The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL LIV — WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 27, 1899. — NO. 7

DESPERATE FIGHT.

It Took Place Behind The Doors of a Bank.

TWO MEN WILL DIE.

An Aged Cashier Attacked By Stranger. Supposed Robber Mortally Wounded. An Unlikely Story.

A dispatch from Chicago, of Sept. 20, says: Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine bank in Palatine, Ill., 26 miles north of Chicago, is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him today by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton. The latter, who is unparently of good education, is in the county jail suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably prove fatal. Henry Plaggo, 70 years old, a farmer, whose intervention at a critical moment prevented the outright murder of the cashier, is at his home west of the village cut and bruised and disabled as a result of his struggle with Lawton, whose motive for the assault, according to his repeated statements, was not robbery.

The attack upon Filbert was made with a tack hammer and the aged cashier was struck at least a dozen times before Plaggo interfered. The attack occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour many of the residents of the community were thrown into a tumult by hearing the report of a revolver and the noise of a fierce struggle in the bank rooms. Wm. Garme, a farmer, was among the first to reach the bank rooms. As he entered he almost stumbled over the form of Cashier Filbert, who with torn clothing and bleeding head was feebly endeavoring to crawl through the open door.

Garme turned and ran into the street shouting "murder," and then returned to the bank. Sounds of a struggle still came from the rear room and Garme hurried to that apartment. As he pushed open the glass door, he found the old German farmer, Plaggo, bleeding from a number of wounds, but fighting vigorously with a stalwart young man who lay on the floor with Plaggo on top of him. A bloody tack hammer and a revolver with a broken butt lay on either side of the struggling men. The young man's clothing was stained with blood in the region of the abdomen.

The crowd which had gathered rapidly after the alarm had been given separated the two men and took the supposed robber to the village lock-up. He was too severely wounded to offer any resistance and this fact was all that saved him from violence at the hands of the excited crowd that followed him to the jail. Lawton's confessed motive for the assault was revenge on Filbert, who he alleges, alienated the affections of his wife. His story is not believed by the police, however. They have no doubt the looting of the bank was his ultimate design.

The robber says he tracked Filbert for five years and that he discovered only recently where the object of his pursuit lived. He went to the bank, he asserts, to demand $1,500 in satisfaction for the old injury. The cash balance of the institution was $100,000, all of which was in the vaults at the time the assault took place. Lawton was brought to Chicago on a late train tonight and placed in the county jail. He denied that he had entered the bank for the purpose of robbery, and claimed that the alienation of his wife's affections by Filbert took place five years ago at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York city. Filbert declares he has not been in New York for twenty years.

Late tonight it was announced that both Filbert and Lawton will die. The former's skull is fractured in two places and the latter cannot survive the wound in his abdomen.

Dies In His Buggy.

News reached Spartanburg Wednesday morning that the horse of Dr. Thos. W. Vernon of Whitney had run away and killed him. He was a lover of fine horses and this particular one had run away several times. When he was found dead in the lot of Mr. A. M. Glover, with an abrasion on his head, it was naturally concluded that a shocking accident had happened. But an examination of all the circumstances showed that it was no accident but a case of heart failure. Mr Glover found him in his lot about 9 o'clock Sunday night and at once called his neighbors. Dr. Vernon's horse and buggy were standing near. The doctor had been seen near night going home alone in his buggy, and he had to pass Mr. Glover's to reach his own house, which was a short distance away. He had been visiting a patient at Mr. Glover's, and it is supposed the horse turned in there from force of habit. He was probably dead before reaching this point. He had been subject to attacks of heart failure for some time. He was about 34 years old and very popular as a physician.

Japanese Steamer Sinks.

A telegram from the governor of Shiga, prefecture to the Japanese government, reported by the steamship Empress of India, states that on the 4th inst., the steamer Koun Maru founded during a typhoon off Hanakawl, in Biwa lake, going to the bottom like a stone. She had fifty passengers on board, a majority being women and children. Twelve of these were drowned and two fatally injured while eight of the crew also went down with the ship, their bodies being coffined by the vessel.

Four Men Killed.

Four men were killed and three seriously injured Thursday in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge on the Omaha road near Windom, Minn. An engine was pushing the first train and the second was a double-header, so that three engines were thrown into the river in a badly wrecked condition. One span of the bridge was demolished and 17 cars thrown in to the river or along the tracks. Thes cars took fire and several were burned

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two Citizens Assaulted and Robbed in Lancaster County

A dispatch from Lancaster to The State says a very daring act of highway robberry was committed not far from the town limits on the Camden road Tuesday night shortly after dark. The victims were too young white farmers, Frank Shaver and his brother-in-law, Robert Hagins, who live at St. Luke, a station on the South Carolina and Georgia railroad, four miles southeast of this place. The facts are about as follows: Shortly after dark Shaver and Hagins left towns for home, both being under the influence of "fuss-X." Hagins was on a mule and was followed behind by Shaver, who was on foot. As they reached "Jacob's Hollow" they were both set upon by three men who knocked them down and beat them in a fearful manner. Hagins managed to get to a house nearby, leaving Shaver in an unsensible condition in the road. Shortly after Shaver was brought to town in a buggy. Both men presented a horrible appearance, being fearfully bruised and cut up about the face and head. Hagins has one arm broken, but Shaver's wounds are more serious, one of them being a fracture of the outer skull. Two men implicated in the robbery were arrested Wednesday night shortly after the occurrence. One is Robert Furr, white, and the other Nathaniel Clinton, colored, both notorious characters living in the county. Both of the victims positively identify these two men, which, with other circumstances, make it certain that they are two of the gang. The moon was shining very brightly at the time of the robbery. Hagins pocketbook containing $3.15 was found not far from the scene of the robbery Wednesday morning. The supposition is that it was thrown away in their flight by the robbers.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Details of the Wreck of the Transport Morgan City.

A dispatch from Yokohoma says interesting details are at hand of the wreck of the American transport Morgan City. It appears that it came very near being an appalling catastrophe. Striking upon a reef at 3 o'clock in the morning the ship ramained fast until daylight when by adopting the expedient of pushing, the men alternately from one side to the other, the ship was rolled from the rocks into deep water, where she at once began to fill rapidly. She headed for the shore of the Island of Inoshima several miles distant, sinking perceptibly with every yard of progress. Had she not reached the beach she would have gone under in another minute. The discipline of the men was admirable and all were gotton ashore in safety. The seamanship shown appears not to have been spent so admirable, as no precautions were taken to make the boat fast to the shore after beaching. The time was spent in removing stores, the transport lying very nearly bows under, but well afloat in the after part. Late in the afternoon without warning, she slid off the steep beach and sunk in about six fathoms. A more favorable spot for a shipwreck could scarcely be found. The island of Inoshima is about a dozen miles from Hiroshima chief city of the inland state. Almost instantly came aid from the Japanese authorities, the cruiser Yosohomo being at once dispatched and the Red Cross society sending a relief expedition. The troops are loud in their appreciation of Japanese kindness. The transport City of Sydney having just put into Yokohama short of coal and water, will proceed via the inland sea and unless provision has already been made, will take on board a part of the troops.

Marital Troubles.

Many people who have marital troubles write to the governor to help them out, thinking that he can do something for them. Here is a specimen letter received Thursday by the governor, from "Davis Station:" "I write to ask your opinion. I married a woman in 1870 and in 1890 she left me and I got a letter from her in 1894 saying she would never recognize me as her husband any more. I haven't heard from her since then. Now, if it won't be violating the laws of South Carolina, I desire to marry another woman. Would be pleased to have your views whether it would be violating the laws of this state or not. As already stated, I haven't heard from her since 1894 and don't know whether she's dead or alive, Thanking you in advance of your reply." The writer asks that if the letter be given to the press that his name be withheld.—Columbia Record.

Stronger Than Ever.

James Creelman, the well-known correspondent, who has been accompanying Bryan in his recent western travels, tells the Baltimore Herald that in his opinion the Nebraskan's name will be the only one presented to the national Democratic convention next year. "His strength," said he, "is greater than three years ago, but as the lines of battle are not yet fairly drawn and the issues not yet clearly defined, the question of Mr. Bryan's, success is still open." As Creelman reported Bryan's presidential canvass in 1896 he is qualified to make the comparison. He is a gold man, too, and ought not to take an exaggerated view of Bryan's increase in strength.—The State.

Hard on the Directors.

Mr. W. Scott Pope, one of the bondsmen for Col. Neal, has given notice that he will not pay any part of Col. Neal's bond without suit, and a jury fixing the amount of his liability, if any. He takes the position that the board of directors allowed the bad management and trouble to run along so long as to either have known of it and acquiesced, or by their co-operative bad management and reports, which were misleading to him, to have relieved him, of the liability. He will make the issue on the liability and duties of the board of directors affording protection to the bondsmen and the State, and knowing something about reports to which they affix their names and authority. When the damages for which the bondsmen are responsible are fixed, Mr. Pope says, he will pay his share, but not until then.

NEGRO CONFERENCE

Called by Rev. Junius Mobley, a Colored Preacher

TO BE HELD IN COLUMBIA.

Text of the Call Setting Forth the Reasons Why it is Issued. Tired of Whites.

"When neighbors quit visiting they will fall out." Such is the homely aphorism of "Rev." Junius Mobley "anent" the condition of the Republican party in this State. The definition is that when "neighbors quit visiting" intimacy gives way to suspicion, distrust is bred, and, with the aid of the gossip, open enmity is the consequence.

The application is that the white and the colored Republicans "have quit visiting." According to his statement, they are not only not on friendly terms but the Negro is beginning to distrust the white leaders. June claims that he kept quiet while the "Lily White" and "Black and Tan" controversy was being waged. He wanted "the pot to boil down so that he could see what would come out of it all." He has issued a call to the colored Republicans to meet in Columbia fair week to devise some plan of policy for their betterment. Mobley hails from Union county and to his title of "reverend" may be added that of "honorable" for he represented his county in the legislature in Radical days, and was a lawyer.

He is opposed to the deportation of the Negro, for he realizes that his race is treated properly in the south, As such a solution of the Negro problem is not near at hand, he claims to want to established a plane upon which the Negroes and whites may meet and "freeze out" the white Republicans. He wants to be the leader of the Negroes, of course. Following is his manifesto issued Thursday:

To the Colored Republicans of South Carolina.

There is a great necessity for union among us as a race variety in a country where the interest of all the people are common for we as a race have been so long misrepresented by our so-called Republican white leaders in the politics of this and other States of this Union and thereby have rendered us as a race almost worthless to ourselves and to any other race politically. This is shown in the fact that they have kept silent in everything which embodied the interest of the Negro along political lines.

The Negro has simply been used as a tool by his so-called white Republicans and that to his detriment. This fact is charged by the Democrats in their speeches and also by the Democratic newspapers—a fact which cannot be denied.

The fact is, that these so called white Republican leaders stand as a barrier between us and the southern whites with whom we must live, move and have our continued being, for we never will leave this country. Now, therefore, since we are to live together in this southland, I think it wise to call a conference among ourselves to devise some plans by which we can meet the other race upon amicable terms as negro representatives.

This is fair since the color line has been drawn even by our white Republicans. We believe that the Negro can best represent himself with his white brethren, since he has this to do in all of his business walks of life. Why should he need some one to represent him in the political walks any more than in business or in any other walks of life? Let the Negro leaders come together and act for themselves in all of the vocations in which he is called to act as a citizen. This will teach him the true meaning of citizenship. I verily believe that this is the sentiment of the southern white people. Believing as I do, I therefore issue the following call:

Let all lovers of the race meet in conference in the city of Columbia on the 6th day in November, 1899. Come together, my fellow citizens, and let us show to the world that we feel keenly our condition and that we are willing to do any honorable thing to better the same for the time of talk is past.

Junius S. Mobley.

Reed, The Traitor.

"We are bound to say that of all methods of attacking the great and good McKinley which have been devised, that pursued by ex-Speaker Reed is the most 'dastardly.' It is especially so because of the impossibility of answering it. All that Mr. Reed does is to say that he believes in the declaration of independence and in the principles of liberty, self-government, and the rights of man. How can an imperialist, though a McKinley editor, convict Mr. Reed of 'treason' for saying such things? Yet it is 'treason' of the blackest kind known to this epoch. Mr. Reed is perfectly well aware of the fiendish significancee of his words. He knows the pain they will cause in the white house, and that the pain must be borne in silence, yet he utters them. We should like very much to have a frank expression of opinion on Mr. Reed's conduct from Mr. Hanna, or Gov. Roosevelt, or Senator Platt, or any other strenuous upholder of the President's Philippine policy. They must regard it with deep loathing as a more cowardly form of assault than even the un-American mugwumps have devised. These can be answered and denounced, but how can you answer or denounce a man when your case is gone if you quote his words?"—New York Evening Post.

Killed For His Money.

A special from Jacksonville, Fla., tells of the arrest at Tavares, Fla., of Mrs. Leonard Neumeister and a man named Nye, who boarded with her. They are suspected of the murder of the woman's husband. The latter's body was found in a lake near the house. A post mortem examination revealed that he was dead when placed in the water. Neumeister, recently by the death of a brother, a Southern steamboat captain, came into property amounting to nearly $50,000.

DREYFUS PARDONED.

His Departure from the Prison Was Unnoticed.

A dispatch from Rennes, France, says, Capt. Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed. M. Viguie, the chief of the secret service, and the prefect, M. Dureault, arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the minister of war's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the boulevard Laenne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern station, outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes. While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler. The carriage which was in waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, and alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in, regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes bearing Dreyfus away a free man. A small crowd of people had walked round the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it too late for Dreyfus to leave. Madame Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

A SWINDLER ABROAD.

He Represents Himself as a Lawyer from Birmingham, Ala.

A dispatch to The State from Spartanburg says a slick rascal giving his home as Birmingham, Ala., worked a confidence game on one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Spartanburg bar on the 2d of this month. He went into the office and talked about things in general in a most entertaining manner, representing that he had been summering in Asheville and was on his way home to Birmingham; that he had run short of funds and desired the aid of a brother attorney to get $10. He produced a license to practice law in Birmingham and said he was a practicing attorney at that place. Everything seemed so plausible and he was such a nice fellow the Spartan went down to the bank with him and endorsed his check for $10 on the Alabama National bank of Birmingham. In due course of time the check came back protested. A letter to a leading law firm in Birmingham reveals the fact that there is no such place; that he has been drawing such checks on this bank all through Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas; that he was in Birmingham some time ago and desired this bank to cash some checks for him on other banks, but they refused to take them except for collection; that he became offended and went away in a huff. The man is evidently a fraud and ought to be widely published.

Sank Into the Sea.

The steamship City of Topeka arrived from Lynn Canal Wednesday with news of an earthquake which began Sept. 3 and continued until Sept. 10. The steamer Dora carried the news to Juneau. The earthquake extended from Litueya bay, 150 miles below Yakutat, 500 miles nothwest into the Cook inlet country. It was the greatest phenomena witnessed in Alaska since a similar occurrence in the Russian days. Three distinct shocks were felt at Juneau. Buildings were badly shaken. The earthquake was most severe at Yakutat, Kanan island at the entrance to Yakutat bay sank 20 feet into the sea. At high tide only the tops of trees are visible. Huge fissures opened in the earth. The Dora passengers say that in two minutes the ocean rose 20 feet above high tide and almost as quickly subsided. Indians have deserted their homes and are living in tents on the beach. Many have gone to Juneau.

Murder, Robbery, Arson.

The residence of Absolom Kester, a miserly farmer, aged 80, near Pawpaw, W. Va., was discovered on fire at 1 o'clock Friday morning. Neighbors hurried to the scene and were horrified to find Kester and Albert Gross, his hired man, lifeless in the yard. The housekeeper, Anna Doman, was also murdered, but her body was consumed in the flames. The object of the crime evidently was robbery. Kester was known to keep a large sum of money about the house, but a few weeks ago was persuaded to put most of his money in the bank. The robbers secured about $200, it is thought. After beating the two with a blunt instrument, as they supposed, to death, the robbers set the building on fire to cover up their crime, but the men had life enough left to crawl out into the yard.

A Curious Case.

A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, in which the State owns two-thirds of the stock, has applied to the United States court to escape the 1899 assessment for taxation imposed by the corporation commission. The defendants must answer the complaint at the United States court room in this city the first Monday in November. The announcement that a railroad in which the State owns such a large interest has filed a complaint with the Federal authorities against the State caused something of a flutter.

Knocking Down.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company say they have been robbed of nearly $50,000 in the last six weeks by the new conductors who have taken the place of the strikers last July. The new men are said to have been "knocking down" fares industriously, but the leakage has at last been stopped.

OUR HOME MILLS.

They Have Made Themselves Felt This Year.

SOME ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Some Excellent Reasons Why it Will Pay Them To Market Their Cotton Crop Slowly.

There is spread before the people of the South at this time a great object lesson of the value of home cotton mills to cotton planters. Everybody realizes that these mills do good to the communities in which they operate; that they build them up in population, in wealth and in importance, raising the villages to towns and the towns to cities. Intelligent farmers realize that they do good to the country also, increasing the home market for produce of all kinds and increasing the value of lands in their neighborhoods. It is also understood, although for the most part loosely, that they help the cotton planters near them by giving them better prices for their staple than they could get from exporters. But only now is there so great and broad an example of this last benefit as to impress not only the whole South but the cotton trade in two hemispheres.

The situation is most interesting, even to those who have no hazard in the outcome. The cotton crop, which six weeks ago promised a great yield notwithstanding its partial failure in this part of the South, has since declined rapidly in condition, owing to the drought in the southwest. Before the effects of this drought were fully revealed Henry M. Neil, the New Orleans representative of British exporters, gave out an estimate of over 12,000,000 bales, and the Liverpool market, responding to it, at once and sharply lowered the price. This drop synchronously affected the New York market and, to a lesser extent, all the American markets.

Soon afterward the government crop report for September revealed the full extent of the drought injuries in the trans-Mississippi region and the Southern markets began to rise. The news since then has confirmed and heightened the government's estimate of losses, and throughout the manufactuing South prices have advanced materially. To this advance there has been a partial response in New York, but Liverpool, pinning its faith to Neill's estimates, has maintained practically the prices of a month ago.

So we have this condition: The price of cotton in the cotton manufacturing States of the South is as high as in New York, and in some places higher, while in New York it is relatively higher than in Liverpool. Liverpool has been paying 7 cents for middling cotton, and mill towns in South Carolina have been giving as much as 6¼ and 6½ cents for it. The result is that it does not pay to buy cotton for export, and unless Liverpool materially raises its bids it will be able to buy very little in the near future.

This Southern buying which keeps the price up, and even raises it in the absence of foreign competition, is being done by the Southern mills. Their managers see for themselves the hollowness of Neill's estimate; they know the crop is going to fall largely below last year's, they believe that the price is certain to go higher, and as provident men they are laying in their stocks now. In thus reasoning and acting they are indubitably right. At the present and prospective prices of cotton goods they can afford to pay what they are now paying, and even much higher prices. The demand for cotton both at home and abroad is greater than it has ever been, the crop is the shortest in several years, and the margin between the prices of raw and manufactured cotton is very large. This is the time for Southern planters to hold all they can and for Southern mills to get all they can. We hope that but little will be marketed for the present and that every bale of that little will go into the warehouses of our own mills.

The significant point of the whole matter is that Southern mills, by competition among themselves, unaided by foreign buyers, have for weeks kept up the price of cotton over a large area. This is in defiance of English speculators and spinners, and it is a great step toward Southern independence. We can make it the rule and fix our own price for our great staple if we will only build mills enough. Once we spin all our cotton what will we care for Liverpool, or for New York and Boston markets! In cotton prices we will be a law unto yourselves, and no false estimates of yields need compel us to sacrifice our crop. For all that we raise we will have purchasers at home. The mill stockholder will plant cotton and the cotton planter will buy mill stocks. There will be profit in both planting and manufacturing, and an adjustment of prices between them will not be difficult.

South Carolina last year manufactured 44 per cent. of the largest crop of cotton she ever raised. This year she is likely to consume five-sevenths of a short crop—half a million bales of a crop of 700,000 bales. If we keep up the pace we have taken now five years more will raise consumption above local production. Every cotton planter with as much as a hundred dollars to invest should put it if he can into a new cotton mill convenient to his plantation. It will buy permanent insurance against foreign and speculative capacity.

Since the foregoing was written we have seen Wednesday's reports from the Liverpool and New York markets. They show that the former has taken alarm at the freeness of Southern buying and the holding back of cotton and has advanced its price. New York followed suit. The rise will continue. Let planters hold their crops. A month of short receipts and Neill's reduction of his estimate—which must come—will send cotton to seven cents or more in every local market.—The State.

"I have used your 'Life for the Liver and Kidneys' with great benefit, and for Dyspepsia or any derangement of the Liver or Kidneys I regard it as being without an equal." James J. Osborne, Attorney at Law, Boliston, Henderson Co., N. C. *

LOOTING CHURCHES.

Resolutions Adopted by Catholic Young Men's Societies.

The National Union of Catholic Young Men's societies, in session in Newark, Wednesday adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, for some time past many rumors have appeared in the public press, and have been affirmed by private advices, that Catholic churches in the Philippines have been desecrated and spoiled of sacred vessels and vestments by soldiers of the United States.

"Resolved, That we, the Catholic Young Men's National Union, embracing 50,000 men in the United States, do call upon the president of the United States, having every confidence in his fair mindedness, justice and respect for all religions, and through him upon the other proper authorities, for a thorough investigation and report upon such rumors as to their truth or falsity, and,

"Resolved, That if upon proper investigation these rumors should be found true in whole or in part, we demand,

"First, The punishment of those guilty or responsible for such outrages upon our religion, and,

"Second, The necessary measures be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such desecrations.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, by the president and secretary of this convention be forwarded to the president of the United States."

The following officers were elected by the association;

President—Dr. S. H. Wall, of New York.

First Vice President—Rev. D. M. Bogan, of Rahway, N. J.

Second Vice President—J. M. Higgins, Richmond, Va.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Gallagher, of Philadelphia.

The convention next year will be held in Brooklyn.

A FOOL KILLER NEEDED.

Another Light Headed Frenchman Seeking Notoriety.

Max Regis, former mayor of Algiers, and a notorious Jew baiter, who returned to Algiers recently, haunted by the idea that the government intended to arrest him, and emulous of the notoriety of Jules Guerin, shut himself up for four days with a party of adherents in a villa labelled "Anti-Juif" just outside the town. He laid in a stock of provisions for a seige. Wednesday, apparently annoyed at the absence of any move on the part of the police, he issued forth and entered the town, stirring up Anti-Jewish demonstrations, during which the windows of several shops owned by Jews were smashed. The Jews responded by firing revolvers, and the mob raised the cry, "Death to the Jews!" The riots continued throughout the evening and finally the troops charged with drawn swords and dispersed the rioters. Regis regained the villa and barricaded himself and his companions.

During the affray nine persons were stabbed or shot, among them three police agents and two inoffensive citizens. It is reported that some Jews were among the wounded. Order was finally restored about midnight.

The rioting was renewed after midnight in the Jewish quarter, where there were collisions between the Anti-Semites and the police. Several persons were injured and the police made six arrests.

An Honest Confession.

The Charleston Post doesn't make much of a defease of its slur at Bryan's argumentative powers. We offer it this editorial expression from the Chicago Times-Herald, McKinley organ, on the speech whose weakness our Charleston contemporary forecasted: "No one who heard Mr. Bryan's address will undertake to deny that it was a skillfully constructed appeal to the popular prejudice against combination of capital. Regarded from a purely political standpoint it was a masterly effort, and in no way detracts from the reputation of the silver leader as a captivating orator. This much is readily conceded by those who sharply dissent from Mr. Bryan's views of industrial combinations, and while they are quick to perceive the flaws in his argument they cannot honestly maintain that it will be without effect upon the minds of the masses." From such a source such a tribute to the Democratic leader means much.—The State.

By His Own Hand.

A special from Covington, Ga., says: Wm. A. Franz, professor of English and literature in Oxford college killed himself Tuesday night at his home here. The deed was done with a pocket knife, Dr. Franz inflicting 15 wounds on his neck, arms and in the lungs. He was found yesterday morning by his wife, who thought he had died of a hemorrage. A physician who was called in summoned a coroner, and the result of his inquest was announced tonight. Dr. Franz only Monday assumed the duties of his position, coming here from Fayettsville, O. He was a native of Virginia, and the remains were taken to Dadeville in that State for interment.

No Use to Apply.

Governor McSweeney is still in receipt of a number of letters asking for endorsements for positions in the volunteer army. Secretary Root has written once that South Carolina's quota of officers was filled, and another letter has been received from him stating that all official positions in the regular army have been filled and that further applications cannot be considered at this time. Governor McSweeney has made it a rule to endorse nearly all applications sent to him.—Columbia Record.

Murdered by Moonshiners.

John L. Hanna, chief of police of Dalton, Ga., was shot and killed Wednesday by three moonshiners whom he was trying to arrest. A posse of 125 men was organized and started in pursuit of the moonshiners. A special train carrying a party of detectives, accompanied by bloodhounds, have left Chattanooga for Dalton to aid in the capture of the murderers.

PRISONERS HALF STARVED.

It is Said They Are Living Only on Hope and Courage.

A naval officer on one of the ships at Cavite says in a private letter to relatives at Boston, under date of August 19:

"I today made a trip to Manila purposely to see and interview a Spaniard who claims to have seen Lieutenant Gilmore and his men. The Spaniard arrived in Manila on the 13th, coming through the outposts at San Fernando de La Pampanga. His name is Felipe Galza, and he is a planter by occupation. On the first of February last he was on his plantation, when he was surrounded by a deputation of natives, who made him a prisoner. He was forced to follow the movements made by the so-called Filipino republic, and tramp through mud and water and over mountains in their wanderings.

"Two weeks before his arrival at Manila he saw at Bigan Lieutenant Commander Gilmore and his fourteen fellow prisoners. From his report it is judged that they had fared badly at the hands of their captors, and although their courage was undaunted, they were in bad shape physically, in reality being half starved. Gilmore himself said he was in better health than some of the others, being a man of strong physique and of strong determination. The whole party was entirely destitute of clothes, and all the necessaries of life. The failure of the United States to ransom them as expected had so enraged the insurgents that their treatment, which for some time had been kind, had since become reversed. The members of the party, however, were not discouraged and fully expected to return to their friends.

"Galza thought that with proper measures employed by the United States government, there would be no trouble in effecting the speedy release of Gilmore and the Yorktown's men."

A Manager Murdered.

Julia Morrison, leading lady of the "Mrs. Plaster of Paris" farce comedy company, shot and killed Frank Leiden, stage manager and leading man of the company Friday night on the stage of the City Opera House at Chattanooga Tenn., just before the curtain rose for the performance. Three shots were fired at close range, all taking effect in Leiden's head. He sank to the floor and was dead in a few minutes. The woman was arrested and taken to the city jail. A coroner's inquest was held at which it was developed that trouble had existed between Leiden and Miss Morrison and today she slapped him. It appears that they quarreled over the woman's alleged bad acting, Leiden accusing her of being an amateur. The woman claims Leiden repeatedly insulted her and that she shot him in self-defense. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the murder was premeditated and wholly unjustifiable. The woman claims to be from New Orleans and the man with the company named James, she says, is her husband. James has been arrested as the instigator of the crime. The company has been on the road three weeks and was unusually successful.

Preachers Live Long.

The life insurance companies go to great expense in endeavoring to ascertain as definitely as possible the average length of life for men engaged in different professions and the various lines of business. An expert for one of the large companies has prepared diagrams which illustrate the comparative longevity of clergymen, farmers, teachers, lawyers and doctors. Which of these classes do you suppose makes the best showing of longevity? Most persons would say the farmers, but the clergymen excel them in the art of reaching old age and beat even worse the other classes mentioned. According to the expert referred to 42 out of every 170 ministers of the gospel reach the age of 70. The farmers come next, their proportion for seventy years of age being 40 out of 170, Next come the teachers with 34; the lawyers show 25, and the doctors are last, with only 24 out of 170. The reasons given for the greater longevity of preachers are various. In the first place, they are likely to lead temperate lives and to have a careful system in the management of their work. They also get more or less outdoor exercise, and are not subject to the strains which constantly beset the active business man.—Atlanta Journal.

The Universal Language.

A century ago Grimm and Candolle, the former a German and the latter a Frenchman, declared that the language of Shakespeare would ultimately become the universal tongue. A similar judgment has just been passed at the Berlin academy of sciences by Professor Diels, a well known German linguist. He declared that independently of the political influence which the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies were having on the world, the simplicity of structure of the English language gave it the promise of universal use.

Death of an Ensign.

Ensign Noah T. Coleman of the battleship Iowa died Thursday in a private hospital at San Francisco as a result of a complication of troubles and a bullet wound inflicted by himself some time ago in an attempt at suicide. Young Coleman was to stand trial by courtmartial for various offenses, and attempted suicide. The wound would not have caused death under ordinary circumstances, but his vitality was so weakened by worry that he could not survive. Ensign Coleman came from one of the oldest and most respected families of New York. He entered the naval academy with the brightest prospects.

The Killing Season.

Cornelius Triplet, colored, was killed at Singleton, Winston county, Miss., Thursday night, making four victims—two white and two colored—of the feud raging in that county. The friends of H. B. Johnson, the man killed with Ed. Triplet Monday, were at Macon on Thursday, laying in a supply of arms and ammunition. More trouble is probable.

TRIED ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Mattie Hughes Faces a Jury a Third Time.

DYING HUSBAND'S STORY.

In Ante-Mortem Statement Mrs. Hughes is Named as the Murderess. The Accused on Witness Stand.

Mrs. Mattie Hughes, who is accused of murdering her husband at Greer's in Greenville county, and who has already been tried twice, which resulted in a mistrial each time, is now on trial for the thrid time for the same offence. Interest in the case is not near so intense as on former occasions. The case commenced in Greenville on Wednesday.

There were only two instances where there was any material deviation from the proceedings heretofore. One was a statement of a witness, J. L. Carman, as to what Hughes said on the night of the shooting with reference to the cause of the trouble between himself and wife which declaration was made while she was absent from the room a short time after the fatal shot. Some one said to Hughes that those around his bedside were friends and brethren, to which he made an emphatic dissent, saying that one who was present had been the cause of all the trouble with his wife and charging him with unfaithful conduct. Judges Townsend and Gage did not allow witnesses to testify in regard to Hughes' talk about his wife during her absence, but Wednesday the latitude was a little greater and Mr. Carman told the story that was quite well known in the community but was not brought out under the former ruling. When the witness had divulged the matter, Judge Gary ruled the evidence out as incompetent, and it will not be considered by the jury in making up their verdict.

The other point of deviation was the admission of the dying statement of Hughes, which was written by the Rev. D. B. Simpson, and which was ruled out at the first trial, partly introduced at the second, and with the exception of a single sentence was admitted as evidence this morning. The dying deposition of Hughes is as follows, the words, "Leo pleaded for my life" being omitted:

"Personally appeared before me Geo. W. Hughes, who being duly sworn deposes and says: That after supper I said: 'Mattie, there is no way to settle our trouble unless you tell me everything you know and all that they have said to you.' She said, with an oath she was going to kill me and would give me two minutes to get ready. I said: 'Mattie, I would not hurt you for anything on earth.' I got up, aiming to get ahold of the pistol, and she shot me when I got up. I made no effort to hurt her at all. There is not a woman on earth I cared for but her and I've told her that a hundred times. I had a pistol in my pocket, but not for her. I make this statement realizing I cannot possibly live. She has pulled a pistol on me at least a dozen times. I never pulled one on her once. I would not have killed her even in self-defense."

(Signed.) G. W. Hughes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, A. D. 1898.

R. L. Tapp.
Notary Public, S. C.

Chesterfield Girl's Adventure.

Miss Virginia Massey, 21 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Massey of the Dudley section of Chesterfield county, left her home the morning of the 5th inst. to go to her married sister's home, about two miles away, to assist in putting up some kraut. Failing to come back on the day she was to return, her father went after her, and was more than astonished to learn that she had not been there. Search was instituted at once, but no trace of her was found until last Tuesday, when friends of the family living in Wadesboro, N. C., notified the parents that she was there. It seems that on leaving home her mind became affected, and she wandered to Wadesboro, a distance of about twenty miles from her home, and was seeking employment when she was recognized by friends of the family, who notified the parents, as stated.

A Fatal Wreck.

Train No. 3 on the Baltimore and Ohio due in Cincinnati at 5:15 p. m., was wrecked near Petroleum, W. Va., Wednesday. Engineer Wm. Meyers was killed. Three postal clerks and three trainmen were injured. The engine, mail and baggage cars left the track. The passengers were not hurt.

Starving in Porto Rico.

A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, says the board of charities' tabulated statistics' show that out of a population of 916,184 there are 291,098 indigent and 11,858 sick. The number of deaths as result of the recent hurricane was 2,619. One week's rations were issued to 283,147 persons, and the number of those working for rations was 11,713.

Soldiers Occupy Churches.

The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines: "Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 10th, 16 churches, different localities, occupied by United State's troops. Four only partially occupied and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three ap-10 of the 16 churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

Disastrous Earthquake.

There was a disastrous earthquake Wednesday morning at Aidin, a town on the Meander, eighty-one miles southwest of Smyrna, Asia. Hundreds of persons were killed in the valley of Menderez.

Big Fire in Alabama.

Paint Rock, Ala., was devastated by fire Thursday afternoon. Every store, except that of W. J. Keel, on the south half of the business portion, was burned. Nearly all the merchandize was lost and there was no insurance on it.