The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL. XLVI. WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890. NO. 2.

TUBS TO THE WHALE.

CONGRESSMEN IN A HURRY TO PASS AGRICULTURAL BILLS.

The Committee on Rules Plies the Whip—Much Legislation to be Rushed Through—The Agricultural Colleges Liberally Provided For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The House to-day tabled a motion to reconsider the McKay bill, so it is finally passed. Then Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution setting apart to-day, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday and Wednesday of next week for consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Agriculture. The first bill to be taken up is the Senate bill to aid agricultural colleges, the previous question on which shall be considered as ordered after two hours' debate. The next to be taken up is the bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and it shall be voted on after two hours debate. Then the lard bill shall be taken up and a vote ordered at four o'clock Saturday. On Tuesday of next week the bill defining options shall be taken up and the previous question shall be considered as ordered at three o'clock Wednesday. On the days specified the House shall meet at eleven o'clock. The order also provides for a morning hour each day and gives place to general appropriation bills or conference reports thereon.

Crain, of Texas, inquired whether under the order the river and harbors bill could be considered.

Cameron replied that he thought not but that the bill could be called up Friday or Monday or during the morning hour on other days.

Blount, of the Rules Committee, criticised that committee for its action in bringing in rules on such unimportant subjects without opportunity for fair discussion. The House had degenerated from common respectability. He thought that the agricultural bills had been purposely excluded and could not be considered. He thought that it should be included and the time for debate extended.

McMillan, another member of the Rules Committee, said that it must be admitted in view of the late hour in the session that the proposed order put the rivers and harbors bill in a perilous condition. Business had already [illegible]ned that would occupy the [illegible] the House until September [illegible] unconsidered the rivers and [illegible] bill with its $24,000,000 appro[illegible]n. He warned the House now [illegible] that the friends of the rivers [illegible]bors bill might adopt the speci[illegible] with their eyes open.

[illegible] of Kansas, chairman of the [illegible]on Agriculture, said to the [illegible] rivers and harbors bill [illegible]knocked out the Agricul[illegible]mittee that committee [illegible]k the rivers and harbors bill [illegible]at it would never be seen [illegible]aughter.) He should think [illegible]gentlemen from Georgia and [illegible]e (Blount and McMillan) in [illegible] of the arising of farmers in their [illegible]tates would concede a few days to the Committee on Agriculture.

Hatch, of Missouri, said that these bills were among the most important offered to the House. Behind these bills were more voting thousands than were behind any other species of legislation on the calendar. These thousands were restless, excited and uneasy from one end of the country to the other for the reason that their measures had been cut out by such measures as the rivers and harbors bill. He warned his friends on the Democratic side to make no mistake in voting against this order. It was the best that could be done; and any Democrat representing an agricultural district who threw an obstacle in its way would rue it before the first of November. He wanted to reiterate what the gentleman from Kansas, (Mr. Funston,) said in regard to the rivers and harbors bill. If the adoption of the conference report on that bill was to stand in the way of the consideration of these measures let the rivers and harbors bill wait until December next.

Blount thought that there was a design in the proposed order to exclude action upon the rivers and harbors bill. The bills mentioned in the order were most important and he was content for them to have fair consideration under the rules of the House. He suggested an amendment including the rivers and harbors bill among the measures which might interfere with the operations of the order.

McKinley said that there was no legislation demanded by the country so universally as that comprised in the pending resolution. In reporting this order the Committee on Rules had but responded to the agricultural sentiment of the country, both North and South. The resolution was not antagonistic to the rivers and harbors bill. The appeal which came from the other side that the order excluded the rivers and harbors bill was not because gen[illegible]men on that side [illegible] the rivers [illegible]d harbors bill. [illegible]cause they op[illegible]sed the dispatch [illegible] the public busi[illegible]ss. He then in[illegible]ed that the Com[illegible]ittee on Rules w[illegible] map out the latter part of next week for the consider[illegible]ion of measures reported by the Com[illegible]ittee on Labor.

The resolution was adopted and the House accordingly proceeded to consideration of the Senate agricultural college bill.

The time allotted for debate was utilized by over a dozen members, and most [illegible] whom in short speeches favor[illegible] [illegible]ill. The discussion closed and [illegible]s amended was passed with[illegible]ion. It appropriates out of [illegible] from the sale of public [illegible] and Territory for [illegible] endowment and [illegible]eges for the benefit [illegible] the mechanic arts [illegible]or the year ending [illegible]an annual increase [illegible]ion for ten years [illegible]tional sum of $1,000 [illegible]g year. The annual [illegible]reafter shall be 25,000

[illegible]n His Body Broken.

[illegible]N. J., August 20.—Fritz [illegible]ssian, employed in the [illegible]rill, Dobbins & Co., at [illegible]tantly killed by a cave- [illegible] He was working be[illegible]ment that had been un[illegible] considerable depth, and [illegible]arned to leave the spot. [illegible]he warnings and the [illegible]im under more than [illegible]arth. It took two [illegible] Every bone in [illegible] the corpse was [illegible] [illegible]h from [illegible]y has [illegible]ur-

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Senator Vance Points Out the Hypocriscy of the Republicans.

Mr. John R. Morris, of Baltimore, in a letter published in the Wilmington, N. C., Messenger, thus decribes a recent scene in the United States Senate during the discussion of the glass schedule:

"You know that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has charge of the tariff bill. The glass schedule had been reached. Vance asked Aldrich why common window glass, the glass of the poor man's house, was made dutiable at one hundred and fifteen per cent., while fine, polished plate glass, the glass of the rich man's mansion, was to sustain a duty of but fifteen per cent. Aldrich turned his eyes from Vance, smiled the smile of one disconcerted, and walked in the direction of Quay's desk. Vance receiving no answer resumed his seat. Ingalls had vacated the chair, and called Platt to preside. In a few moments Vance arose and stood awaiting recognition from Platt. While he stood he seemingly grew taller. Quickly raising his hand he threw a great mass of iron grey hair from his forehead and exposed a brow red with the blood of emotion. He did not turn his eye toward the gallery—he seldom does. But all eyes in gallery and Senate were fixed on Vance. "The Senator from North Carolina," said Platt, as he lightly touched the desk with his gavel and inclined his head deferentially toward the majestic figure of the great Southern statesman. "Mr. President," cried Vance, in a shrill, tremulous key of which I did not know his voice capable, "I want it to go abroad to all the American people that I have asked the Senator from Rhode Island why the glass of the poor man is taxed 115 per cent. and the glass of the rich man but 15 per cent., and that I have received no answer." Raising his voice still higher he almost shrieked the refrain of his own words, "Yes, I want the American people to know that I have received no answer." Vance was unconsciously dramatic. The effect was to bring a deep hush over the Senate chamber. The Republicans could not say anything without admitting too much. They had to refrain from admitting the truth that they were paying for Harrison's election, and owed much to the makers of common glass in America, but nothing to the makers of fine plate glass in Fra[illegible] The Republicans did not soon [illegible] from the question and the terrib[illegible] ner in which Vance had hurl[illegible] Aldrich. John Sherman figured his stubby beard. Judge Edmunds, who effects indifference to everything and everybody by apparent absorption in some book, peeped over the top of his constant volume. Quay, the stolid dude, shook the lappel of his grayish flannel neglige coat. Allison rolled his eyes towards the frescoes, while Frank Hiscock, on whose shoulders rests Conklin's mantle of vanity, with several additional breadths, looked helplessly toward his old colleague, poor old dried up Evarts, who himself shrank farther into the physical nothingness of an unsexed watch."

A Good Showing for the South.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The enumerators' returns to Superintendent Porter of the census of the Southern States shows an unexampled and astonishing growth of that section. Even the warmest friends of the South are astonished at the figures. The returns prove that the South has had a genuine and substantial boom. They also show that the States of Alabama, West Virginia and Tennessee, where it was supposed that the greatest increase would be found, are actually lagging in the race for population. The States that are not distinctly mineral producing regions are the ones that are the largest gainers. Texas and Georgia largely lead the column. On the basis of 151,000 for a Congressman, which is the present basis, every Southern State, with the exception of Delaware, will secure an additional Congressman, and some of them several. If the proposed basis of representation prevail of 181,000, all the States, with the exceptions of Florida and Delaware, will secure an increase. Texas shows the largest gain in population, her increase being 600,000. Alabama has gained 357,000; Arkansas, 369,475; Delaware 29,392; Florida, 2,700; Georgia, 298,000; Kentucky, 222,000; Louisiana, 176,000; Maryland, 466,000; Mississippi, 234,000; North Carolina, 241,000; South Carolina, 292,000; Virginia, 208,000; West Virginia, 156,000; Tennessee, 258,000; Missouri, 400,000. It is now claimed that the increase in the South will exceed that of the States of the Northwest.

A Batch of New Doctors.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 20.—The State board of medical examiners concluded their labors at 8,30 to-night, having been almost continuously at work all day. Twenty-four applicants for admission to practice appeared. Thirteen passed successfully, eight were rejected and three left before the examination ended. The successful applicants were: W. P. Coan, Spartanburg; N. J. Kennedy, colored, Orangeburg; T. B. Manning, Little Rock, Marion County; J. B. Mims, Lamar, Darlington County; W. R. Clyburn, West, Kershaw County; Charles A. Teague, Newberry; Charles A. Jeffries, Home, Union County; T. E. Nott, Enoree, Spartanburg County; John M. Thompson, colored, Charleston; W. B. Cox, Landsford, Chester County; J. T. Jeter, Santuc, Union County; Charles E. B. Flagg, Georgetown County; J. Simpson Wise, Hallsallville, Chester County. The two colored doctors admitted to practice passed exceedingly creditable examinations.—News and Courier.

Wants to Go to Congress.

GAFFNEY CITY, August 19.—W. W. Russell, the famous Greenback leader and the present postmaster at Anderson, passed here this afternoon on his way to Washington. He seemed in a happy frame of mind, but rather uncommunicative on the subject of his visit to the Capital. He said, however, that it was of considerable importance to the people of South Carolina. "You may say this," he added, "that I will be the next Congressman from the 3d district. I am just as sure to succeed Judge Cothran as the sun shines, and there is no power that can prevent it save from Heaven. The race among the Democrats in my district is very badly mixed and I am thoroughly confident that I will be elected in the 'ides of November.'" This was all Mr. Russell would say, preferring, he stated, to keep out of the public prints.

Bad for Miss Winnie Davis.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 21.—The beautiful Wilkinson homestead at James Hill, the home of Alfred Wilkinson, Jr, the fiance of Miss Winnie Davis, was destroyed by fire to-day, occasioned by an explosion of benzine used by labers in cleaning the wood work. Two laborers were fearfully injurned by the explosion. Many valuable paintings and much of the furniture was saved, but the house is a ruin. The loss is $30,000; insurance $19,500.

ACCORDING to Senator Carlisle every [illegible]an, woman and child, regardless of [illegible]or, in this "land of the free and home [illegible]he brave," pays on annual tribute of [illegible]in cash to the protected manufactu[illegible] who are still not satisfied or happy.

STARTLED STATESMEN.

THE ALLIANCE BLIZZARD BLOWING THROUGH THE HALLS.

Many Members Hurrying Home to Look After their Fences—The Sections Struck and the Men Threatened—The House Demoralized and Distempered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Toward the end of July full half the members of the House of Representatives were absent from their duties. Storm clouds had unexpectedly appeared in nearly every Congressional District in agricultural sections of the country, South and West. The political sky was ablaze with suggestive premonitions. Farmers's Alliance was at work. In a few districts it had roared like a tornado, overwhelming representatives seeking a re-election. Republicans and Democrats had been served alike. In other districts it resembled a flood sweeping over river bottoms and carrying everything before it. There were astounding reports from Kansas and reports equally alarming from North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and the Gulf States. Senators as distinguished as Ingalls and Vance were threatened. There were anxious faces in the House. Experienced veterans heard the whistling of the storm and knew they were in danger. They paired with men of opposite political faith in equal peril, and sped to their districts to look after their political households. In some cases they were too late to save themselves. In others they are still struggling.

The rising of the farmers might aptly be compared to the rising in the departments of France at the time of the French revolution. Honest legislators, who had never failed in devotion to the agricultural interests of the country, struggled fo[r] their political existence. In Georgia there was a violent gale. James H. Blount, of Macon, serving his eighteenth consecutive year in the House, was forced to raise his umbrella. Judge John D. Stewert was overwhelmed. Tom Grimes and Judge Barnes also went under. There were [a]larming reports concerning the political future of that prince of Confederate soldiers, Gov. John B. Gordon. The farmers were making the fight for the Legislature with the intention of putting one of their own number in the United States Senate in the place of Gov. Joe. Brown. Governor Gordon had thrown himself into their ranks in the hopes of securing the prize.

Such were some of the reports that reached the House. In Mississippi such tried veterans as General Hooker, James Bright Morgan, General Catchings and Thomas R. Stockdale were endangered. Brilliant John M. Allen received his re-nomination before the storm had fairly burst. In Alabama Gen. William H. Forney was seriously threatened. His loss would have been a national loss. He well fills Samuel J. Randall's place in the Committee on Appropriations.

In Kansas, Iowa and Illinois everything is at sea. The political life of the Rev. John A. Anderson, rough-and ready Perkins, and of pertinacious Funston is at stake. Anderson is a born fighter. His assault upon the Pacific railroads alone ought to endear him to the farmers. He will be in the field despite all opposition, and if he must go, will fall like a hero.

Then there was alarming news from South Carolina. The veteran George D. Tillman alone was undismayed. He is a brother of the Tillman who is shaking up the political aristocracy of the Palmetto State, and whose obituary is probably already in type in the composing rooms of more than one daily newspaper.

Wild rumors came from the Northwest. The sitting members were not only exposed to the blasts of the Farmers' Alliance, but were shaken by the school question that had excited the German Lutherans. This agitation threw the Republican Representatives of the Badger State into a fever. It threatens their supremacy to such an extent that it is claimed the State will go Democratic. The great Caswell is said to have been knocked out of a renomination. There were also cyclones in Congressional districts in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan.

All these rumors withered up the House like a sirocco. It shrunk to the smallest dimensions. The Speaker had difficulty in counting a quorum. Many an empty seat tells of the desperate struggle. Both sides find it difficult to keep their lines. Telegrams are received daily telling of the fortunes of Representatives hundreds and thousands of miles away.

A quorum was found only when a vote was taken upon the most important measures. There were tiresome debates in committee of the whole on the original packake, the bankruptcy, and other bills. Men spoke to empty seats. The Committee on Rules kept its grip on the throat of the House. It not only directed what bills should be taken up, but allotted the time for consideration and specified the hour for voting. Without this specification it would have been almost impossible to have obtained a voting quorum at the critical moment.

There was no chance for the thousands of little bills upon the calendars. These are usually shoved in to fill the interstices of legislation by unanimous consent. The list of bills on the printed calendars toward the end of the month filled 120 pages. The calendar of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union took up twenty-three; the House calendar carried nine, and the private calendar was spread over forty-seven pages. There was a page of special orders, five pages of unfinished business, and a page of privileged reports. Over 1,700 bills remained upon the calendar, only 237 of which were private pension bills.

The laboring men looking for labor legislation, the claimants seeking just dues from the government, and the thousands interested in measures affecting commerce, agriculture, and other business interests of the country, can readily understand why nothing is done to relieve them. The rules, it was said, were made to do business. They do business, but it is the business designated by the Committee on Rules under the rules. Privileged business eats up much of the time. If through importunity a member secures recognition from the Speaker and asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which takes not a dollar from the Treasury, somebody invariably objects. If by any accident, the objection is not heard, somebody is sure to raise the point of no quorum when a vote is taken.

Not an hour up to date has been given by the Committee on Rules, to the Committee on Labor, to the Committee on Patents, or to a dozen other committees equally important. Indeed, the Committee on Patents has had a terrible time. It got no day in the Fiftieth Congress, and has had no day in the Fifty-First Congress. The rules set down Friday as a day for the consideration of private bills; yet under the rules these bills have been robbed of their day for over four months. Strange anomaly—a net that lets all the big fish through and catches all the little ones.

Here is a bill granting fifteen days leave of absence to per diem men in the customs service. The Secretary of the Treasury favors it. It takes not a cent out of the Treasury. All the other employees in this service have leaves of absence for thirty days with pay. They work eight hours a day. These per diem men work in relays from sunrise to sunset and from sunset to sunrise. All are compelled to remain upon duty whether their services are needed or not. In summer importations are not as heavy as in winter. One fifth of the force might easily be spared for fifteen days while the other four-fifths did the work. Yet thrice has unanimous consent been asked to consider this bill, and thrice has objection been made. A similar bill affecting post office employees remained hanging by the eyelids for a month on a motion to reconsider, entered two days after its passage. No man can get consent to bring up the eight-hour back pay law, the bill to restore the wages in the government printing affice, and a score of similar bills placed on the calendar by the Committee on Labor. It is an ill-tempered House. The Speaker has made it so. Senseless objections are made and the point of no quorum raised apparently without reason.

Despite these overloaded calendars and the absence of over 150 members who are skirmishing with the Farmers' Alliance and the Lutheran preachers, committees are urged to report bills lately introduced. The committee rooms, however, are even more deserted than the chamber of the House. Effort after effort is made to secure a quorum in vain. All see that a measure reported at this late hour, unless of vital importance, must fail of consideration. At times the clerk of a committee spends days in searching for enough members to make a quorum. This quorum is frequently secured by bringing their signatures together upon the back of the bill to be reported. Many a poor devil seeking private legislation departs from Washington with a joyful heart after this is done.—New York Sun.

THE COTTON BAGGING BOYCOTT.

What a Georgia Journal Says About the Fi[illegible] of the Farmers' Alliance.

A[illegible]TA, GA., August 22.—Speaking [illegible]oycotts, it may be remarked that the boycott of the Jute Trust by the Farmers' Alliance has been a complete success. From 15 cents, the price demanded by the trust, which was equal to a direct tax of $4,000,000 a year on the Southern farmers, jute has fallen to 5¾.

But even at this price there is no demand for jute bagging on the part of the cotton growers. As a matter of fact the boycott has just fairly got into working order, and it is not likely that the farmers will again place themselves in the power of so vicious a combination as that formed by the jute manufacturers. To resort again to jute as a covering for cotton would not only be against the best interests of the farmers, but would be unjust to the interests which have been built up as a result of the boycott.

The greed of the jute men overreached itself in this instance, and all the indications go to show that the profitable market into which they entered as highway robbers will never again be opened to them.

The Manufacturers' Record makes a little estimate that is of special interest in this connection. If the entire new crop, which is estimated at 7,000,000 bales, should be wrapped in cotton bagging, 35,000,000 yards of it would be required, which is equivalent to 27,000,000 pounds of the staple, making a new market for 55,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

At a very low estimate, it is believed that this increased consumption will add to the market price of the staple at least half a cent a pound, giving an additional value of $2 50 to each bale, while the saving by the use of jute would be but 23 cents a bale. It is not expected that this result will be brought about at once, but it is certain to follow the persistent refusal of the farmers to use jute.

We may say here that an Atlanta gentleman, whose process for extracting fibres has attracted attention even in foreign counties, is now experimenting with the fibre of the cotton plant. He thinks that for a comparatively insignificant sum he can place on each farm a machine for stripping the bark from the cotton stalk directly the picking is over, and before the plant has become dry and hard. From the bark the fibre can be extracted at a cost almost nominal, and it can then be worked up in the same manner as jute and woven on the same machinery.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Complicated Collision.

DETROIT, August 15.—An east-bound North Shore limited train on the Michigan Central Road was badly wrecked at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Augusta, Mich. The report says that the limited train struck a protruding car of a freight train which had been side-tracked. The engine then jumped the track and crashed into the depot completely wrecking the building, and it is rumored two boys who were inside were killed outright. After striking the building the engine ran a few yards and then exploded, blowing Fireman Gregg to atoms and instantly killing Engineer McRoberts. The particulars thus far received do not mention any passengers being killed, although the number of injured is given at from twelve to fifteen.

Hunting the Hyeana.

Some of the Kansas people are making it warm for Senator Ingalls. Gen. Rice, of Fort Scott, is one of these. He goes at Ingalls "hammer and tongs," saying: "I am opposed to Senator Ingalls because he is a political shyster of the first water. Because he has no personal integrity, and therefore no political honesty. He is a heartless aristocrat, cold-blooded in his nature and subordinates all his actions, words friendships to the notoriety of John J. Ingalls. He has no idea of any moral element in politics but brazenly proclaims himself a politician buccaneer and a political leper."

A Bad Place to Live.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—A man must pray circumspectly in Perry County if he dares close his eyes long enough to pray at all. A correspondent writes: "The Rev. J. J. Dickey of Jackson was here when Joe Eversole was killed and offered a prayer at the grave when he was buried. This action of the Rev. Dickey incensed another faction, and his life was threatened. He has never been in Perry since."

A Fountain of Tar.

RICHMOND, Va., August 18.—It is said that a veritable fountain of tar has been discovered three or four miles from Raleigh, on the lands of Mr. R. S. Puller. The stuff in question exudes from a bank, and when the oozing stream is cut off it comes out again with the consistency of soft putty, having the look, taste and smell, and is to all appearances genuine tar.

HANDS OFF!

The New York Herald's Advice to President Harrison.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs, as was published in our edition of yesterday, that President Harrison has resolved to make the force bill an administration measure. It is hard to realize such a purpose on the part of the President. As a party man we can understand how he might be willing to try the experiment of any measure commended by his friends in Congress, and that, if the force bill were to pass, he would see that it was honestly and rigidly enforced. But to make it a government policy, to drive it through Congress—and by implication if not directly secure its passage by the use of patronage, as President Buchanan did with the Lecompton constitution—would be disastrous to his administration and his fame.

The force bill is not even acceptable to the Republican party. Audible murmurs of dissent come from Republican sections. Mr. Halstead, a representative Republican, named by Mr. Harrison as Minister to Germany, is opposed to it. Republicans are tired of war issues. They see that the last force bill was repealed at Appomattox by a mighty Senate, representative in its character, presided over by Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, and that no power, legislative or executive, has been able since to revive it. They feel that if after twenty-five years of peace it is necessary to resort to war measures more severe than those imposed by the war itself, then Republican statesmanship has been a failure. Nor can they believe that a force bill which even the overmastering influence of Grant could not attain will be of practical value in the modest and not overstrengthened hands of Mr. Harrison.

If the President identifies his administration with this measure it will be as much of a blunder as it was in President Adams to accept the alien and sedition bill. A President must think of the country as above the party, remembering that the judgments of history are pitiless. If the force bill were to pass to-morrow by the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Senate the administration could never carry it out. There are things which even governments cannot achieve, and this sinister experiment is one of them. We cannot change Southern conditions and must accept them. The first condition is that no community of white men will ever consent to be governed by an alien race—by the Indian, the Chinaman or the African. Mr. Harrison himself would be the first to resent it were the alternative before him.

What we expect from the white man in the South is the utmost tenderness, consideration and help for the negro. While there are spasmodic outbreaks of ruffianism toward the negro, disherteniing in their character, we believe that the sentiment as well as the interest of the Southern men inclines them to absolute justice and kindness in dealing with their colored neighbors and friends. There let the matter rest! Let the President keep his hands off! Let our Northern people look well to their own homes and mind their own business. They find at their thresholds problems more appalling than in any Southern community—poverty, want, ignorance, crime and shame, largely resulting from the manner in which we govern ourselves and our people. An observer will see more to grieve him in a week's tour through the mining districts of Pennsylvania than in a journey to the uttermost limits of the Southern commonwealths. So, Mr. President, Senators and gentlemen, let the South alone! Dismiss the force bill to the limbo of secession, abolitionism, know nothingism, nullificationism and the other dead and damned "isms" which for so long a time cursed the nation.—New York Herald.

SHE SHOT HIM DEAD.

Judge Max Stein Sho[t] in the Presence of His Wife and Daughter.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 20.—At 1 o'clock last night County Judge Max Stein, of Hidalgo County, the leading merchant and one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Edinburg, Tex., was shot and killed in Renosa, Mexico, by Mrs. Dela McCabe, of Carns County, Texas. The murderess is the wife of ex-County Judge Homer T. McCabe, of Hidalgo.

There is a fair at Renosa, and yesterday a large excursion went there from Matamoras. A Mexican theatrical company gave a performance, which Judge Stein, with his wife and daughter, attended.

After the performance the party went to one of the booths in the fair for supper. The ladies were seated and Stein was just drawing up a chair when Mrs. McCabe, a tall, handsome, twenty-two-year-old woman, wild and untamed as the breezes of the prairies on which she was raised, appeared. Her long hair was blowing in the wind and her eyes flashed as she sprang upon Stein, grasped his left arm, and before he was aware of her presence, pressed her pristol against his breast and fired.

As the unfortunate man fell dead his wife sprang toward the murderess. Mrs. McCabe felled Mrs. Stein to the earth with a savage blow on the temple with the barrel of the pistol.

The Chief of Police of Renosa rushed up to arrest the beautiful murderess, when she knocked him down also, and then, like a lioness at bay, she brought her ready pistol down on the policemen who came up and defied them to arrest her.

The cavalry, always in attendrnce at a Mexican border fair, came up, and some of the soldiers crept behind the woman and pinned her arms. After a desperate struggle they succeeded in disarming and securing her.

The affair grew out of the election trouble in Hidalgo County. McCabe, who is a lawyer, went into Edinburg about ten months ago, and on a compromise as the only man not mixed in local politics who would accept, was nominated by the Republicans and allowed by the Democrats to take the position of County Judge.

At the last term of the County Court he, being clearly ineligible, was unseated by District Judge Russell and on the earnest solicitation of all parties to conserve the County finances and against his own desires Judge Stein accepted the position.

McCabe, at the head of a party of marauders, tried to forcibly capture the court house, and failing fled to Renosa, Mexico, where he has since been.

It is said that letters were written to Carns County to get the records of the McCabes, and that Mrs. McCabe heard about them and swore vengeance on her husband's successor.

Mr. Stein's body was taken to Matamoras on a special train this afternoon and buried in the Jewish Cemetery. All the leading people of both towns followed the remains to their last resting place.

Suicide of a Conductor.

ATLANTA, August 18.—Samuel W. Harris, a conductor on the Georgia Central Railroad, committed suicide to-day by jumping in his well. Ill health and despondency are ascribed as the reason.

SUICIDE IN A PALACE.

THE TRAGIC END OF A NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE.

A Wealthy Broker Hangs Himself with a Sheet to the Door of his Bed Room—Illness and Loneliness the Supposed Causes of his Reckless Act.

NEW YORK, August 17.—In the palatial residence of his sister, Mrs. Amos Cotting, 835 5th avenue, this afternoon was found the body of Joseph A. Jameson, a Broad street broker and banker. He had hanged himself from the bed room door in his fine suite of rooms on the fourth floor. Jameson was reported to be a millionaire and was the Stock Exchange member of the firm of Jameson, Smith & Co, bankers and brokers, at the corner of Exchange place and Broad street. The second member of the firm is James D. Smith, commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Jameson's family are out of town, and from what canbe learned from his friends temporary insanity, caused by illness and perhaps aggravated by a feeling of loneliness in the absence of his family, is thought to be the cause of the tragedy. Mrs Jameson and her youngest son, a minor 17 years old, are at Scarboro Beach, Me. Two sons—Addison, the eldest, a widower 33 years old, and Alexander, 28 years old—and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas S Manson, were spending Sunday at their father's farm at Clinton Connors, eight miles from Poughkeepsie, and the second daughter, Mrs. Myra Murphy, widow of Richard Murphy, Jr, at Elberton, N. J.

The last seen of Mr. Jameson was at 5 o'clock on Saturday, when he came home from the office and told a servant that he would go to his room to rest. He did not appear to-day, and becoming alarmed the servent called a Park policeman, who entered the broker's rooms through the one unlocked door. He found the body hanging with a sheet around the neck, the other end of which had been thrown over the door and tied to the knob. The suicide had knelt so as to cause strangulation quickly, and his knees almost touched the floor. The millionaire had evidently disrobed with the intention of retiring for the night before the awful impulse seized him. He was only clad in his night shirt and drawers.

The body was taken down and placed on a bed. Superintendent Jenks, of the Murray Hill Hotel, a near friend of the deceased, took charge of the funeral arrangeme[illegible] Nothing was found to indicate th[e c]ause of the deed. Jameson was taken sick three months ago, and was still weak when, three weeks ago, he was taken with throat trouble. The latter affection was so serious that Prof. E. J. Janeway was kept in close attendance. The trouble increased, and physical pain may have resulted in sudden insanity.

Jameson came to New York from St. Louis in 1865 with his brother-in-law, Amos Cotting, since deceased. Each is said to have brought $1,500,000 as the profits of a dry goods business. A brokerage business was opened on Wall street and at first the firm belonged to the open board of brokers and later to the Stock Exchange. Jameson was a man of domestic taste and was regarded as a conservative and prudent financier. His business is said to be in good shape.

Refuting a Base Slander.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In your issue of August 15 appeared a special from Greenville, in which your correspondent repeats a story to the effect that "Capt. D. K. Norris was forced to leave Orangeburg County in consequence of immoral conduct." Now we, the undersigned, old neighbors and acquaintances of Capt. D. K. Norris, among whom he was born and reared, deeply regret and deplore that such base and unfounded rumors should be circulated through the respectable press of the State to the injury of one of her best citizens, take this occasion, unsolicited by any one, save our sense of right and justice to our old neighbor, to denounce and deny, and pronounce unqualifiedly false any and all such base slanders. We have known Capt. D. K. Norris all his life, and a more honorable, upright and pure citizen Orangeburg County has never reared, and instead of being "forced" to leave this locality it was with great regret and a deep sense of our love for him to sever his associations from us and remove to Anderson County.

E. L. Dantzler, P. M., H. W. Rhame,
S. P. Wells, W. L. Stoutamire,
J. F. Felder, J. S. Hart,
D. J. Avinger.

Vance's, S. C., August 18, 1890.

Staring Starvation in the Face.

A dispatch from Bad Axe, Mich., says: "The farmers of a portion of Huron County have asked for public aid because their crops were totally destroyed by the terrific storm which swept the Eastern part of the county at harvest time. The appeal has been made by 200 of them in the face of absolute want and possible starvation. The storm was a phenomenal one, the hail falling in clouds and covering the ground from four to eight inches, completely burying all their crops. The track of the storm was through Siegel and Bloomfield and part of Paris townships, and covered an area eighteen miles long and a mile wide. Many of the farmers in that section live on rented farms, which only aggravates the suffering as they cannot pay their rent, besides having nothing to live upon. Many will be in danger of starving unless help is given. An instance is reported where one man had 600 acres rented and all in crops. Every acre was destroyed. The estimated loss is at least $40,000, ranging from $50 to $3,000 for each farmer."

The North Carolina Democrats.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 20.—The State Democratic Convention to-day nominated a judicial ticket and adjourned. Police Justice Merriman and Justice Clark were nominated by acclamation and nine Superior Court Judges were unanimously endorsed for re-election. Senator Vance was cordially recommended to the Legislature for re-election to the United States Senate. Resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver, increased currency, repeal of the internal revenue system, abolition of national banks, financial reform and relief from the existing agricultural depression and denouncing the McKinley and Lodge bills, were adopted.

We Hope it Will Succeed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 19.—Application was made to-day in the Superior Court for letters of incorporation by capitalists who will begin the manufacture of cotton bagging from cotton stalk fibre. The principal place of the manufactory and office will be in Augusta. The capital stock is $5000,000, with privileges of increasing it to $5,000,000.

A Cloudburst in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 15.—A tremendous cloudburst broke over this city yesterday, deluging the town, beating in roofs and undermining walls. Two people were swept away and drowned. Twelve miles of railroad track were washed away; damage at least $260,000.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

A Fearful Cyclone in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 20.—A terrible cyclone struck this city this evening. The telegraph wires are all down. Loss of life is heavy. Hundreds of buildings were blown down.

The storm came up the river. From what point it originated is not known. The suddenness of its coming was one of its most awful features. The heavens were as black as night, and the wind blew with most frightful velocity. Whole rows of trees were blown down. Following this hundreds of houses were unroofed, partially blown over or completely demolished.

The total death loss, so far as ascertained is twelve. Four men are known to have been killed in the Hazard wire rope works. A house on Scott street, occupied by miners, who had just returned from work, fell in and three of the inmates were killed. The huge smokestack of the Kytle planing mill fell on a man and two horses and all were killed. A little colored girl was killed by a falling building on South Main street. Two men suffered death by the falling of a portion of St. Marge's brewery, and a third incurred the same fate through the almost complete demolition of S. L. Brown's handsome brick business block on East Market street. There are undoubtedly fifteen or sixteen others killed. Other reports are coming in constantly to that effect.

Large districts in several sections of the city are in absolute ruin, and women and children are in the streets crying and wringing their hands in absolute dismay. The damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Passenger trains and locomotives at the depot were blown over, and every wire in the city, electric light, telephone and telegraph, is down. The devastation is to be compared with nothing in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Everybody is rejoicing that no fires have as yet followed, for the streets are impassable with fallen buildings and the engines could not be drawn through. The Murray shaft fan house was blown down and the fan stopped. There are twenty-seven men in the mine, but it is hoped they can be got out safely.

Reports come from Sugar Notch, a mining town three miles from here, that the destruction of property is terrible, and that fifteen persons were killed. At Parsons and Mill Creek, the territory four miles from here, coal breakers in all directions have been more or less damaged, and the number of killed will reach ten.

A special dispatch from Scranton to the Times says that a train coming in from Summerville, thirty miles west of Scranton, was struck by a cyclone this evening [illegible] totally annihilated. Engineer [illegible]iam Fisher, [illegible] an account of his train experie[illegible] passing through the cyclone, said: "The engine was lifted from the track and all the windows in the cars were crushed in by the terrible cyclone. Two of the train hands were seriously injured."

Shocked the Senator.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The young grandson of the famous ex-Senator Nye of Nevada and a nephew of the equally famous Bill Nye of Laramire City and New York was a few days ago appointed a page in the Senate. He is very popular with the other pages in the chamber, and with nearly all of the Senators. One of them, however, Mr. Colquitt of Georgia, rather thinks the new page has done him an injury. Soon after the boy had taken the oath to support the constitution and to defend his country against all enemies, foreign and domestic, he was called upon to do an errand for Senator Wade Hampton, who told him to get a bottle of Congress water and a sandwitch at the restaurant, and place them in the cloak room for him. The page made a slight mistake in the order, and took the articles of refreshment into the Senate chamber and put them unintentionally on the desk of Mr. Colquitt, where they remained for some time the cause of much comment. Senator Colquitt is an ardent prohibitionist, and was greatly shocked when he entered the chamber to find his desk adorned with a long necked black bottle and a sandwith covered with a napkin. At first he was inclined to think some of his colleagues had been playing a practical joke. When he learned the facts he gave young Nye a lecture, and warned him to be more careful hereafter to distinguish between a prohibition Senator and one who is in favor of original packages.

An Important Decision.

RALEIGH, N. C. August 21.—Judges Seymour and Bond of the United States Circuit Court recently rendered a decision the in case of the American Fertillizer Company of Virginia against the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of North Carolina. The Court decided that the law imposing a tax of $500 upon fertillizer companies doing business in North Carolina is a violation of the interstate commerce act and unconstitutional. The tax realized from this source amounted to $36,000 a year, and was devoted maintaining the State Departments of Agriculture and Mechanical College.

In Too Big a Hurry.

A German named Huegel, of New York, is in a bad shape. A year ago his wife, to whom he was a devoted husband, was declared to be dying. She earnestly desired her husband to marry her younger sister and insisted on a ceremony being performed by what was supposed to be her dying bedside. This was done and it took such a weight from her mind that she immediately got well. Huegel was left with two wives on his hands but the matter was kept quiet until last week when the birth of a baby to the younger sister caused a revelation of the facts.

A Remarkable Woman.

Kingston, N. Y., has a remarkable woman among its inhabitants. She is Mrs. Deborah Powers, 100 years old, the head of several business concerns and the possessor of about 3,000,000. Since 1828 she has managed an oilcloth manufactory started by her husband. In addition she is the senior partner in the banking firm of D. Powers & Sons, at Lansingburg. She has founded and endowed an old ladies' home. All her faculties remain unimpaired except her sight, which is slightly affected. She passed her 100th birthday last week.

Senator Vance Will Not be Opposed.

ASHVILLE, N. C. August 12.—The State Farmers' Alliance met here to-day with 500 delegates in attendance, every County in the State being represented. S. B. Alexander, a prominent delegate who will be the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, said to-day that the Alliance as a body would not oppose the re-election of Senator Vance, and he was certain that he would be renominated.

Two Detectives Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Augst 15.—Alfred Ludington and George D. Rossiler of Philadelphia, two of Pinkerton's detectives stationed at West Albany, were killed by a passenger train this morning. They had been to get a drink of water and were returning to their post at the time.

SOLD AND SWINDLED.

CHALMERS PLEADS IN VAIN FOR THE PRICE OF HIS SOUL.

Bitter Taunts for the Republicans and State Slanders Against the South—His Conduct at Fort Pillow—Denied the Seat by a Strong Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—In the House, Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, called up the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Morgan. The majority report finds in favor of Morgan, the sitting member. Chalmers was then granted permission to address the House for an hour and a half in his own behalf. After criticising the majority report, he asserted that there was now, and had for years been, a conspiracy existing in the South for the carrying of elections for the Democratic party. That party was determined to carry elections honestly if it could, forcibly if it must. The State of Mississippi was a leader in that conspiracy. Men who dared to run on a Republican ticket or to make Republican speeches carried their lives in their own hands. That the black vote was suppressed could not be successfully denied. It was the suppression of this vote that had justified the Republicans of the House in the passage of the Lodge bill. If the Republicans after passing that bill should turn around and accept the majority report in this case they would set themselves in a suspicious attitude before the country. Before the meeting of Congress it had been charged that the Republicans intended to turn out enough Democrats to give them a good working majority. If after getting that majority they decline to give him his seat they would give color to that charge. It would be said that when they were undertaking to pass a law to give them a chance for a majority in the next House they said that certain testimony was true which in this case they said was not sufficient to establish a conspiracy in Mississippi. He did not believe that the Republican party could afford to place itself in that attitude, and he did not think it could do it. He then proceeded to examine in detail the evidence of fraud and intimidation in the various counties of the district to substantiate his charge that a huge conspiracy existed to defeat him for Congress. For the House to sustain the report, was to say that the stealing of a congressional seat was nothing but political purchase. He said that in order to prejudice his case the old story relating [illegible] Pillow had bee[illegible] ty-sixth [illegible] vestigation a[illegible] When the truth of his[illegible] written calmly it would be seen that not a single man had been hurt who had surrendered in the fort. Every man killed had been outside the fort. But even if every one of the charges against him were true he had not been the commanding officer. If the charges were true, they brought disgrace upon the gallant Forest who stood by his side. The fact that until the end of the war he had served with that officer as second in command was proof that he was guilty of no conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. No gentleman on the Democratic side would believe a story which would disgrace the brave Forest, and the men who had served under Grant and Sherman were too manly to bring disgrace upon an American soldier. Continuing, Chalmers said that he felt that this republican form of government was in danger of being over ridden and trodden under foot by a Southern oligarchy. For fifteen years the Republican party had been fighting the Northern Democrats in the open field while exposed to a flank fire from Southern Democrats intrenched behind walls erected by fraud and violence. They should see to it that the national government was not controlled by fraud and violence. A Southern governor who had without protest seen outrages like the killing of negroes at Yazoo and Carrollton grew frantic with rage over a fair fight between two pugulists. It was a fair question whether the Democratic party was not going to the devil as fast as it could and taking Mississippi with it.

Kelley, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting the following paragraph from the majority report:

"With respect to the other seven counties there is a number of boxes as to which no testimony was taken, but it may safely be affirmed in not one of these counties, taken as a whole, was the election an honest one. Fraud in various forms, including intimidation of voters, corrupt manipulation of registration, stufling and stealing of ballot boxes and illegal voting finds ample illustration in all of them;" and recommitting the case with instructions to the Committee on Elections to exclude from its count the unexamined boxes. Lost, 31 to 136. The minority substitute was rejected and the majority resolution, declaring Morgan entitled to the seat, was agreed to without division.

A Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—During a heavy storm which prevailed in this vicinity about 7 o'clock this evening the southern wall of the stable and car sheds occupying the square bounded by 12th and 13th streets and Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street, used jointedly by the 12th and 16th and 10th and 11th streets passenger railway companies, was blown down, carrying a portion of the roof with it and smashing a number of cars. Four persons were killed outright and three are so badly injured that they are not expected to recover. Three others were less seriously injured and one is missing and probably dead. Twenty or more horses were killed. All the killed and injured were drivers, conductors or stablemen in the employ of the railways.

Forty-Five Horses Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Fire broke out to-night in the stables belonging to the Lion Brewing company, in which 138 horses were kept. The stables are located very near the brewery, and fears were entertained that the latter would be burned also. All the force attached to stables and the brewery were at once put to work to aid the firemen and to save the imprisoned horses. Ninety-three horses were saved from the first floor of the building, but the other forty-five which were located in the basement, were roasted to death. The horses burned were valued at $20,000, and the stock of feed and harness, all of which was burned with the building, is estimated to be worth $100,000, and the building $75.000. The brewery was saved.

Tarred and Feathered.

AZUSA, Cal., Aug. 15.—J. M. Bently, editor of the News, was yesterday taken out by armed men and tarred and feathered, for publishing an article reflecting on the conduct of Miss C. E. Frasier, white, teacher of a Azusa grammar school. The parties implicated are being arrested.