

The Democrat

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY FOR OUR DEATH'S GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

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NO. 16

FAMOUS FLAGS.

Captured Banners of the South that Have Been Returned.

ONE OF THIS STATES

Has Most Tragic History of All in the Collection, Being Held in Place by a Pile of Dead South Carolinians at Malvena Hill.

Captured July 1, 1822.

The Washington Star describes some of the Confederate battle flags which have been returned to the Southern States, among them noting the following as of particular interest:

A flag in the collection that has perhaps the most tragic history of all is numbered 32 in the list. It is the battle flag of the famous Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina, and the War Department records show that it was captured at Malvena Hill, near the James River, Va., July 1, 1862, by Sgt. W. J. Whittrick of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Butterfield's brigade. It is recorded that the South Carolina regiment held an advanced position under a withering enfilading fire from the Union forces until nearly all its men had been killed or wounded. When the Union line advanced they found but a hand full of the brave South Carolinians defending the position they had been ordered to hold to the death. These had piled up their own dead as uncanvassed works, behind which they stubbornly resisted the assault of Butterfield's brigade. The flag was found upright, being held in position by a pile of the dead soldiers in gray. A foreign attaché who witnessed the grim work of the Palmetto regiment in South Carolina said it deserved to be recorded among the most gallant achievements of war in the world's history.

Another South Carolina battle flag was captured after desperate resistance at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, at the stone wall in front of the First Maryland Cavalry Division, Ninth Army Corps, by Private Thomas Hare of Company D, Thirtieth New York Volunteers. After capturing the Palmetto colors, Private Hare was shot down by a South Carolina rifleman.

A hand-to-hand struggle resulted at the battle of Five Forks, Va., before the colors of the Sixth South Carolina Volunteers were finally captured from the gigantic Confederate by Capt. J. W. Scott of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and several men on both sides were killed or wounded.

The battle flag of a heroic Sumter Flying Artillery, a famous South Carolina military organization, was captured at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by Sgt. George J. Pitman, of Company C, New York Lincoln Volunteer Cavalry, under Gen. Custor. The flag had been carried throughout the war by the Sumter battery, which at the time of the capture of the colors had been reduced to a bare corporal's guard, in size.

The battle flag of the Tenth Alabama Infantry was captured at the battle of New Market Cross Roads. The original bearer of the colors was killed and a second, who attempted to recover and raise it, was taken prisoner.

A United States flag, stars and stripes, was captured at the same battle from the Eleventh Alabama Regiment. This flag was carried by the Confederates to the death of the United States troops, it is stated.

There are several of the Confederate flags that were found wrapped about the bodies of their bearers, who stripped them from their staves to save them from capture. Two of these are stained by the life blood of the bearers, who were shot while attempting to get away with their emblems. Private John M. Hays, of Company F, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, is credited with the capture of a Confederate battle flag of the stars and bars design at Columbus, Ga., April 15, 1865. It is stated that Private Hays captured the standard of the Georgia Cavalry from the staff and tried to escape, firing his revolver and wounding one man belonging to the Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

A Confederate flag captured by Private Warren Dickson, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-First New York Volunteers, at Sailor's Creek, is inscribed "For Our Artillery and Our Hearts, Savannah Vol. Guards, 1862."

The flag of the Second Georgia Battery, captured by the Third Maryland Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, has twenty-eight bullet holes in it and brought the staff.

A desperate hand-to-hand fight in the trenches, with several casualties on both sides, resulted, before the battle flag of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment was captured at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863.

The colors of the Benjamin Infantry, organized April 14, 1861, in Clayton county, Ga., captured during the Kilpatrick raid on the Macon railroad, bears the inscription "Strike for Your Altars and Your Friends."

Among the colors of famous Confederate organizations in the list is that of the noted Washington Artillery of New Orleans, which was taken a few days before the close of the war; the flag of the "Wigfall Rifles, Jeff Davis"; the battle flag of the Twenty-Second North Carolina Infantry, which was inscribed "Sevier's Infantry, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Ox Hill, Harpers Ferry, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg, Fraziers Farm, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksburg." This was taken at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender, it is said.

The flag of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry is inscribed "G. A. Berberich Patriot." The battle flag of the Fortieth Virginia Regiment is a "Southern Cross." The colors of a Virginia regiment captured at Phillips

are inscribed: "Presented by the ladies of Bath, Va. God protect the right." Another battle flag, a Virginia cavalry standard taken in a charge at Williamsburg, bears the name of the former color bearer, written in his blood after he had been mortally wounded. Another Virginia flag bears the inscription: "Our cause is just; our rights we will maintain." The Confederate garrison flags of "the Citadel of Charleston, S. C.," and that of Fort Moultrie are in the collection of rare relics.

Among the United States colors which were captured by the Confederates and recaptured by the Union forces at the close of the war was the battle flag of the famous Tammany regiment (Forty-second New York Volunteers), which was captured by one of Gen. Hood's Texas, it is said. Also the State colors of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, inscribed "Freedom and Unity"; the regimental flag of the Fourth New Jersey; flag of the "Michigan Volunteers, inscribed: "Michigan daughters to her sons—defend it," captured by a Virginia regiment; flag of the "First Main Infantry; that of the "Excelsior Regiment" of New York; and the Wadsworth Guards of New York, and many others.

AN INSANE MAN

Wanted to Kill Governor Hoeh, of Kansas, on Tuesday.

At Topeka, Kansas, an insane man who gave his name as J. Everest Worthington, whose former place of residence the police have been unable to learn, was captured within a block of the State House, where he said he was going to kill Governor E. W. Hoeh. The man was unarmed, but he is a powerful build and undoubtedly would have handled the Chief Executive roughly had he not been intercepted. The news of the capture was withheld by the police until Wednesday, though the capture was made Tuesday.

Worthington is now in the county jail and will be sent to an asylum. Communication with the man is held by means of written questions, and answers to be made by the doctor in dumb. In answer to a question in regard to what his purpose was with the Governor, Worthington said: "I was inspired by Pyrus, the God of Fire, to come here and kill Governor Hoeh. I have sworn eternal vengeance against all statesmen who prey upon the people, and Governor Hoeh it had not been for his officer who captured me, Governor Hoeh would have been no more, for when I was arrested I was on my way to the Capitol to kill him. One who has risen from obscurity to a high place is the worst of men, and Governor Hoeh is a fool. Therefore, I hate Hoeh."

A Romantic Marriage.

An interesting romance growing out of a university settlement work among the German population on the East Side in New York, was revealed Wednesday when an announcement was made of the engagement of J. G. Phelps Stokes, millionaire and philanthropist, son of Anson Phelps Stokes, to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, formerly of Cleveland, and later a writer on the Jewish Daily News in New York, from which she recently resigned to accept of a clerkship in the university settlement in Eldridge street. Miss Pastor, who is an attractive young woman, has for years been one of the foremost workers for the betterment of the conditions of the poor on East Side, and it is while thus engaged that she met Mr. Stokes, who has always been actively interested in settlement work. Miss Pastor was born in Augustowo, Russia, in 1879.

Too Much Morphine.

Edith Turner, 22 years old, who went from Savannah, Ga., to Norfolk, Va., and had been living under the name of Edith Anderson, died suddenly Wednesday from the effects of morphine. The girl had recently received a telegram announcing the death of a sister in Savannah and Wednesday night swallowed a morphine powder. She was found unconscious in her room Thursday, but physicians recovered her until she could talk. Her recovery seemed certain, but Wednesday night the girl was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. While the doctors were working on her, with seemingly good results, she died.

Refused To Name Commission.

Solicitor Timmerman has refused to recommend and Governor Heyward refused to appoint a commission to examine into the question of the sanity of Marlon Parr, the cotton mill operative who is to hang in Columbia next week, for the murder of Clarence Sweeney, answering a petition which was referred to him. Solicitor Timmerman says that Parr gave no evidence at the trial; insanity; that on the contrary he constructed a very plausible excuse and stoutly denied his guilt until hope was gone, when he freely confessed it, fully substantiating the charge and that inasmuch as not even a prima facie case is made out he must refuse to endorse the petition.

Found a Pot of Gold.

T. A. Ledbetter has dug up a pot containing nearly \$2,000 in gold coin, 20 miles of Mount Pleasant, Tex. The coin is all United States money, except one or two pieces, which are either Spanish or Mexican coins. Years ago an old Indian said that some kind of a treasure had been buried near the spot, and search was made for it at that time, but without success. Several trees near the place had Indian marks on them.

Must Hang.

Mrs. Anna Valentine, who was convicted at Ludlow, N. J., a year ago of the murder of Miss Rosa Salza, was sentenced on Tuesday and will be hanged the 12th day of May, her attempts to get new trial having failed.

WARM WELCOME

Extended President Roosevelt by the Kentucky People.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Gov. Beckham Welcomed Him as the Man to Whom We Look During the Next Four Years to Obliterate All Sectional Differences Between Sections.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says President Roosevelt's welcome to Old Kentucky was typical of the State, and his reference in his speech to the "Confederate States" as "my comrades" and his allusion to the wearers of the grey who bore aloft at the head of the procession of escort the "flag of one united country" greatly pleased those who could hear him. The President was in Louisville but two hours, but not a moment was lost. His reception in the hotel section of the city was formal, as he passed through the business section it was thoroughly demonstrative of good will, and at the speaking stand and on the short drive over the business section it was an assured ovation.

Everywhere the crowds were enthusiastic, and the spirit of the occasion was excellent. The President was greatly pleased at the cordiality of the crowds and was much touched over the presence of the two magnificent souvenirs which he received from the people. These souvenirs were given him a few moments before his train departed for the Southwest. The President was welcomed to Louisville by acting Mayor Paul C. Booth.

The President responded briefly, and was then escorted to his carriage a few steps away, where he was seated with Secretary Loeb, Governor Beckham and Mr. Murray. Preceded by a detail of mounted police and by a mounted civilian escort bearing the President's colors, the President's carriage moved forward, the procession being headed by the mounted men with Gen. John B. Gasselman acting as grand marshal. The President was cheered at frequent intervals by a continuous line of people from the time he left his train until the party reached the business section, where the greeting grew into a popular demonstration. The President's carriages burst into the crowd, his hat often during the drive, but as he neared Broadway he removed his hat and was kept busy bowing from right to left.

Drawn up on Broadway between Third and Fourth streets were the colors of the United States, the Confederate Veterans, two posts of Grand Army men, and the Spanish War Veterans' Associations. Louisville has but a single camp of Confederates but it is a large one, and its members were out in full strength, with Gen. John B. Gasselman in command. As the head of the escorting column moved onto Broadway the citizens moved with the President's colors moved rapidly forward and the representatives of the blue and the gray swung into line, in columns of fours, directly in front of the President's carriage, and acted as his immediate guard of honor for the remainder of the parade.

At Fourth and Broadway about a thousand pupils of the boys' and girls' high schools were backed along the walls and terraced lawns of the Y. M. C. A. Home. Flags waved a welcome to the evident pleasure of the President. His carriage a moment later turned into Fourth street. The retail district was black with people. Every window along Fourth street had its occupants and the roofs of buildings were occupied while the street below was a mass of humanity. The demonstrations on Fourth street were lavish, and the beautiful Government building at Fourth and Chestnut streets, being especially attractive.

The President arrived at the speaker's stand in front of the Court House, at Sixth and Jefferson streets, at 10 A. M. He was introduced in a few words, by Governor Beckham, who said: "Not only the people of Louisville, but the people of all Kentucky rejoice today in the coming among us of the President of this great Republic. Regardless of all political differences we are here to do honor, not only to the Chief Magistrate of this great country, but also to Theodore Roosevelt, the man." (Great applause.)

"We recognize his eminent patriotism, his integrity, his fearlessness, and we all believe him to be a friend of the great common people, throughout this country. We also look forward to him during the next four years as the ruler of this republic, to obliterate the last faint line of sectional differences that may exist in this country. (Applause.) I believe that it is in the power of this great man, who more than any other President since the big brained and big hearted Lincoln, holds the affection and the confidence of the people of this country; I say, I believe it is more in his power than in the power of any other man to establish beyond question the fact that there is no North or South, no East and no West in this country."

As the President stepped upon the platform and the crowds saw him a prolonged cheer went up. The President tried to speak, but good naturedly waived until the applause had died out. Then he said: "God bless Beckham and you, my fellow Americans. (Applause.) Surely any man would indeed be gratified to be greeted in this way by such an audience, and be introduced as you have introduced me, Governor Beckham. (Applause.)

"As the Governor has so well said, upon all the important questions, the questions that infinitely transcend mere partisan differences, we are fundamentally one. (Applause.)

"For, in the question of foreign and internal politics, the points upon which there can be no proper division

on party lines, infinitely exceed in number those upon which there can be such division and, Governor Beckham, I shall do all that in me lies to justify the hope to which you have given expression, and to try to show myself the President of all the people of the United States. (Prolonged applause.)

"And, naturally, I feel particularly gratified as seeing here, to-day, joined in this procession, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the grey. (Laughter and applause.)

"I do not know, but you will be able to do anything more than to say how (Laughter and applause)—in the dark days, each of you fought for the right as it was given him to see the right (A voice, "That's right!") and each of you has left us the right to feel pride not only in our own part, but in your devotion to what you conscientiously believed your duty. (Great applause.)

"And now we are all one (cheers and long continued applause) and as a united people, we have the right to feel the same pride in the valor of the man who conscientiously gave his life in the Confederate uniform that we have in the man who fought in the blue. (Applause.) And as I passed by your ranks, oh, my friends in grey, to-day, and saluted the flag of our common country, held up by a man in the grey uniform, I felt that indeed we are one, and that we have been able to show mankind the greatest war of the century can be followed by the most perfect union that any nation now knows. (Great applause.)

"And in coming to this great and beautiful city of yours, I wish to congratulate you on the historic spirit that is found here." (Pointing to the statue of Thomas Jefferson that stands in front of the Court House, the President continued:

"I am glad, as I say, of the spirit that makes you wish to dedicate statues to the noblest of men, and like the great statue of Jefferson, which stands in front of the Court House, it is a fine thing to have a sense of historic continuity with the past, and there is one statue that I wish the member in the National Congress from Kentucky to see it put up by the National Government, and that is a statue of Andrew Jackson, and the victor of the battle of New Orleans. The fight at New Orleans was one in which the whole nation has a care, as far as the glory and the profit went, and the whole nation, and not any one State, should join in putting it on the statue up."

"Now, I am going to say good-bye, because there is a little more to do here, and it will be better for the women and small people if I let you get away. Good-bye."

As the President descended to the platform from the speaker's stand the voices of two male German singing societies burst into the air, and the President remaining uncovered until the famous song had been concluded. Then he spoke to the singers as follows:

Gentlemen: I want to thank you for coming here to sing to-day and I want to say just one thing suggested by your presence. We as a people are composed of men of many different stocks from the Old World. Each stock can contribute something of great value to our national life. The people of German origin who have come here have contributed much in many different ways, and it is one of the things that I am proud of that they have contributed has been the power to know what the joy of living means. (Applause.) There is one word I wish it were possible to translate, but as it is not possible I wish you could do it absolutely as it is—Germanische—Germanische—Germanische is a mighty valuable word, and I wish you could teach us what it means and how to practice it all through. Good-bye. (Laughter)

The President and party then entered their carriages and after a short drive through several streets in the business district arrived at the Louisville Hotel. The streets were lined with people and the President stood up in his carriage, bowing from right to left in response to the cheering, which was hearty and continuous.

In the parlors of the hotel occurred one of the prettiest incidents of the day—the presentation of presents to the Executive. These consisted of a massive silver flag containing water from a spring on the old Lincoln homestead in Larue County; an inkstand of oak that shaded the spring at which Lincoln drank when a lad, and a beautiful silver vase filled with orchids. The President was visibly touched by the gifts as it was a complete surprise. The presentation was made by Col. R. T. Durrett, for twenty years a friend of the President and in whose library Mr. Roosevelt, years ago, spent many hours gaining information as to the history of Kentucky and the Lewis and Clark expedition. The group surrounding the President, when the presentation was made included Governor Beckham, Senator McCreary, Congressman Sherley, the Hon. Logan C. Murray and a few invited guests, numbering altogether not more than fifty. The President made a feeling response, saying that he felt more than ever that he was the President of all the people—North and South, East and West.

A hurried departure was taken, the President arriving on board his train at exactly 11 o'clock. A minute later the Executive was standing on the rear platform of the car, with a cannon thundering a farewell salute, less than a block away and to the music of deafening cheers, the train moved out of Seventh street station, and a half hour later was speeding across Indiana on its way to the Southwest.

Democrats Won.

Elections were held in the larger cities of Kansas last week. The democrats carried Kansas City, Kansas, and Leavenworth, this being a revolution and entirely unlooked for in each case. Topeka and Wichita elected republican tickets. Wm. W. Ross, democrat, was elected mayor of Kansas City, Kans., Thursday probably 1,500 plurality. The election was notable because of the activity of the women voters. Of a total registration of 18,000 voters, 5,000 were women. Leavenworth elected Peter Everhardy, democrat, mayor by 200 majority.

BLOWS ON GANG.

A Bank Robber Confessed to Many Robberies in this and Other States.

HE IMPLICATES TWO CHARLESTON MERCHANTS

in the Different Robberies the Gang Committed in South Carolina.

Chris Rabens and H. R. Rabens are the Two.

A story that causes the operations of Rabens, "The Gentleman Burglar," to appear tame and suitable for the nursery; a story that made the Nick Carter and Diamond Dick series to pale into insignificance; a tale that held the throng of spectators breathless with anticipation, was told in the United States Circuit Court, of Charleston Friday afternoon, when John F. McCarthy, alias John O. Danrell, now serving a sentence in Vermont State prison, was put on the stand to testify in the Latta postoffice robbery case. When District Attorney papers asked McCarthy if he knew John King and Edward Morgan, alias Murphy, he replied: "Oh, yes, I know them. I co-operated with them in the robbery of the postoffice at Latta on February 25, 1904." On further examination McCarthy gave a full account of the robbery, and the gang which infested this State some two years ago. In part McCarthy said: "I met the two Rabens, Rudolph and Chris, in Charleston in 1903, and saw King and Morgan at the house of Rabens frequently."

"When asked to give an account of the robbery at Latta McCarthy, in part said: "Well, after a conference with several members of the gang it was decided to have a try at the postoffice or bank in Latta. Two of us went up there to look over the ground, and then the rest of us followed—King, myself and one other. We went to Latta and got breakfast in a house in the factory district. Morgan and Shorty, who had been over to Latta, came up to us and reported that it looked good. We cooked dinner and supper in the woods, near the track, between Dillon and Latta, and after dark set out for Latta, halting on the edge of the town until midnight, when we entered. We found an open carpenter's chest in an unfinished building, and to find the necessary tools, we finally went to a blacksmith's shop and got a sledge hammer, crowbar, chisel, brae and other implements. We went to the bank, King and myself kept watch, while the two others did the work. The bank, which was in the same building with the postoffice, was blown all right, but the force of the explosion jammed the door and there was nothing doing in the swing line; so we tried the possible safe. Morgan and Shorty were inside and kept close by hand two explosions, following closely upon each other. The stamps, money and letters were put in a sack and the two came out."

"After coming from the building we all fixed for blood hounds—that is we tied a string or cloth to the ends of our shoes and sprinkled it with white powder, and took a low walk. We got down to the depot and across the country to a branch track and when about four miles from Latta went in the woods and divided the swag. We had about \$180 in money, a large number of stamps, two pocket books and a lot of other things. I sent a letter from Winfield Lewis and tore up the letter. Inspector Gregory then produced two letters, one of them intact and the other put together on a pane of glass. McCarthy identified both as the ones left in the woods. One of the missives, which must have been one of the letters, began "Sweetheart Johnny." The contents were not read.

The papers, said the witnesses, were left in the woods. When asked what was the character of the papers referred to McCarthy said they were newspapers and religious periodicals. District Attorney papers wanted to know if the gang had read the religious papers in the peaceful seclusion of that quiet and sequestered spot. The witness said that they had not.

"We buried about 200 pennies, as they were too heavy to carry, and they went down the track about two miles from Latta, under the cover of the woods, containing the divided loot, and then the gang separated. I went on to Fayetteville, N. C., with Shorty. We stopped at the Davis House, the next morning Morgan and King showed up at the breakfast table. We then went over to Hamlet the next morning, which was Sunday, and King hid the stamps under a freight shed."

King back a bit, McCarthy said, "I first met the two Rabens in the fall of 1903 at the Star Theatre. Shorty was with them and I met Gus DeFord either at the theatre or at Rabens's house. DeFord brought dynamite to city and the pure glycerine extracted, so that the pure glycerine might be obtained. The operation was carried on in Rabens's house. Shortly afterwards Shorty, Morgan, DeFord and myself began discussing a good job, and we decided on Denmark. An investigating committee was sent out and it reported that Denmark was all right. We worked it safely and came back to Charleston, taking the money to Rabens's house. We had about \$800 between the four of us. We all counted out our part, and Rabens went out and had it changed into paper. I spent most of mine at the Star Theatre."

"We thought we'd try Mount Olive, N. C. next. We got the tools from Rabens's house and started out. Didn't know exactly where we were going, but were going up against the first thing we came across. We blew a bank, but the inner doors jammed and then we went into the postoffice and got about \$500 in cash,

besides stamps. I came back to Charleston with the stamps and saw Rabens the next morning and delivered to him the stamps which he put in a safe in his store. The money in stamps amounted to about \$365. I planted our tools in Rabens's back yard."

"Morgan had left me and I had instructions to come whenever I received a telegram to that effect. Shortly after I had returned from Mt. Olive, Chris Rabens received a telegram from Morgan which he gave to me. In effect it was: "Send Johnny to Greenwood."

"I dug up the tools in Rudolph Rabens's yard and after securing some fuse from Rabens, went up to Greenwood, where I was met by Morgan and Shorty. We went over to Seneca and robbed the Courtenay Bank, securing some \$6,000 or \$8,000; we got about \$500 worth of diamonds in the haul. We hid about \$2,000 in silver in the ground and put the other money in a satchel. I came on back to Charleston and was met at the depot by Rabens and another man. We went to Chris Rabens's store, and I gave him all the money burnt and torn by the explosion. I told Rabens all about the robbery, and he and I went back after the buried silver, but it could not be found. Rabens and myself then went up to Baltimore to get Shorty, and he came back with us and the silver was located. It was shipped to Charleston in a dress suit case and a trunk."

"One night after we came back with the silver I went over to the Star theatre and burned about \$50 for champagne. Then I went up to a jewelry store and bought some diamond garters, diamond earrings, several diamond pins, a watch and chain. Then we all went over to a clothing store, where we bought a hat, a pair of shoes and a pair of gloves, and we all dressed up. The diamond garters and earrings to Rabens."

"Rabens said I had better let him have some of the money as Detectives Brennan and Hoan had been about the theatre, and it would not be well for me to be caught with much money on my person.

"I went to Baltimore from here, taking the stamps which had been placed in Rabens's charge with me. I went broke and telegraphed for \$50 from Rabens; Ned Morgan was broke, too, and I wired for \$75 for him. Both of us telegraphed the quick return from Pulaski to that place and to Charleston and went to Rabens's house. We had a conference at Rabens's house, and decided to see how things stood at St. George's. The members of the gang that went up to look over the situation reported favorably, and we started for St. George's. Shorty and King went on the train, and Morgan and myself were driven out to Seven mile Run by Rabens. We broke up so as not to attract attention, though we were all together on the train. Up about Peggall's a truck broke or something happened to the train, and we were delayed an hour. When we got to St. George's a posse got after us, and many shots were fired. We separated and fled to the woods. I started to board the train and come back to Charleston, but noticed that the same conductor which had taken us up to St. George's, was on the train, and I hid myself in a bush that had been up and caused the formation of the posse which chased us out of town. I didn't get on the train. I came back to Charleston later and put the tools in a bureau drawer in Rabens's house.

The members of the gang came back later, and we all met at Rabens's store. We discussed J. H. Hunter and J. C. Currier, but Morgan said that Latta looked good to him.

"While the district attorney still had a few questions to put to the witness, and so stated to the Court the witness was turned over to the cross-examination. He said he had been sentenced to serve a term of sixteen years in North Carolina for burglary, but that he had escaped after sixteen months in jail. He is now serving a sentence in Vermont for robbing a post-office, and was brought from the State prison to this place and Friday gave the alleged old comrades and case he was often interrupted and many objections were made to questions by the defendants' attorneys, but the story as given above is substantially the most interesting parts of his narrative.

McCarthy told his story in a quiet, listless fashion, displaying no emotion, and with a half smile playing about his lips most of the time. He looked once or twice at King and Murphy, but for the most part kept his eyes on the district attorney. Postoffice Inspector Gregory was sitting beside the district attorney and assisted him in directing the questions.

A Queer Case.

A rather queer case has been commenced in Greenville, J. B. McIntyre swore out a warrant for the arrest of Clyde Schafer, who had been defrauded him to the amount of \$20. The two men were before the mayor several days ago charged with disorderly conduct. They had a personal difficulty and were arrested. McIntyre says he paid Schafer \$20 to keep him from testifying to certain things in the city court and it is alleged by McIntyre that Schafer did not carry out his agreement and defrauded him by giving damaging testimony. As a rebuttal to the warrant for defrauding, Schafer is out with a warrant compelling and alleging that McIntyre made an assault on him with a deadly weapon and it is alleged in the warrant as a 28 claim named in the case is set for trial on April 11th and counsel has been engaged by both parties.

Hanged at Fayetteville.

Walter Partridge, a negro boy 20 years of age, was hanged at Fayetteville, N. C., Thursday for a criminal assault upon Mrs. Lillie I. Hales, a white woman. The negro's nerve did not desert him. He died from strangulation in 19 minutes. Shortly after Partridge's corpse a special bill was put through the legislature allowing a civil term of courts jurisdiction so as to hasten his trial.

With a Take.

Thos. Austin was mortally wounded with a rake by Thos. Ross on Sunday in Greenville, dying on Wednesday.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

A Fearful Accident Near Allisonia, Pulaski County, Va.

Two Other Persons May Die From Injuries. Feared Others are Buried Under the Debris.

A special from Allisonia, Pulaski county, Va., says: While tamping powder in a blast Saturday afternoon at the Arday limestone quarry, in that county, about four miles west of Allisonia, the blast was accidentally discharged. This caused the explosion of two other blasts that had been set near by and a fearful accident followed. Eight men were instantly killed and two others were so badly injured as to leave but little hope of their recovery. The names of the victims are: John Fortner, colored laborer. Walter Miller, colored laborer. John Harris, colored laborer. Tobe Sutton, colored laborer. O. Davis, colored laborer. A. Vaughn, colored laborer. A. C. Walton, white laborer. One unknown negro.

The injured: Tom Sampson, colored laborer. William Dalton, white, foreman, who was in charge of the gang of workmen.

So far it is not certainly known if these are all of the victims, and it is feared that other bodies will be found in the debris when it is moved. This quarry is operated by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company.

The explosion occurred on a bluff projecting over the track of the Norfolk and Western Railway of the North and the whole mass of earth and stone was precipitated upon it. A wreck car and a force of about 100 men has been sent by the railroad authorities to the scene to clear the track and get the quarry force lending assistance in getting the line opened. It is impossible at this hour to secure the address of the dead and injured but it is believed that the greater part of them are from this section.

An eastbound passenger train was behind the blockade and a train was from Pulaski to that place and the passengers and mail transferred. The wounded men are being given the best attention possible.

WANTED KNOT TIED TIGHT.

Married in South Carolina and Remarried in Georgia.

A dispatch from Aiken to The State says the report that Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Kane were remarried by Magistrate Bennett in Augusta Friday created considerable surprise in Aiken in view of the fact that the parties were married in St. Thaddeus, S. C., on Monday, March 27, last, when Capt. Kane and Mrs. Elliott were married in Aiken this wedding aroused considerable discussion, owing to the fact that Mrs. Elliott has been divorced and the laws of South Carolina are very stringent upon the subject. It is said that Mr. Clift performed the ceremony in the face of considerable objection upon the part of some of his congregation.

It is also said that some of the ladies of his church harassed him considerably upon the matter, some pleading with him hysterically and seeming to think that the church was disgraced by such a ceremony. Mr. Clift is an earnest man of strong convictions, and as he knew that the marriage at which he was to officiate was strictly sanctioned by the laws of his church and by the laws of South Carolina, and performed the ceremony, his congregation are now apparently satisfied.

The second act, which occurred in Augusta Friday was one totally unexpected in Aiken, and, as before stated, has created some surprise. There was no apparent reason for a second ceremony. R. V. T. W. Clift was seen by The State correspondent Friday night every one else. It had been stated to make, and all he would say was that he knew no reason for it and could not understand why the Augusta ceremony was performed. The residence of Capt. Kane was communicated with by telephone and a reply was returned stating that Capt. and Mrs. Kane were still in the city. Nothing was known there of a second marriage ceremony being performed in Augusta.

Case of Suicide.

Mrs. Ruby Larned, wife of Wm. Livingston Larned, an illustrator, who died a few days ago, in New York, under circumstances which were considered suspicious, came to her death by poison, self-inflicted with suicidal intent. This conclusion was reached by a coroner's jury Thursday. The dead woman's husband testified at the inquest that Mrs. Larned had been unwell on account of his frequent foreday business trips; that she was nervous and excitable, and had threatened to commit suicide. Both Larned and his wife were from Georgia and were quite young.

Killed by Gas.

At New York four persons were killed by illuminating gas Thursday in a tenement house in the upper East Side. They were Harry Rogers, 75 years old; Helen Clark, 12; Kate Clark, 10; and Elizabeth Clark, 7. Their bodies were found by the father of the three children, Samuel Clark, a truck driver, who with his wife and young son, occupied an adjoining room. When Clark awoke he smelled gas and traced it to the next room, where he found his three children and the woman, a friend of the family, dead. The gas had escaped from a defective gas stove.

It is a Tio.

A girl in Pennsylvania stabbed a man and killed him the other day because he "dared" her to. Another in New York state married a man because he "dared" her to, and she wouldn't take a dare. The Newberry Observer says it is a tie between the two as to which is the bigger goose.

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