

MAJOR WALLER IS ACQUITTED

Court-Martial Declares Him Not Guilty on Charge of Murder.

THE JUDGES STOOD ELEVEN TO TWO.

Charges of Improperly Ordering the Shooting of Samar Natives Are Not Sustained in the Verdict—Accused Officer Tells the Court That the Natives of Samar Rebel to Blood—Mutilate Their Victims.

Manila, (By Cable).—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, has been acquitted.

He was tried by a court-martial on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial. The court stood 11 to 2 for acquittal.

Declared Killing Was Justified.

The trial of Major Waller, who is from Norfolk, Va., and an officer with a record of distinguished service in many quarters of the world, began at Manila, March 17.

He and Lieut. H. A. Day, also of the Marine Corps, were jointly accused. The verdict in Lieutenant Day's case has not been announced, but as he was Major Waller's subordinate, he will probably share the fate of his chief.

At the outset Major Waller pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of murder, but admitted that 11 natives had been killed. Later he testified in his own behalf. He said that his conduct was in line with instructions from Gen. Jacob H. Smith, commander of the American troops in Samar, but General Smith, who also went on the stand, denied this. The Major also declared that precedents in China and elsewhere justified his conduct.

The natives who were killed were some of those who during the recent terrible march of Major Waller's marines across Samar ate roots and parts of plants, but refused to save the marines from starvation by pointing out to them similar food. Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, of the Marine Corps, testified that he received information from Lieutenant Gridley and Sergeant Quick regarding the arrival at Cargadores of these prisoners. He reported the facts to Major Waller, who was lying on a cot and who ordered Lieutenant Day to take the prisoners and have them shot. Captain Dunlap said Major Waller was not excited and had personally given the command that the men should be shot.

SAYS HE FED GLASS TO HER.

Jersey Woman Accuses Her Husband of Attempting Murder.

Plainfield, N. J., (Special).—Charged by his wife with having attempted to kill her by putting ground glass in her food, James H. Carson was arraigned here before Justice Smalley.

His arrest caused a sensation in Plainfield, as he is a prominent member of the church.

The motive for the alleged attempt on her life, Mrs. Carson says, was her husband's infatuation with another woman. Her husband denies all the allegations. The Carsons have four children.

Mrs. Carson alleges that she first discovered ground glass in a cup of coffee. She said she at once suspected her husband and watched him closely. Later, she says, she found what she suspected was ground glass in her food and had the food analyzed.

Anarchist Maggio Released.

Albuquerque, N. M., (Special).—Antonio Maggio, who has been confined in jail at Las Cruces since shortly after the assassination of President McKinley on suspicion of having knowledge of an anarchist plot against the President's life, has been released. It was said that Maggio, who was a member of the McAndrews Opera Company, had predicted the death of President McKinley several months before he was shot. His release was ordered by Judge F. W. Parker, at the request of the United States District Attorney, W. C. Reid.

Was Probably Assassinated.

Decatur, Ala., (Special).—W. J. Polk, a prominent insurance man and a relative of President Polk, was found dead in the entrance of a tenement house. He had evidently been assassinated. The skull was crushed on the right side, but the scalp was unbroken. The blow was delivered from behind with a blunt cloth or leather covered instrument. Robbery was evidently the motive for the murder, as the money Polk was known to have on his person was missing, except a few cents.

Gen. Baptiste Captured and Shot.

Port au Prince, Hayti, (By Cable).—The revolutionary forces commanded by Gen. Nicolas Baptiste, which captured Jacmel April 5, held that town for 24 hours and then retired to the hills, taking with them all the arms and ammunition available, were pursued by the government troops commanded by the minister of war, General Guillaume, and were completely defeated at Fonds Melon, near Jacmel. General Baptiste was captured and was immediately shot.

Phosphate Companies' Deal.

Columbia, Tenn., (Special).—The Howard and Ridley Phosphate Companies have disposed of their entire interests to the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Mineral Company for the sum of \$425,000. The companies are two of the five largest interests in the field, and immediate possession of the property is to be given. The Charleston Mining and Mineral Company is a branch of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, manufacturers of phosphate fertilizers.

To Enforce Coercion.

London, (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Dublin says that ten battalions of English and Scotch militia are to be embodied and sent to Ireland within a month, in pursuance of the British Government's determination to apply the coercion act. The correspondent understands that Lord Londonderry, the postmaster-general, threatened to resign from the cabinet unless active measures were taken to circumvent the United Irish League.

Killed Her Son While Insane.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (Special).—The cooener of the city was called to investigate the deaths of Mrs. A. Edward Tower and her young son. According to information obtained by the coroner, Mrs. Tower shot and killed her son and herself in a fit of temporary insanity. Mrs. Tower's husband is a wealthy and prominent resident of this place. Mrs. Tower went to her son Albert's room and emptied a five-chamber revolver into his body. She then sat down on a bed in an adjoining room and with another revolver shot herself.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Mrs. Alda Collins, wife of Elmer P. Collins, of Portville, near Laurel, Del., was found by her husband with her throat cut from ear to ear.

John Wesley Elkins, who, when a lad of 14, was sentenced to the State prison for illegally killing his father and stepmother, was released.

News was received in New Orleans of the seizure of an American steam launch by Colombian insurgents at Bocas del Toro.

Some firebug created a reign of terror in South Chicago, starting a number of fires during Friday night.

Green's Mountain House, on Loudoun Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was burned.

Charles Rymer stated that William Jones, now under arrest on suspicion of having murdered George M. Heywood in Detroit, had threatened to kill Heywood.

The Philadelphia and Reading's steamer Williamsport was struck by a railroad barge on Pollack Rip Shoal, Mass., and sunk. The crew was saved.

At Detroit Prof. Joseph Miller confessed that he murdered Charles M. Jennett and gave the details of the crime in Detroit, Mich., in 1878.

John Kenseel, aged 83 years, both Confederate veteran, died at Martinsburg.

Major John W. Green, formerly general manager of the Georgia Railroad, died at Atlanta.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, was tried by court-martial, was found not guilty and was acquitted.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary who was captured by brigands in Bulgaria and held for ransom, arrived in New York on the Deutschland. She looked pale and worn, and said the voyage had made her very ill.

The glassblowers employed by the Moses Jonas Company, at Bridgeton, N. J., and the George Jonas Company, at Miraflores, went on a strike.

Rev. C. Columbus Bradford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Olneyville, Ill., was accused of heresy and removed from his pastorate.

Third Vice President Gammon, of the Southern Railroad, announced that the strike of the company's machinists had been settled.

The total value of Philip D. Armour's estate is placed at \$15,000,000. The whole of it is left to his widow and son, J. Ogden Armour.

Mrs. Minnie Grady, of Butte, Mont., confessed that she drugged Mrs. Emma Proule, a rich widow, and robbed her of her diamonds.

Edward R. Bucy, of Everett, Washington, in a fit of insanity, killed her husband, her four-year-old son, and then herself.

Senator Taylor's widow entered two suits in Denver for damages, amounting to \$200,000, and to recover valuable mining stock.

The Philippine province 224 cases of cholera and 166 deaths were reported; in Manila, 206 cases and 160 deaths.

Foreign.

German public opinion is divided upon the question of the acceptance of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship. A portion of the press and many people hold the acceptance of the scholarships to be morally impossible for any German.

The British steamer Kinsfouna Castle, with 350 passengers on board, stranded off Brighton, Isle of Wight, at night, and the ship lies in a dangerous position.

Strikes continue to spread in Belgium. The soldiers and police are able to keep down the disturbances so long as they themselves remain loyal.

Seven brigands who had fortified themselves in a tower in Monastir, Macedonia, were shot to death by Turkish soldiers.

The Duchess of Sutherland has made a vigorous plea in behalf of what she terms "manliness" in girls and women.

Natives in the French Congo murdered the manager of a factory that they looted, and also massacred a number of the employees at another factory that they pillaged.

The Prince of Wales reiterated that he knows nothing of the intention of the New York Chamber of Commerce to invite him to attend the opening of its building.

A conference in Vienna it was decided to renew the Triple Alliance for another term of years, Germany making some concessions to Italy and Austria.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Professors Jones, of Harvard, and Schurman, of Cornell.

France will send representatives to be present at the dedication at Washington on May 24 of the statue of Count de Rochambeau.

The British Admiralty Court awarded the owners of the steamer William Cliff \$13,000 for salvaging the Commodore liner Etna.

Large numbers of troops have been concentrated in Brussels, the city practically being in a state of siege.

END COMES TO AN EVENTFUL LIFE

Rev. Dr. Talmage Passes Away Peacefully in Washington.

INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN THE CAUSE.

He Had Been Gradually Dying for the Past Week, and the End, Though Known to Be Near, Came So Quickly That the Watchers at His Beside Hardly Knew That He Had Gone.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died Saturday night at his residence in this city. It had been evident for some days that there was no hope of recovery, and the attending physician so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker, until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that he had gone. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington for Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington some time ago he has been quite ill. Until Thursday last he was so feeble that death was not entertained. The last rational words uttered by Dr. Talmage were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: "Of course, I know you, Maud." Since then he had been unconscious.

The body was conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment was made in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Career of Dr. Talmage.

Rev. Thomas DeWitt Talmage was born at Bound Brook, N. J., January 18, 1821, and educated at the University of New York. As he determined to enter the ministry, he completed a course at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, graduating in 1845. He was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville, N. J., later went to Syracuse, and from 1862 to 1869 he preached in Philadelphia, during the Civil War acting as chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment. In 1869 he was made pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. The first tabernacle was built in 1870 and seated 4,000. It was enlarged the next year to seat 5,000 more, but was burned December 22, 1874. A new tabernacle, seating 5,000 persons, was dedicated February 22, 1874, the largest Protestant church then in America. This church was also burned and replaced by a third tabernacle, which was also destroyed by fire in 1894. There was an effort to again rebuild, but owing to the heavy debt incurred in previous disasters the work was abandoned and Dr. Talmage preached in the New York Academy of Music. In 1898 Dr. Talmage accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church of Washington as copastor with Dr. Sunderland. Dr. Talmage was a voluminous writer on a great number of subjects and a favorite lecturer, the announcement of one of his sermons or lectures being sufficient to draw a crowd.

MASSACRE BY CONGO CANNIBALS.

They Murder a French Manager and Kill the Employees.

Paris, (By Cable).—The Minister of the Colonies M. Decharis, has received a dispatch confirming the report of a revolt of natives in the Sangha district of the French Congo. A body of natives attacked the French company's factory on the River Sangha, murdered the manager and also burned and pillaged another factory. The local militia defeated the rebels. Reinforcements of Senegalese troops were dispatched to the scene of the trouble.

According to advices received by the Journal, the natives employed at the French factory were also massacred, and goods valued at 150,000 francs were pillaged.

This report states that rebels, who are cannibals, marched later on to attack other factories, and it is feared that many persons have been killed.

MOST MUST SERVE TERM.

The Supreme Court of New York Has Affirmed the Conviction.

New York, (Special).—The appellate division of the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of John Most on a charge of printing in his newspaper, the Freiheit, an improper article, entitled "Murder vs. Murder."

The article was published about the time of the assassination of President McKinley. Most was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Regarding Most's contention that the Constitution gave him the right to publish the article, the Court says:

"The Constitution does not give to a citizen the right to murder, nor does it give him the right to advise the commission of that crime by others. What it does permit is liberty of action only to the extent that such liberty does not interfere with or deprive others of an equal right."

Plant Line Rumor Denied.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Pennsylvania Railroad officials deny the truth of the dispatch from Chicago stating that Pennsylvania interests are soon to acquire possession of the allied Plant and Atlantic Coast Line system. One of them said there was not a sufficient basis of fact in the report to make it worth while discussing.

New Rubber Trust Plan.

New York, (Special).—James R. Keene, having secured control of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, is now making an effort to get control of the United States Rubber Company. It is said, with a view of ultimately forming a new Rubber Trust.

Venezuela Ratifies the Protocol.

Caracas, Venezuela, (By Cable).—The Venezuelan Parliament has ratified the protocol re-establishing diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela.

Fatal Pistol Duel.

Hopkinsville, Ky., (Special).—James D. Brown, aged 55 years, a prominent North Christian painter, and William Pulley, his tenant, fought a pistol duel in the public road over a tobacco crop settlement. Brown was instantly killed. Pulley was shot through the shoulder. He is under guard, being too badly wounded to be removed to jail.

This One Got a Kick Out.

Lacrosse, Wis., (Special).—G. Nodenica, a poor fisherman, picked up a clam on a sandbar in which he found a pearl, which he sold for \$1,500.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Would Aid Discipline.

The prospect for some action on the bill to create a general staff for the army is improving in Congress. General Miles' attack on the bill has been much more than offset by the support given to the measure by General Schofield, who has had greater experience than Miles as an army officer.

General Schofield's testimony has been made public. He endorsed the bill, saying that he had long since come to the conclusion that there is no room under our Constitution for two commanders, and that the President, whom the Constitution makes the supreme commander, must act through the Secretary of War. He added:

"The very exalted individual office, so called, of the commanding general of the army must disappear. There is no room for it in this government, no matter who occupies it."

Referring to the German system, General Schofield said: "We would have to modify their system so as to make it applicable. If we had at the head of the army for years the same distinguished general, other things being satisfactory, that would be very well; but what is the use of a great general as the nominal head of the army if the President will not even talk to him except to criticize him, or if the Secretary of War and he do not even see each other? What good is he?"

New Pension Commissioner.

Mr. Eugene F. Ware, a western newspaper man, has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Col. Henry Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions.

He is well known west of the Mississippi and particularly in Kansas. Mr. Ware has been a writer of newspaper and magazine articles for years and is a poet of considerable distinction. He used the pseudonym of "Ironquill." The appointment was announced after a conference between the President and Senator Burton of Kansas. Mr. Ware's selection is understood to have been a personal one with the President, who has known him for some years, and it was a surprise to the Kansas delegation in Congress, which had endorsed ex-Representative Blue.

Mr. Ware is a member of the firm of Ware & Beale, lawyers, of Topeka, and has been located in Topeka more than a decade.

Census of the Cotton Crop.

The Census Office made public a preliminary report, by States and Territories, on the cotton crop (growth of 1901), as returned to the office by the cotton growers. The estimated cotton crop of 1901 at 9,952,982 commercial bales, being 533,166 bales less than the crop as returned by them for 1900.

The 1900 crop, expressed in 500-pound bales, was 10,121,027, or 303,121 less than the number of commercial bales, the gross average bale weight being 483 pounds.

The office has not completed the compilation of the number of pounds and the computation of the average bale weight for the crop of 1901, but using 483 pounds, the average given for the crop of 1900, the 1901 crop is 9,614,581 bales of 500 pounds standard.

Land Ceded by Virginia.

Senator Hoar, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted an adverse report on the Senate resolution directing the Attorney-General to bring suit to determine the constitutionality of the retrocession of that portion of the original District of Columbia which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.

The resolution provided that if the Attorney-General reports what sum should be paid Virginia in lieu of the revenues of that State now received for the support of the State Government from the city and county of Alexandria.

Take Up Women's Cause.

The Civil Service Commission has come out as a champion for the rights of women to employment.

Preference now is generally given to men employees in the Government departments, and the commission, though powerless to compel appointing officers to choose women first, through President Proctor, issued a strong circular letter to the heads of departments calling attention to this unjust discrimination.

Commander of Cuba's Army.

Governor-General Wood has issued an order directing Brigadier-General Alejandro Rodriguez to report to Ruler Guard of Havana, to take command of the "Cuerpo de Artilleria," in addition to his present duties with the guard. On the transfer of the present government, General Rodriguez is directed to report to the President of Cuba, as commanding the Cuban armed forces, his orders and instructions as may be given him.

Hop of Peace Increasing.

London, (By Cable).—The announcement of the presence at Pretoria of the Orange Free State and Transvaal leaders and generals, who have been at Klerksdorp considering terms of peace, has caused a decided increase in the hopefulness of the public concerning the possibilities of peace. The expectations aroused by the conference at Pretoria have been further heightened by the movements of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and other members of the cabinet in London.

Mother and Daughter Murdered.

Cleveland, O., (Special).—Mrs. Martha J. Calhoun, aged 75 years, and her daughter, Mrs. Vaughn, aged 46 years, were shot and killed by, as yet, an unknown party two miles east of Mantua Station, a village 40 miles southeast of this city. Will Austin, a carpenter and a young woman, is locked up in Ravenna jail, charged with the crimes because of circumstances which are alleged to incriminate him. Mrs. Vaughn was shot five times in the head, the sixth bullet a revolver ending the life of her mother.

Think the Illinois in Danger.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—It is said that the proximity of electric motors to the magazines on the battleship Illinois is a source of danger to the vessel.

Capital News in General.

The house passed the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of President McKinley, which was signed by President McKinley.

During the debate in the Senate on the Chinese Exclusion Bill some of the Senators sharply criticized Minister Wu for his efforts to prevent the passage of the bill.

Lieutenant Commander Templin M. Potts has been selected to succeed Commander William H. Beecher as naval attaché at Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general.

PROF. MILLER GETS LIFE SENTENCE

Punishment Begins 72 Hours After He Committed Murder.

DENOUNCED BY HIS OWN COUNSEL.

His Mental Condition Investigated—Three Alibis Reported That He Was Perfectly Sane, and a Plea of Guilty Was Entered—The Murderer Weeps and His Unhappy Wife Collapses.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—Just 72 hours after Prof. Joseph M. Miller murdered Miss Carrie M. Jennett with a hatchet, he was in Jackson prison, sentenced to spend the rest of his life there at hard labor.

He was arraigned in the Recorder's Court on the charge of murder. His attorney, who was appointed by the court, raised the question of Miller's sanity. Judge Murphy accordingly appointed a commission of three alibis—Mrs. Emerson, Hitchcock and Kennedy—to examine Miller. His plea was withheld pending their examination. After a careful examination the physicians came into court and announced that they were agreed that there was no symptom of insanity in the defendant. Miller was then ordered to plead, and the confessed murderer said in a low voice, "guilty."

Evidence was then introduced to prove the death of Miss Jennett. At its conclusion Miller's attorney, F. C. Chamberlain, addressed the court. He congratulated the police department on their efficient work in running down the murderer and securing his confession, and said that he had no sympathy with Miller, who deserved the extreme penalty of the law. In sentencing Miller Judge Murphy called him a demon, and said he considered that the sentence he was about to impose on him was inadequate to his horrible crime. Sentence was then pronounced.

Mrs. Miller, his wife, who has been an invalid for several years, is prostrated at her home, and is in a dangerous condition. She at first refused to believe her husband guilty, even after he had confessed, but at the truth gradually forced itself on her she collapsed.

WEDDING RING "BARBARIC"

Chicago Professor Calls It Obsolete—Laughs at Dress Coat.

Chicago, (Special).—The romantic ideals of 75 "co-eds" in a class of anthropology at the University of Chicago have received a rude shock at the hands of Prof. Frederick Starr, who in a class lecture bluntly declared that the wedding ring was a "relic of barbarism," an absolutely useless survival of the culture of primitive people.

"Undoubtedly," said the Professor, "the wedding ring is a beautiful example of barbaric tradition living in this modern twentieth century and filling no function whatsoever. Perhaps one of you can tell me the origin of the use of the wedding ring?"

He received no answer from the 75 young women.

"The wedding ring represents the nose ring, anklet or manacle by which in past ages the sold slave was led away from his master by his captor," the Professor continued, "but everyone today knows that a woman, when she is given a ring to symbolize the wedding sacrament, is by no means a slave."

The dress coat was also included in Professor Starr's arraignment of "relics of barbarism."

TO GIVE A SUICIDE PARTY.

North Carolina Farmer's Invitation to His Last Day Feast.

Charlotte, N. C., (Special).—Alan Cogsdell, an old and well-to-do farmer in Colfax township, near Rutherfordton, N. C., has made preparations for one of the most remarkable suicides on record. Those who know him say he will keep his word.

Cogsdell is said to have sent out neatly printed invitations to a number of friends and relatives inviting them to a dinner to be given at his home, four miles from Ellenboro, on June 10, when he will do the honors at the table for the last time. The dinner will be served at 11 o'clock. Promptly at 12 o'clock, Cogsdell says, he will give his guests an opportunity of seeing him take his own life.

Just how Cogsdell contemplates committing the deed is not stated, but it is understood that he will shoot himself at the table after the repast has been concluded.

Sedition Case at Manila.

Manila, (By Cable).—A number of prominent business men at a meeting here decided to petition the commission to drop the proceedings against Freeston, the local paper, the editor of which is charged with sedition, but the editor objected, saying he would prove every statement made. The merchants hope the case will not be tried, as they believe the matter may have a bad effect on Philippine legislation.

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GEN. WADE HAMPTON DEAD.

South Carolina Statesman Succumbs to Disease of the Heart.

Columbia, S. C., (Special).—Gen. Wade Hampton died at his home here from valvular disease of the heart. He had been unconscious for several hours.

The General had just passed his 84th birthday. Twice this winter he has had attacks that have greatly weakened him, but he rallied wonderfully on both occasions.

Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton was born in Columbia, S. C., 83 years ago. He came of a family of soldiers, and was conceded to have been one of South Carolina's most distinguished sons. His grandfather served in the Revolution under both Sumter and Marion, and was afterwards elected to Congress and was a major-general in the war of 1812. The father of the great cavalry leader of the Confederacy was Col. Wade Hampton, who also served in the war of 1812.

In 1876 he was elected governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1878. While he was serving his second term as Governor he met with an accident while horseshoe riding which shattered the bones of one of his legs. The leg had to be amputated, and for some time after the operation the General's life was despaired of. While he was lying in bed he was elected to the United States Senate. He served in that body for twelve years, retiring in 1891, following the way of Tillman when he swapped his seat with Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; William H. Hamilton, 87; Charles H. Williams, 87; Ebenezer H. Hamilton, 87; William McCoy, McKees Rocks, 87; William R. Lawrence, Ligonier, 87; James Marsh, Irwin, 88; Matthew Hoose, Athens, 87; Joseph Day, Washington, 87; John M. Smith, Allegheny, 88; Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; Charles H. Williams, 87; Ebenezer H. Hamilton, 87; William McCoy, McKees Rocks, 87; William R. Lawrence, Ligonier, 87; James Marsh, Irwin, 88; Matthew Hoose, Athens, 87; Joseph Day, Washington, 87; John M. Smith, Allegheny, 88; Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; Charles H. Williams, 87; Ebenezer H. Hamilton, 87; William McCoy, McKees Rocks, 87; William R. Lawrence, Ligonier, 87; James Marsh, Irwin, 88; Matthew Hoose, Athens, 87; Joseph Day, Washington, 87; John M. Smith, Allegheny, 88; Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; Charles H. Williams, 87; Ebenezer H. Hamilton, 87; William McCoy, McKees Rocks, 87; William R. Lawrence, Ligonier, 87; James Marsh, Irwin, 88; Matthew Hoose, Athens, 87; Joseph Day, Washington, 87; John M. Smith, Allegheny, 88; Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; Charles H. Williams, 87; Ebenezer H. Hamilton, 87; William McCoy, McKees Rocks, 87; William R. Lawrence, Ligonier, 87; James Marsh, Irwin, 88; Matthew Hoose, Athens, 87; Joseph Day, Washington, 87; John M. Smith, Allegheny, 88; Isaac Buckingham, Jefferson, 88; John L. Southard, 87; Charles H. Williams,