nittees will probably go from the convention halls direct to the homes of Goldsboro, Special Train No. 41 which left Rocky Mount Tuesday morning at 5:17 o'clock for Wilmington, over the Atlantic Coast Line, ran into an open switch at Warshaw about o'clock the engine overturning and killing Engineer Guilford Horne, of Wilmington, and his colored freman, Will Sterling. The passengers were shaken up, but none was injured. Mr. Horne was the oldest engineer in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line, and the father of Engineer W. H. Horne, of Rocky Mount. Father and son met each other on the road on their trains

in the morning.

The wreck occurred at a siding about one mile this side of Warshaw. The siding had formerly been used for loading cars with wood, but had not been used for several months past. The switch was open, but how it came to be open at this time is not known. Mr. Guilford Horne, the engineer, and Will Sterling, his fireman, were instantly killed. It was some time before they could be extricated, as they were wedged between the engine and its tender. The mail car was piled | Philip upon the tender, and all the cars were more or less damaged. Postal Clerk Hollingsworth was badly injured, and Clerk Powell had to continue his run. All of the passengers were more or less shaken up, but none of them were seriously hurt.

Coast Line for the last thirty-five years. He was one of the most trusted of all the men in the service of the road. He lived in Magnolia many years ago, where he was favorably known. His death has cast a gloom the community, especially noticeable among railroad people.

The trains were delayed for several hours, the 12 o'clock train not reaching here until 4:30 p. m. Wrecking trains were dispatched both from Rocky Mount and Wilmington to a sile in clearing the track.

A Destructive Fire.

Minneapolis, Special.-Probably the worst fire that the city of Minneapolis has ever known occurred here Tuesday night, and at 12:30 o'clock \$3,000, 000 worth of property had been de stroyed, with prospects that the to-

pany, on Fifth street and First Ave. Dr. Buckley told of a speech nue south, and in less than one-half President Smith on the subject of hour this building was a mass of marriage. The witness said Presiwreckage. Next to the Peck building is the furniture supply house of Boutelle Bros., the largest house of marriage. President Smith was quotits kind in the Northwest. This building soon caught fire, sparks from it being carried blocks by the north wind, aided by cold weather, the firemen meeting difficulty in their work, as the fire burned itself out in one or two buildings and the firemen's vork was entirely directed to the buildings in close proximity in an attempt to save them. It is reported that three firemen lost their lives.

Alabama Cotton Growers. Montgomery, Ala., Special,-Commissioner of Agriculture R, R. Poole, has issued a letter to the cotton grow ers of Alabama, calling for a mass meeting in all of the towns and cities on Tuesday, January 10th, to discuss the best and most effective mode and manner of the disposition of the present crop on hand and for concert of action in making new crop.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Elkin, N. C., Special.—News has just reached here that two Alleghaney men are dying as the result of a pistol duel cattle trade the day before, and after away and boasted that he had done Moxley. Moxley loaded up with corn whiskey, and met Rector in Thompson's store. A quarrel began, both men began shooting, and after the smoke cleared, Rector had four wounds, and Moxley one fatal one. Rector is a sober, peaceful citizen.

\$10,000 For a Wind Act Nashville, Dec. 14.-Houston Bond,

Private Pensions in Senate. a clerk in a leading hotel of this car received a certified check from Evansville, Ind., for \$10,000. Four years ago an old gentlemna fell on the sidewalk in front of the hotel and severely injured himself. Mrs Bond went to his assistance, lifted him from the ground and cared for him until he had recovered. The check was the sequel. ate adjourned. of the man who sent the check.

WHAT CONGRESS IS BOING

House Gets Busy. The House transacted quite a large amount of miscellaneous business Monday, starting with pension bills wild considering the Hill financial bill

later in the day. A number of bills of local character were passed, and

serves from the Secretary of the In-terior to the Agricultural Department, which has been pending in Congress for several years, was passed. During discussion of the financial bill

Mr. Hill said we must get back to the gold standard, which he learned from very high authorities had been "irrevocably established."

fluence at work to displace government provided money with bank-provided money, and thereby enabled the hanks to make the profit on it. "It is no wonder," he said, "that nine-tenths. of the bankers are Republicans," adding that some were depositories and others were hoping to be. During a heated colloquy with Mr. Hill Mr. Wilwould double the possibility of the perpetration of the d'iniquitous e predicted that it simply to socialism.

Two Bills in the Senate.

the pure food and Philippine government bills. The debate on the former was confined to calling attention to the inadequaty of the protection afforded the people of the United States against impure foods and drugs. The discussion of the Philippine bill

related solely to the question of the guarantce by the Philippine governthe income or interest on railroads in those islands. Mr. Spooner, of Wiscorsin, and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, leading in the criticism. The suggestion was made by of Nevada, that the ornment should constem of railroads prosion to Judge Parker's views of the Philippine question, caused by Mr. Newlands quoting from certain utterances of William J. Bryan and Mr. | struggle, showing that they had been Roosevelt. Mr. Foraker inquired why he had ignored Judge Parker, and Mr. Horne has been employed by the Mr. Newlands replied that Mr. Bryan the entire surrounding country was on cast Line for the last thirty-for eight years stood as the leader of the scene. the Democratic party. No action was

The Smoot Matter.

before the Senate committee on privi- from the field up to the rear of the leges and elections, the committee reuming its investigations after a long ecess. The first was Rev. J. W. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate is veiled in mystery. Every external of New York, who told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake, Utah, last summer, in which President ared he would not give

Endowment House and concerning of Solicitor Thurmond, Governor Heyecclesiastical divorces granted by the Church, and John Henry Hamlin told of the plural marriage of his sister, Lillian Hamlin, to Apostle Abram Cannon, which ceremony, he said, he understood to have been performed by President Smith since the manifestoof 1890. Most of the testimony relat

dent Smith defended the Morman marriage, and declared that polygamy was not adultery, but was a system of ed by the witness as saving that he has already fallen to a few degrees In answer to questions by Senator Overmen, Mr. Reynolds said marriages

Impeach Judge Swayne. as a grand jury, the House of Representatives Tuesday, with almost full membership and after more than five hours discussion to the exclusion of all other business, adopted a resolution providing for the impeachment of Judge Chas. Swayne, of the northern district of Florida, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The case against the respondent was clearly set out by-Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the sub-committee of the judiciary committee, which heard the evidence in the case. He carefully dissected the evidence bearing on each of the specifications, and said that if it were found that Judge Swayne had done well, he

or may not receive consideration." He. Alabama; Powers, of Massachusetts: Henry, of Texas, and Lamar, of Flori- losses of the magnitude already at each of whom in most vigorous terms advocated impeachment. Messrs. Gillett, of California, and Littlefield, of Maine, in speeches opposed their colleagues on all the specifications except one, as to the account rendered to the government by Judge Swayne for traveling expenses.

First Since 1876.

Throughout the sesson intense interest was shown by members. Following the adoption of the impeachment resolution, a provision was made for the appointment of five members to potify the Senate of the impeachment and for a committee of seven to present the were the first of their kind since the impeachment in 1876 of General W. W. map, who was Secretary of War in President Grant's cabinet.

In the Senate Tuesday a number of private pension bills and a few bills of a semi-public character were passed, and there was some discussion of the pure food bill by Messrs. Mc-Cumber, Platt, (Conn.), and Spooner. A resolution granting the use of the Pension office building for the inaugural ball was also passed. Mr. Bailey expressed opposition to it. The SenTRAGEDY CHARGE VAST MOB

amily Murdered and Bodies Were Burned in Building

His Wife and Two Daughters Found in the Smoking Ruins of Their Home in the Center of Trenton, S. C .-A Bullet Through the Man's Head and the Skulls of the Women Crush ed-Robbery the Supposed Motive-Governor Heyward Offers a Reward.

Augusta, Special.-A special to The hronicle from Edgefield says:

"The most hideous of all human hor-

ors occurred at Trenton Thursday

tight, equal in horror to the Statesboro

effair, if the general accepted theory be

rue that the victims were first mur-

lered before the house was fired. At o'clock this morning the residence of liams said the bill under consideration fr. B. B. Hughes, centrally located in he town, was discovered on fire. Neighors rushed to the scene, but the fire he house was impossible. At once injuiry was made as to the whereabouts if the inmates, it being thought that hey had made their escape in their light clothes. As soon as the fire had lied down sufficiently, a fearful scene net the eyes of the beholders. There ay the charred and almost unrecoglizable bodies of the entire family, contisting of Mr. Hughes, his wife, Eva, and two young daughters, Emmie, iged 19, and Hattie, 14 years of age. Mr. Hughes' body lay just below where was situated the door leading from his 'com to the hall, with a bullet hele through the upper part of his head. A sistol with one empty chamber lay lear by. Part of his charred clothes were on his person, showing that he was dressed at the time he met death. The body of his wife was on the bed iprings, while those of the young ladies debate brought out the were similarly situated. The skulls of first reference in the Senate this ses. hese three were crushed as if hit with in axe or some blunt instrument. Their nodies when found occupied a most natural position, with nothing to indicate struck and done to death, while asleep. The news spread like wildfire and soon

"Under the direction of Soliciots taken on the bill and the Senate ad Thurmond, a coroner's jury was impaneled, but as yet no testimony has seen taken, it being thought best to await further developments. It was said in the case of Senator Reed Smoot | three tracks were discovered leading nouse. The county blood hounds were secured and put on the train, but this effort has availed nothing. The horror evidence goes to show that the family were all killed before the house was ared. One theory is the house was entered for the purpose of robbery; that apon being discovered, the robbers acnouse. Excitement runs bith, but nothing rash will be done. Upon the request ward has offered a reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Japs Prepared to Spend the Winter

General Oku's Headquarters, vis Fusan, By Cable.—Delayed in Trans mission.)—In the villages near the The fire started in the photographic set connect Senator Smoot with any supply house of O. H. Peck & Company on Fifth street and First Ave. are being dug, villages are being de nuded of trees, and quantities of fue the present line during the winter The cold weather is not affecting the Japanese, although the temperature below zero. There are few sick men

Bank Robbed.

Enid, Okla., Special.-The Farmers State Bank, of Lambert, has been rob bed by three men, who dynamited the safe, obtaining \$3,000 as their booty While two robbers were inside, the third guarded them, holding the horses. The robbers escaped, making for the Gloss mountains. A posse i in pursuit.

No More Assaults.

Tokio, By Cable.-In disabling the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, preclud ing the possibility of its being able to reenforce the Russian second Paci fic (Baltic) squadron, the Japanes have accomplished the main object o should be vindicated, but if he had the desperate assaults against the done ill, he should be sent to trial, fortress which they have been making the his excuses and apologies may for the past three months. There i was followed by Messrs. Clayton, of now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege they will avoid tending their efforts, and instead o assaulting, will rely on starving ou the garrison until it is finally cap tured.

New Japanese Fortifications.

Washington, Special.-Mr. Griscom the American minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department that Mr Fisher, the American vice consul a Nagasaki, reports that all shipping has been warned to keep 20 miles away from Pescadores, an island of the west coast of Formosa, and tha it is reported that fortifications are being constructed at Seoul.

Reward Offered.

Macen, Ga., Special.-A reward o \$300 and expenses has been offered for the capture of Maro S. Potter, the defaulting and fugitive cashier of the bank at Davisboro, Ga., where he i alleged to be more than \$20,000 shor in his accounts. The reward is offered by the officials of the bank.

Potter is only 22 years old, weigh 200 pounds and has light hair any blue eyes. He is very popular, and his friends express surprise at hi

Russian Officials Strike a Hard Fight With Enemies of the Government

WILD SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG

Great Anti-Government Demonstration and Measures Taken to Suppress It Caused Excitement Unequaled Since the Riots of 1901-Previous Warnings in the Newspapers Only Served to Swell the Crowd of Students, Workmen and Young Women.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday Sunday in the Nevsky prospect and lasted about two hours. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the court yard of the public buildings, emerged and suddenly charged the crowd at full tad progressed so far that entrance to gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets. This led to serious encounters, 50 persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

> Not since the riots of 1901, when Gossacks, stretched across the Navski prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this. The authorities last night got wind of the big anti-government demonstration planned for today by the Social Democratic party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly and this evening in every paper in black-face type was an explicit warning to the people, at their peril, to desist from congregating in the Nevski prospect near the Kasean Cathedral. At the same time extesive preparations were made to quell any disturbance. The police on the Nevski prospect were increased six times over and the devorniks, or house porters, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Gasean Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several court yards out of sight. Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cossacks should be used and the chief of police issued explicit directions to avoid harsh measures unless it should become absolutely neces-

The newspaper warning, however,

by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object of which they were designed, attracting seemigly the whole population of this vast city to the broad throughtare; and long before the heur fixed, despite the plead-ing of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snowcovered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs, filled mostly with the curious. In throngs on the sidewalks, were practically the whole student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor party. Towards 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the corner of the Hotel are being prepared. Every indication Europe, opposite the Gasean Cathedral. points to the intention to remain it The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. Then, when there was not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the strike of 1 o'clock, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd a blood red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in the crowd, waving frantically overhead; and they were greeted with a hoarse road, "Down with autocracy." The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves crowded into doorways and hugged wells. Dismounted police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assailants. Then, like a flash, from behind the Kasean Cathedral, came a squadron of gendarmie. The doors of adjoining court yards were thrown back, and battalions of police came out. 'A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the frings of sepctators. who gladly scurried to cover. The main wedge of the demonstrators stood fast only a moment or two.

There was a sharp rattle of cudgels ind sabres, though the wounds showed that the police struck principally with the flat of their sabres. The women were especially fierce in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled, and blood streamed down their

While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations over the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses flercely into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the court yards, the Hotel Europe and the Catholic Church. The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which mounted squadrons of the condermorte astrolled the streets

and the policemen devoted themselves to keeping the crowd moving. Considering the sharp fight the rioters had up, the police acted humanely with the crowd, avoiding brutality and roughness in keeping the throng moving, and showing really, more consideration than the police of many cities would under similar

circumstances. In the meantime those confined in the court yards, who were recognized as agitators, were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded first having their injurles dressed.

an adjournment was forced for lack of By a Political Seer. ICCURRED IN THE BEART OF TOWN an anjournment was forced for lack of a quorum, when an attempt was made to pass the joint resolution granting the use of the Washington monument lot for the American Railway Appliance exhibition. The bill transferring the Forest Re-ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KULLED ROBABLY the National Conventions of 1908 will be held in September. The tendency of the times is to abbreviate tharred Remains of Mr. B. B. Hughes, Engineer Guilford Horne, Oldest Enlong campaigns. The contests of the present year show gineer on Coast Line, Meets Instant that there is nothing to be gained by holding conventions in June or July, and waiting for six or eight weeks in which death Beneath His Engine-His to notify the nominees. Sooner or later the whole business will be done in the

seminees and 'deliver the goods' officially. The candidates will get down to eir letters at once and the campaign will begin in October. The country will welcome the change. It won't be kept on the political pit for two or three months. And, what is more to be desired than anything se, the cost of conducting a presidential campaign will be considerably di-

of course the candidates will have to hustle a bit to get out their letters of

cceptance. All the better. They will cut them short. The notification com-

The Tendency to Shorten

Presidential Campaigns

fall. This will give the politicians time to have their vaca-

tions and return in better condition to make up the tickets.

This arrangement would not conflict with state conventions. They could set the week before national conventions, or the week after, as seemed most estrable, and the whole political business of the year could be bunched and

if you will look up the history of national conventions you will see that the tendency to shorter campaigns has been gathering imperceptibly for

Away back in 1824, which was before conventions were known as they are now known, the candidates were before the public for a year and a half. The first convention was held in December, and the opposing party held theirs in the May following. Subsequent conventions were held in February, and then May became the popular month. Then one party, the Whigs, fell back to Becomber, but after that candidates were nominated in the same year as

that in which the election occurred. I believe the Democrats were the first to shorten up the campaign by bolding a convention in June. That was the year Pierce was nominated. The Whigs met a few weeks later.

If I am correct there was one national convention that met as late as September. That was the Whig convention in 1856. The celebrated Charleston convention of 1860 met in April, but the country was more interested in politics that year than it had ever been before or ever has been since. The campaign began within a fortnight.

The Republicans met in 1868 in May, and the Democrats met July 4. The sampaigns were under hot headway by the middle of August or soon after. The conventions which named Garfield, Blaine, Cleveland, Harrison and Mc-Kinley met in June; Bryan was nominated both times in July, and this year the Republicans did not meet until almost the last of June, while the Democoats went over again to July. The McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 was ender headway in August. The organizations were further along in their work that month than the organization of either party is now. But that was exceptional campaign.

The country now sees that it is possible to have a short presidential campeign, and everybody is just as well satisfied. The conventions of the future will be held later than ever. Those of 1908 may not be held in the fall, but those of 1912 will come mighty near it. Make a note of the prediction.

Does the Human Family Eat Too Much

By the Editor of What-to-Eat.



I last there seems to be common agreement among scientific investigators that the human family eats too much. This, of course, does not apply to every individual, for there is no dispute about the fact that thousands of people are poorly fed and improperly nourished; and singularly enough, these do not belong always among the poorer classes. As a matter of fact, the middle classes are the well-to-do classes when it comes to the question of the adequate nourishment of the human body to fit it for the daily and mental demands that

are made upon it. People who are well off in the world's goods are not always the ones who adopt the most liberal and most rational policy in the matter of selecting a diet that will contribute to their highest physical welfare and their greatest personal enjoyment. The table of the poor is not only the table of intelligence and the table of plenty, but is quite often the table of hygienic and distetic selection; for it is deprived of many of the vile culinary concoctions which are dangerous and deleterious and which only the well-filled purse supplies. Moreover, the employments of the poor are better calculated to bring about perfect alimentation and assimilation; and the penuriousness of the rich quite often maks them scanty providers, depriving themselves of the more mourishing edibles that are to be found in the markets; but taking the general everage of the human family, it may be stated as a well-proven proposition that the diet of civilized people is too ample, too hearty. In other words, we

all eat to much. Americans are undoubtedly the great meat eaters of the world, notwithstanding the fact that we have the most bountiful supply of all the most nourishing foods that are the products of widely diversified climate and many varieties of soil. The British soldiers in Africa, instead of being fed on rare roast beef, as we might naturally suppose from our notions of British diet, were giva moderate allotment of vegetable and cereal foods with an occasional touch of jam to sweeten their rations and cheer their flagging spirits after the long march. The Japanese soldiers who are fighting in the far east live chiefly on rice and dried fish, while the Russian infantry and cavalry have a somewhat hardier dies because of the rigors of the climate in which they have to conduct their campaign. It will be remembered that many hundred tons of candy were shipped to our own soldiers in the Philippines during the campaign of occupation which followed the raising of our flag in the Archipelago. Since it has been found that mixing a moderate amount of sweets with a limited diet of vegetables and other nourishing foods is good for the soldiers, who can contend that it is not good for the man in the ordinary walks of life?

When Gossip is Harmless

By Agnes Repplier.

OSSIP, after all, is fairly harmless, provided it is sensible and innocent. The chief thing is that you receive it for what it is worth, and not magnify your friend's prattle or give idle at Sparta late Monday. T. A. Moxwords a terrible significance. All of us like to talk about our ley and Acquilla Rector had made a friends; all of us do talk about them, and we will to the end of time; but that doesn't mean that we like them less or the trading was over. Rector, went have the less confidence in them. You must take into consideration the spirit of gossip, not the letter. I tell you in privacy that my Uncle Joseph is a cranky old gentleman; very pernickety in his ways. Are you, then, justified in going to Uncle Joseph

and telling him that I said he was a crank? If you have a bit of sense you know very well that his crankiness is what particularly endears him to me. and that he has a thousand other virtues which outweigh that fault. Uncle Joseph. on the other hand, might tell you that I am a thoughtless fellow, given Moxley will die. Rector may live. taking the world lightly. Is it just to repeat to me that Uncle Joseph thinks me light-minded and brainless? You forget that Uncle Joseph would be the first to combat you if you said aught against me, and that down in his heart he thinks I am one of the most promising lads of his acquaintance. Gosthen, is rarely evil in intention when it deals with friends. We speak of faults, but in our hearts are a thousand reservations and the memory of many fitues. Knowing our own feelings, we hesitate less to criticise. The great thing we must learn is that gossip is to be heard in the same kindly spirit, and that it is not to be repeated. Whoever hears wrongly, or whoever carries ill words wilfully, is in the devil's service. Gossip you will if you are human, but be above carrying it, and be above misinterpreting a thing that has been said about yourself. Laugh at the criticisms of your friends if they meet your cars; smile indulgently and be nice to your critics, for you can assure yourself that if they talk of your faults, they also appreciate your virtues. Gossip se received is robbed of chance venom, and the person who receives it cheerfully Mr. Bond would not disclose the name As doubly armed against the stings of fortune -- Woman's Home Companion.

Mr. Williams said there was an in-

would

The last adjourned.

The Senate had under consideration

icurned.

three witnesses were heard Mon-

tal loss will reach at least \$5,000,000. Let to the inside Church policy, but did

could not give up any of his wives. ormed with dead persons in

ment House.