately after the scene was enacted, and he does not know what became of the other men.

Tobacco Men Fight

The tobacco factory at Elkhart, Ind., owned by Mrs. M. B. Penney and operated by the American Snuff company, was blown up by dynamite early Tuesday morning. There was no loss of life, but the damage to the factory is complete. There was no insurance on the plant as the insurance company had only a few days ago cancelled the policy, owing to the excitement occasioned in this locality by the tactics of some tobacco growers. The force of the explosion was felt for a long distance. Several houses in the vicinity were damaged as was the depot.

HE RESIGNED.

General Gobin's Visit to Augusta, Ga., Recalls Chivalry of

A FEDERAL OFFICER.

Captain E. D. Smythe, Who Was Court-

martialled Because He Resigned

Rather Than Persecute De-

fenceless Women and

Children.

Apropos the coming visit to the city of General J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, as announced in Wednesday morning's issue of The Chronicle, and his presence in the state last week, a reporter Wednesday chanced upon a bit of by-history of the civil war, hitherto unpublished, that merits attention because of the interesting and unusual story of the refusal of an officer of a victorious army to participate in a cruel oppression of a conquered people.

Peculiar local interest is given the incident by reason of the fact that the federal officer who took this manly and courageous stand, in the face of almost certain disgrace and punishment has for a score or more years been an honored resident of Augusta and is no less a personage than the popular postmaster, Captain E. D. Smythe. This is a bit of Captain Smythe's record that is not generally known to his many friends.

It will be remembered that General Gobin commanded the Pennsylvania regiment that was a member of the corps stationed here during the Spanish-American war. While at Camp McKenzie Col. Gobin was elected to an important state office and is at present lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. He is a past commander of the G. A. R., and also had charge of the state troops during the great anti-Charcoal strike in Pennsylvania a few years ago.

While here General Gobin had a number of fast friends among whom was Captain Smythe. But they had become acquainted long before that period. Their friendship was formed during the bloody strife that has been so aptly termed "the time that tried men's souls." And they came to know each other is a peculiar capacity that served to impress itself upon them more than the ordinary intercourse between young officers fighting in the same army would have done, as we brought out by general Gobin himself, when Captain Smythe chanced to meet him in Atlanta the other day, while he was in Georgia as a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to Andersonville.

"Boys," said General Gobin, gripping both of Capt. Smythe's hands in a grasp of good fellowship, "look at old Smythe here. To see us now you would never think that we once occupied the respective positions of defendant and prosecutor, but it is true, as he will himself affirm. He was once court-martialled and I acted as judge-advocate. However, he got through all right and ought to be proud of the experience which, I may say at this distance from the trying times of the sixties, but served to emphasize and perpetuate a noble stand taken by him for the principles of humanity that should merit for him the esteem of all Southern people and brave men everywhere."

This trial referred to here by General Gobin was one of the most memorable experiences in Captain Smythe's career. While commander of Company G, 90th New York Volunteers, he was stationed with his regiment at Key West, Fla., during the winter and spring of 1863. It was there that the whole affair occurred and Capt. Smythe still preserves and cherishes all the papers in connection with it, some of which are now sadly tattered from handling and yellow with age. He has a copy of the whole proceedings as kept in the war office at Washington, the original copy of the charges and specifications in the beautiful and legible handwriting of the clerk, typewriters being then unknown, which was served upon him, and of a handbill, remarkable like those of the present day containing the order which was the cause of the whole trouble. In large type it is headed "Attention!" and reads as follows: "Headquarters, Island of Key West, Fla." "U. S. Barracks, Feb. 17th, 1863."

"General Order No. 10: 'In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters, D. P. of the South, the families of all persons (white) residing within the limits of this Command, who have husbands, brothers, or sons in Rebel employment, will hold themselves in readiness to embark on board of the first available transport, for Hilton Head, S. C., with a view of being placed within the rebel lines.'

"The heads of such families will report in person to the Headquarters without delay. Due notice will be given as to the transport and time of sailing."

"By command of
"JOS. MORGAN,
"Col. 90th Reg't. N. Y. Vols.
"Commanding Post."

"W. T. Woolley,
"Lieut. and Post-Adj't."
The harshness of the inhuman order that the families of Confederate sold-

iers be placed within the Confederate lines aroused the indignation of all, even the officers of Col. Morgan's own command, and they held a meeting three days later to discuss the matter. After long consideration it was decided that there was nothing they could do. However, Capt. Smythe's sense of justice would not submit to the proceedings, and with characteristic frankness he declared, "Gentlemen, we did not come South to make war on women and children, but to fight for our country. This is an unholy proceeding that I cannot stand for, and for my part if I can't do anything else I will resign." This he did do and refused to withdraw despite the urging of Col. Morgan, who according had him court-martialled.

General Orders No. 118, dated "War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 24th, 1864," gives an account of the trial. It was during a general court-martial which was convened at Fort Taylor, March 23 1863, Major W. H. Gansler, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presiding. Capt. Smythe was arraigned and tried on three different charges, including five specifications, alleging that he participated in a mutinous meeting, which did not attempt to suppress, which did not inform his commanding officer of, that tendered his resignation at a critical time, and refused to withdraw it when urged.

He was found "not guilty" of all charges and specifications save the first specification of charge three (not withdrawing his resignation when asked by his superior officer), the report on this future being "Guilty except the words 'insist upon its being forwarded at a time when there were apprehensions of a general resistance to the execution of an order from headquarters of the Department of the South.'"

The following is the verdict: "And the court being of the opinion that there was no criminality, does therefore acquit him." Capt. Smythe was later reinstated to his old command. It is interesting to note that as a result of this cruelty Col. Morgan was removed from command of the post. "Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies, Series I, volume 17, page 376," contains a copy of the order and a request for Morgan's removal on account of his inhumanity by Rear Admiral Theodore Bailey, commanding the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron.—Augusta Chronicle.

Negro Child Burned.

The Columbia says State Matilda Carr, a little colored girl six years old, was burned so seriously Monday night that she died Tuesday. The circumstances were such that at first suspicion rested on a negro woman who lives in the same house, but at the coroner's inquest held Wednesday night the facts as brought out indicate that the affair was an accident. The child lived with her father, John Carr, just north of the old race track on E. Madison avenue. She and others were playing in the fire and throwing paper into the flames. In some way her dress caught and before the others could stop her she ran screaming into the field nearby. The burning dress communicated the flames to the broom sedge and it was impossible to rescue the child from the death that enveloped her. She lingered but a short time her body having been charred in places.

Death List of Lakes.

According to figures compiled by the Lake Marine News bureau, the death list on the Great Lakes during the season now closing has been the heaviest of any year since big steel vessels began to be used on the lakes. A total of 215 lives were lost. Of these, 116 were lost during the three great storms of this fall. The remaining 99 were lost by falling overboard and like causes. During the season of 1904 only 49 lives were lost on the Great Lakes, this being the smallest loss on record, and only two of these were due to shipwrecks. Lake Erie, which led the list of dead for a number of years, this season gave place to Lake Superior, where 95 sailors were lost, as compared with 40 for Lake Erie, 38 for Lake Huron, 15 for Lake Michigan, 10 for Lake Ontario, 11 for the Detroit and St. Clair river passage, and 6 for the Soo passage.

Jail Breaking.

Sheriff T. R. Blount Thursday night was overpowered by prisoners in the McIntosh County, Ga., jail awaiting a guard from the State penitentiary and James Hinton escaped. Dick Wilson and Hinton attacked the sheriff and the deputy. The sheriff had to shoot Wilson before he could subdue him and keep him from following Hinton. Another prisoner named Lawson gave the alarm and did not try to escape, but assisted the sheriff. A posse went in pursuit of Hinton, but returned after an unsuccessful search.

Who Killed Him.

The correspondent of the Evening Standard at Varna wires that news received from Novosibirsk, Russia, says that assassination of General Sakagawa was by a blacksmith disguised as a woman. He pretended to be deaf and dumb in order to reach Sakagawa. It is said that after he was captured the assassin was freed by the revolutionists and sent across the frontier toward Novosibirsk.

Four Drowned.

Four persons were drowned in the Montaguella river as the result of the passenger steamer R. Seibte colliding with the towboat John F. Klein, and sinking in fourteen feet of water. All the dead were employed on the steamer as deck hands and were drowned while asleep. The boat carried four teen passengers, but all were gotten to shore safely.

A MOB KILLS

Five Hundred Jews, Being Incited By the Priests

TO THE BLOODY WORK.

The Church Endorsed the Slaughter of

the Poor Helpless People. Sol-

diers Meeting at St. Peters-

burg Demands Strike Set-

tlement.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Russia, says a report of a fresh massacre of Jews, in which over 500 persons were killed, reached here Thursday morning from Turkish Volynia. The massacre was incited by a local priest, who called on the Christians to rise and exterminate the Jews. A great mob attacked all Jewish shops, killing and abusing all Jews that fell into their hands. The few Jews that escaped from the mob are destitute. Following the massacre, the priest, who incited outrage, preached a sermon, in which he praised the awful deed. The local ecclesiastical authorities ordered an account printed and distributed broadcast throughout the country. It is feared the result of this action will be to incite fresh massacres of Jews.

Mutiny has broken out among the soldiers in the city, although it is impossible to say how serious it is. Four regiments have joined in a notice which was sent to workmen, in which they say: "You need not fear the bureaucracy any longer. We are with you and you are resolved to annihilate all reactionaries. If ordered to fire on you we will not do so. We will not spare cartridges, but they will not be directed against you."

The St. Petersburg bureau Thursday sent a deputation to Count Witte to urge him to settle the postal and telegraph strike at once. The delegation told Witte that the government should surrender to all the demands of strikes if that was the only way to end the strike.

The action of the czar in issuing a decree whereby the powers of local provincial governors and greatly widened, is hailed by the revolutionists as a great victory for them. The conferring of such powers, the revolutionists state, is an admission that central government no longer exists in Russia and that the czar is unable longer to direct provincial affairs from St. Petersburg, and accordingly has delegated his powers to local authorities, many of whom are supporters of the revolutionary movement. Revolutionaries declare that by this act the czar has practically dethroned himself everywhere but in St. Petersburg. Russia is no longer a cohesive state, but simply a collection of provinces ruled by a host of little czars with widely divergent views as to how to deal with revolution.

Leaders of the revolutionary movement intend to try to isolate all provincial governors. Revolutionists here have received a letter from Henry Stenlewicz, the Polish author, and 30,000 Poles, in which they declare that Poland has no desire to establish an independent country but wishes to remain in union with Russia. The letter has created an excellent impression. It has been read in numerous meetings where resolutions have been adopted declaring that it is the ambition of the Russian people to work with the Poles for liberty.

Can't Handle Skunk Skins.

A man can not sell polecat skins and deliver the United States mail from the same wagon at the same time without getting in trouble with the Postoffice Department. This was established when Mr. DeGraw, the fourth assistant postmaster general, received a complaint from a farmer living at Little Hooking, Washington county, Ohio, who declares that the rural free delivery carrier who brings his letters and newspapers disposes of polecat skins as a side line. The complainant further says that his letters and newspapers exude a very disagreeable odor as a result of this contact with the skins, and that he thinks the department should make the carrier cut out the side line or resign from the government service. The rules of the department allow a rural carrier to carry on other business, provided it does not interfere with his deliveries, and Mr. DeGraw is trying to figure out whether this is a sufficient "interference."

Fire Victims.

The mixing house, or upper "punching" department, of the Dupont powder mills, located eight miles north of Birmingham, Ala., blew up Wednesday morning and five men met a horrible death. The explosion was heard for 15 miles. The men who were killed were employed in the mixing department, and while in has been the rule not to allow much powder or dynamite in these separate rooms, there was enough to blow the building into smithereens. Parts of the bodies were found in tree tops a quarter of a mile away from the scene of the explosion.

Lynched.

John Green, colored, was lynched by members of his own race near Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, for assaulting a colored girl eight years old. He was taken by them to the scene of his crime and hanged.