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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

HOW TO MAKE THE DAIRY PROFITABLE AND ENRICH THE FARMER.

Professor Hart Tells the Way to Start a Cheese and Butter Factory—Wise and Timely Suggestion—A Way to Get Value from Cows.

Before establishing any enterprise it is at first necessary to find out if the requisite conditions are present to ensure its maintenance. For any manufacturing enterprise, plenty of raw material must be in sight before a foundation stone is laid. A creamary or cheese factory is no exception to this rule, as many neighborhoods where large and costly creameries have been erected have found out to their cost. Before building a creamery or cheese factory the milk of a sufficient number of good cows should be pledged for a year or more. In practice, it has been found that three hundred cows, within three miles of the factory, are as few as will ensure a successful business.

To pay the running expenses of a hundred cow creamery would require such a large percentage of the receipts that there would be no money in the business for the producers of the milk.

The site of a creamery or cheese factory should be easily accessible by good roads, should have a large supply of good water, and sufficiently elevated to secure good drainage.

There are many different ways in which cheese factories and creameries are conducted which for the sake of convenience may be classed under one of the following heads: proprietory and co-operative, which names explain themselves. In the latter class the farmers who supply the milk usually own the plant, elect officers from among their number, hire the lobor and conduct their business.

Another way is to employ some responsible maker to handle the milk who charges a certain price a pound of cheese or butter for manufacturing, which is somewhere about 1½ cents per pound for cheese and 4 cents per pound for butter. The proprietory dairies are run on the railway manager's maxim—"all the traffic will stand." The co-operative basis has naturally proved to be more satisfactory to the farmers as all the proceeds less the expenses go to them.

To start a co-operative dairy enterprise there must be one or more public spirited citizens, who possess the confidence of the community, and who are willing to spend a little time in posting themselves upon the requirements of, and working for the business. A public meeting might be arranged for to which all interested in cows and cow products should be invited. Specially invite the ladies as a creamery will relieve them of the drudgery of making butter in a dash churn. After full discussion, lists can be opened for the subscriptions of those who are ready to put their money and cows into the business. A canvass should be made of any others, not at the meeting, who might wish to take part. Before proceeding very far a meeting of the stockholders should be called, a constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations adopted ... a permanent organization effected.

Co-operation means a working together, and is found in all trades and professions except farming. ...ould the elements of co-operation ... lacking, should opposition, or ...se still, indifference, be met with, ...s better to encourage the further...ce of private dairying and wait for ... growth of a more healthy public ...timent.

...Neighborhoods, attracted by the ...ttering bait held out to them by the ...ents of certain dairy supply houses, ...netimes make the mistake of building and equipping too expensively at ... start.

...t is better to commence in a modest ...y and enlarge the premises and ...nt as the circumstances of the case ...mand: and the building and ma...inery should be planned with this ...d in view. Many creameries carry ... profitably a trade in cream, ice ...eam, butter milk and even eggs. Ice. ... artificial refrigeration, will be indis...nsible for making butter in summer: ...d, whether to get a small refrigerat...g plant, which can be had as low as ...50, or to buy ice is a question that ...st be decided.

...A cheese factory is a very cheap and ...ple affair. The building need be ... a one story plain frame structure, ...ng the walls and ceiling of one ... well insulated by the pleutiful ...f building paper so the tempera...can be controlled. The outfit for ...nufacturing the milk of three hun...l cows into cheese need not cost ...$500, and the total cost of build...and outfit would not exceed $5 per ...

In a country district, with the ...oundings favorable, cheese fac...could be made highly profitable ... patrons would bend their ener... to the production of cheap milk. ...in a town a cheese factory itself ...ht prove a failure. Taking such a ... quantity of milk off the market, ...cheese factory does, would create ...ortage in the local supply of milk ...butter and an advance in prices to ...etirment where there is considera... demand for milk for family use, ...eamery or combined creamery and ...se factory will be found more ...table, though costing considera...more at the outset. In the North ...e are two kinds of creameries, ...ered cream and centrifugal sepa...r. Gathered cream creameries are ...ted to sparsely settled districts ...re considerable territory has to be ...ered to collect cream. Unless farm ...m separators are used, gathered ...m creameries are not adapted to ... Southern conditions.

... a centrifugal separator creamery ... milk is either collected by the ...agement or delivered by the pat...

... soon as the milk arrives at the ...eries it is weighed, the weight is ...ded opposite the patron's name ...a sample is reserved to be tested. ...milk runs from the weight can ...the receiving vat, where it is ...by steam to blood heat. The ...tor is now started, the skim... being returned to the patrons to ... on the farms, while the cream is ... and afterwards ripened and ...d. While the separator is ..., the cream from the previous ...rating is churned. At the ...e butter from the churn... before may be reworked ... ilk or ... tory ... to

both in cheese factories and creameries is to prorate the proceeds according to the amount of butter fat contained in the milk furnished by each patron, which makes as fair and satisfactory a division as would making up the milk of each patron separately.

I have before me a coppy of the agricultural statistics of the province of Ontario for 1892 and from it I learn that the gross value of the product of 100 pound (nearly 12 gallons) of milk was:

In creameries.............. 84.2 cents
In butter and cheese factories 96 6 cents
In cheese factories.........91. cents

The comparison is useful in showing how desirable it is to be able to change readily from butter to cheese making and vice versa.

Take the case of creamery. In summer, when butter is plentiful it is not wise to force more goods upon an overstocked market, nor to store large quantities of butter to compete with freshly made butter later, but to make cheese. The milk from which one pound of butter is made will make two and a half pounds of cheese, which will sell at 30 cents at least. A factory manager needs to make both edges cut and either way according to the demands of the market.

A 300 cow factory for the manufacture of butter and cheese can be built and equipped for $3,000 or $3,500.

The extension of dairying in its broadest sense will aid in the diversification of agriculture, will increase the direct income of the farmer, and improve the productivenes of his farm. The farmers of an exclusively cotton growing district, where every few cows are kept can not, of course immediately revolutionize their methods and commence dairying upon a co-operative basis. They can however, gradually build up productive herds as they are able to grow the feed for these at home. With a few modern dairy appliances the butter can be put up in an attractive form, which, when marketed fresh, will bring the top price in the market.

No effort has been made to paint a gorgeous picture of the possibilities of the dairy industry, or to induce those not qualified by natural fitness and experience to lay hold of it in hope of salvation.

In a creamery a farmer can reckon on getting the same price for his butter as good dairy butter brings in the market without the labor of making and marketing it. Then it is probable that a creamy, by the use of improved machinery, will make from one-fifth to one-quarter more butter from the same amount of milk than the products of the milk could have done.

Success will follow persistent effort: and, as the operations of a dairy enterprise are extended the difference between the cost and the selling price of the product will be increased, bringing prosperity to the farmers, which will reflect upon all other classes of the community. J. W. H.

Great Mine Horror.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Throughout the night relays of men have worked desperately at the Diglake colliery, Audley, North Staffordshire, where a large number of miners were entombed about noon Monday by a sudden rush of water from the old workings. ... 5 p. m. 150 men and boys employed in the mines had been rescued. It was thought that 20 were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded, and that they were drowned. From the time the disaster was signalled, the rescuers have been doing their utmost to save those who may remain alive and recover the bodies of the drowned. The work of rescue, however, has not made much progress and it is now believed that there are still between 90 and 120 men and boys in the mine. The sorrow stricken wives, daughters and other relatives of the imprisonod men have heen gathered around the pithead ever since the news of the disaster reached them. They have been patiently facing the bitter cold wind since the accident and many of the men have been without food since that time. All of them brought dry clothes for the men, and they stand in groups hoping and praying for the safety of those dear to them. The water so constantly fluctuates that the rescuers are well nigh discouraged. They found the bottom of the shaft choked with piles of timber swept there by the torrents of water which poured into the mine. The greatest fear is expressed that the waters will so undermine the galleries that there will be a cave in. The rescuers work with difficulty, standing in four feet of water, and only 15 yards progress was made during the night. Hundreds of miners have arrived at the Diglake colliery from other collieries and they all volunteer to go down and assist in the work of rescue. Four gangs of men are thus supplied to go down every time.

Cowhided by a Lady.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 14.—A very pretty and neatly dressed young woman went into the racket store of Williams Hood & Co., here today and inquired for John DeLane, a clerk in the establishment. Confronting him in the presence of several traveling men, she produced an anonymous letter of an insulting nature, which she accused DeLane of writing, at the same time she took a cowhide from a bundle she carried, and applied several smart and vigorous blows to the young man's head, before he made his escape by jumping over a dry goods box. The tongue lashing the young clerk received is described as being more severe than the cowhiding. The young lady was Miss May Hirt, formerly of Charleston, S. C., at which city Mr. DeLane met her and became engaged to her. She followed him to Charlotte, her family coming along with her. Here the engagement was broken off by Mr. DeLane and at one time the young lady threatened to bring a breach of promise suit against him. The clouds, however, rolled by and everything seemed serene until the sudden storm which burst in such fury in the racket store today. Miss Hirt accuses Mr. DeLane of writing many unsigned insulting letters to her, which however, he strongly denied. Miss Hirt caused the arrest of Mr. DeLane accusing him of writing the slanderouf letters and the mayor will hear the case tomorrow.

Three Men Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Two men were killed and a third so seriously injured that he will probably die by a south-bond express train on the New York Central Railroad, opposite Thorn's dock, Riverdale, at 10 o'clock last night. The three men were Russian-Poles, and they lived in Elizabethport, N. J. They had been to Hudson N. Y., to obtain work at cutting ice on the Hudson River, and, falling in their quest, were walking back on the ...

AN IMPROMPTU DUEL

BETWEEN TWO PROMINENT YOUNG MEN OF EDGEFIELD.

Members of the Families of the Ruling Powers Bang Away at One Another in an Edgefield Law Office—A Personal Matter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—It does seem strange to hear of members of the Tillman and Evans families popping away at each other with revolvers at short range in an impromptu duel, especially when one considers how intimate ex-Governor Tillman and Governor Evans have been in their political life. It was therefore a matter of the keenest surprise to many yesterday when the news reached Columbia that Capt. James H. Tillman, the nephew of ex-Governor Tillman and son of ex-Congressman Geo. D. Tillman, and Mr. Barnard B. Evans, the youngest brother of Governor Evans, had had such a duel in the law office of Attorney S. McGowan Simpkins, in Edgefield, and that both the combatants had been wounded. The shooting had taken place on Monday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, yet no news of it was sent out from Edgefield by wire. None could be obtained yesterday in that way.

The first news of the affair was imparted to Governor Evans by a relative, who came from Edgefield on Monday night, and the Governor went over on the early train yesterday morning.

During the day several gentlemen came in from Edgefield—friends of both parties—and from them several stories of the affair were obtained. The stories on opposite sides conflict in most material particulars. Last night The State received a story by wire from Edgefield, the information in which is incorporated below. The State endeavors to present below the substance of all these stories, without prejudice to either side. It is a difficult undertaking, but then if there be shortcomings, none but those in the room when the shooting took place can give a true version, and doubtless the version of each man present would vary greatly.

For a long time there has been bad blood between the two young men. It originated during the holiday season of 1893-94, over a year ago, at a german given in Edgefield by the club of which Mr. Evans was the president and Capt. Tillman a member. This trouble was purely of a personal nature. And it was the direct cause of the shooting, the feeling having grown more intense on account of utterances on the part of each, since the affair occured.

The young men were brought together thus: Prior to the affair mentioned above Capt. Tillman had entered into a financial obligation to Mr. Evans. He had very nearly discharged the obligation it seems, when he failed to meet a certain date. Mr. Evans then placed the matter in Attorney Simpkins' hands, instructing him to bring suit. Capt. Tillman signified his readiness to end the matter, provided Mr. Evans were present. Mr. Simpkins on Monday afternoon went to Mr. Evans and informed him that Capt. Tillman was at his office and said he was ready to end the matter, but insisted on Mr. Evans being present. So far all the stories agree, except that one says that Capt. Tillman "was asked" to meet Evans in Mr. Simpkin's office.

Several stories agree that when Mr. Simpkins went to Evans and told him of Capt. Tillman's statement, Evans said that there was bad blood between them, and it would be best that they should not meet. They say, too, that Mr. Simpkins said that it was only a business matter and that alone was concerned. Anyway Mr. Evans went to the office. While Mr. Simpkins and Capt. Tillman were talking, it seems, Capt. Tillman, so one story goes, remarked that the thing would have been settled sooner, but Evans had insulted him a year ago and had acted the d—n scoundrel all the way through. This story then goes that Mr. Evans, who was behind Tillman, fired, the ball entering the cheek and coming out at the chin.

Other stories say that Tillman brought in the reference of the old difference, when Mr. Simpkins said that was not the matter to be settled. Evans said that if Tillman felt he had been insulted, he was ready to give him satisfaction at any time, but that this was another matter and he had come there to settle it. According to these accounts Tillman then whipped out his pistol and with the remark that if Evans was ready to give satisfaction, the time and place was immaterial, and they might as well settle it, fired a shot, the ball going through Evans' hat.

Another story is to the effect that when Tillman made his remark about the scoundrel, Evans gave it the "d—n lie," and thereupon the shooting began.

It is hard to tell much about the shooting itself. Some say each man shot four times, and some say three. Some say Evans fired the first shot and some say the contrary.

The first story was to the effect that Tillman fired first; that Tillman was going out of the office when Evans fired his last shot, hitting him in the chin, and Tillman turned and fired his last shot, hitting Evans in the shoulder.

Another story goes that Tillman says Evans shot him from the rear when he was not expecting it; that Tillman's first shot went through Evans' hat: that Tillman next ran along Evans' arm and came out back of the shoulder; that Tillman was shot in the chin and had his pistol hand disabled; that each fired four shots; that George Evans was in the same building in another office, and when the shooting began, hurried into Simpkins' office, but no further shooting took place: that Tillman stood at the door for some time after he left the office, declaring that Evans had tried to shoot him in the back; that Tillman was out on the streets yesterday; and that both men had been placed under arrest by the town marshal.

Another story is to the effect that Evan's first shot went through Tillman's cheek, coming out at his chin; that Capt. Tillman turned and fired, the bullet entering Evans' arm; that the two next shots were fired simultaneously, Tillman's bullet piercing Evans' left breast, ranging around body and lodging under the left sh... ...der blade, while Ev... Tillman's right ha... the arm; that on t... man's bullet ent...

the band, and had not Evans dodged, the shot would have been fatal; that the ball from Evans' pistol passed through Tillman's trousers; that Mr. N. G. Evans fired a shot or two harmlessly as he came upon the scene, the bullets finding resting places in the wall; that Capt. Tillman was at his law office all day yesterday, that Mr. Evans was in bed last evening and physicians were probing for the ball in his shoulder.

Now these are the several stories of all sides obtained yesterday, and they are given for the information of the public, and in order that justice may be done to all the parties, so far as the means of obtaining information are productive of results.

Considerable of a stir was created in Columbia by the affair.—State.

JAPANESE BRUTALITY.

The Horrors of the Port Arthur Massacre Depicted.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—Among the passengers by the Empress of Japan was Frederick Villiers, war correspondent and artist, who arrived straight from the seat of war. When asked by the Associated Press correspondent regarding the truth of the stories of the massacres at Port Arthur, Villiers said that unfortunately it was only too true. On the twenty-first, when Port Arthur was captured, Oyama decided that the Japanese should occupy the town, and the Yamagai's regiment was ordered to perform this duty. They entered the town, Villier's (London Standard) Creelman, (New York World) and Cowan, (London Times), being with them.

Just inside the city were three mutilated heads of Japanese stuck on poles, and no sooner had the troops seen these than they lost all control and indiscriminately butchered everybody they found. Oyama had issued a proclamation that none of the inhabitants should be molested, so the natives were standing in groups on the streets watching the entry of the soldiers. They were driven like sheep into groups and shot down in cold blood. That was kept up all of the first day. On the second day the soldiers broke open stores and houses and shot down men, women and children who were hiding. No one was spared, neither young nor old. The third and fourth days the butchery continued, officers not even attempting to check the men, and many of the bodies were horribly mutilated.

On the third day of the massacre the Japanese officers recognized that they had made a mistake, and attempted to conceal the butchery by throwing clothes of Chinese soldiers over the bodies. Villiers, Creelman and Cowan witnessed the killing of many, and Villiers has taken several snap shots which bear undeniable truth of the butchery. When shown statements sent out by the Japanese legation at Washington, justifying measure, Villiers said it was impossible to justify it, as no resistance was offered. The first day was excusable, as the soldiers lost all control on ... [illegible] ...flect there was no excuse. Villiers said the town had a population of 1,000 to 2,000, and from 35 to 40 were left alive, and those had ticket signed by the Japanese officers signifying that they were not to be killed.

It was a terrible sight, and it made them very depressed as the correspondents had formed a high opinion of the Japanese from their previous conduct. At Kinchow, the inhabitants welcomed them and called them "angels from heaven," and everywhere else they had acted in a civilized manner. Their conduct at Port Arthur, however, showed that they were still savages. DeGuerville, The Herald correspondent, was strongly denounced by Villers, who, he claims, is in the pay of the Japanese government to defend them from their conduct at Port Arthur. DeGuerville, he says, was not at the front at all, but stayed with Field Marshal Oyama in the rear, living in comfort and obtaining hearsay reports. He also denounces him for informing the Japanese government that Creelman was a Chinese spy, as thereby their lives were endangered. He promised to expose him on his arrival in New York. All DeGuerville did, says Villiers, was to collect trophies and drink wine. Wei Hai Wei, Villiers says, will be captured this winter, but Pekin will not be reached. Creelman returns home on the next Empress.

A Starch Factory Coming.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—It never rains but that it pours, and the chances are that Columbia will secure a big starch mill, which is desirous of moving South also. The man, who writes about it is a New York manufrcturer, and he wants to plant here a factory that will consume all the potatoes that can be raised on 10,000 acres of land. He wrote to Secretary of State Tompkins, who referred the letter to Mayor Sloan, who suggests that the committee will wait on him when it goes on. It is needless to say that this will be done, and a letter will be addressed to him immediately. The letter reads thus:

New York, Jan. 14, 1895.

D. H. Tompkins, Esq., Secretary of State:

Dear Sir—The enclosed was no doubt placed in the money envelope, for which reason I return same to you. I shall be glad to hear from some one of your big capitalists at the soonest possible time, before it is too late, and the industry goes to another State, which I am sure your people would afterwards forever regret. Surely it would also be in the interest of the large cotton mill owners to have one or more starch factories located in their neighborhood: they would benefit in various ways by such an undertaking. What will your city do for us and also your State? It is of great importanee to both and for the public in your State generally to have this industry come to your State. Once started there it will soon increase considerably. Many thanks for the book: only sorry it is so old and does, therefore, not give any reliable information. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remains yours respectfully,

B. Remmus.

A Grewsome Side Show.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Undertaker J. G. Franklin, Jr., was on trial to-day on the charge of conducting a museum without a license. The bodies of the two negroes. George Mapp and Bud... ...den, hanged ... ...ins and ... ...ment, ...ping ... ...on.

COMING TO THE COTTON.

WHY THE NORTHERN MILLS ARE MOVING SOUTH.

More Favorable Laws, Cheaper Labor and Longer Hours than in the North—Many Other Advantages—The Climate is Milder.

BOSTON, Mass, Jan. 16.—The entire manufacturing population of New England, employer and employee, has been startled the last week by the appearance in the Massachusetts Legislature of three of the largest manufacturing corporations in Lowell asking permission, under amended charters, to do business in the South. On all hands have been pressed eager questions as to the significance of the movement. Following the natural sequence of ideas, many have imagined that the whole textile operations of the North using cotton were to be transferred to the borders of the sunny fields wherein the fibre is grown, and that the industry was to be revolutionized.

It is hardly that, however. The industry is not to be revolutionized. It is simply to advance. The movement means change, but it means progress. Cheap labor, long hours, wholly or quite restricted by legislative control, proximity to the staple, are the influential elements in the change. It is by no means a new thought. Northern manufacturers have, for the last half dozen years, been watching the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South. From a few mills it has taken trade. Into it have been put relatively unskilled labor and cheap raw material. It could turn out gray cotton in coarse numbers, coarse ginghams, drillings and similar fabrics, much cheaper than Northern mills—cheaper in fact, by so much approximately as was represented in railroad freight, higher wages and shorter hours.

It began to get control of Southern, and in Lowell ... where the movement is just now most in evidence, of the export market. With even the fraction of a cent per yard the Northern mills could not stand the competition. Some of them put their hands down and abandoned the market. All of them prosecuted with new energy a tendency which has marked the conduct of Northern mills for twenty years, viz, the preparations for making finer fabrics. In the mills of Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., New Bedford, Fall River, Chicopee, Lewiston and elsewhere today hardly a yard of the products of twenty years ago is now made.

CONDITIONS REVERSED.

They have reversed the conditions. Formerly, as in the South today, the product represented about 40 per cent labor, 60 per cent cotton. The percentage of labor in the product of the Massachusetts Boot and Merrimac mills is now upward of 70 per cent. Nevertheless, there is money in the coarser goods, and idle Northern capital is only too eager to confide itself ... banks of the Merrimac, of Buzzard's and Narragansett bays.

Of the Lowell corporations, the Massachusetts was the first to ask the Legislature for an increase of capital. This company was incorporated in 1839 and had in 1893 a paid up capital of $1,800,000 and a property worth much more, located at the junction of the Concord and Merrimac rivers. For many years previous to three years ago this company enjoyed almost a monopoly, as far as American manufacturers were concerned, of the China maket, for which the staple was brown cotton.

Seriously pressed by the Southern mills, the company went to the Legislature in the spring of 1893 and asked for and obtained permission to increase its capital stock to $3,000,000. Rights for this stock were eagerly taken up. The avowed object was the establishment of a plant in the South to take the company's coarse work. Meanwhile the machinery in the Lowell plant was changed for finer work and fancy material.

The Boot Mills, incorporated in 1835, with a present capital of $1,200,000, is next door to the Massachusetts. Its officers have appeared profonndly impressed by the example of its neighbor from the start. The Boott, also, until within a few years, enjoyed a steady and profitable trade on staples and medium numbers, but, like their neighbor, felt the force of Southern competition. At its executive head in charge of the mills it had an exceptionally able man, one familiar with the works from boyhood, and also endowed with a keen apprehension of the commercial possibilities of its products, as well as a thoroughly technical skill in its manufacture. It was largely by A. G. Cumnock's advice that his company—the Boott—petitioned the present Massachusetts Legislature for permission to follow the example of the Massachusetts corporation.

Then followed the Merrimac Company, with a request to be allowed to increase the capital from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. The latter capped the climax of the almost dramatic effect of the movement. The Merrimac is the oldest great cotton manufacturing corporation in America. Incorporated in 1828 it was the first to demonstrate the commercial practicability of the power loom. It shaped the policy and laid the plan, thought out and worked out a system of manufcturing operation in cotton that is to a greater or less extent in vogue in every cotton mill in America.

MANY ELEMENTS IN THE PROBLEM.

In this problem there are many elements. Primarily, for the establishment of any new industry whatever, superintendent, overseers, second hands, trust-worthy and skilful and who are willing to go South, are necessary. There is no superabundance of them. Skilled operators are another factor. Twenty years ago in the Merrimac one girl could run seven or eight looms on plain work. On some grades now made there she can only run one or two. The element of atmosphere, its moisture or dryness, is important. The best conditions admittedly prevail in England. In the whole region from Long Island Sound to the Penobscot River the problem is one of varying difficulty. Except in fundamental phases it is almost wholly undetermined in the South.

On the other hand, in Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, Manchester, etc, labor is expensive; legislation, according to the corporations, restrictive, often oppressive. To the inland places the railroads' tax on coal is burdensome. The mills of Fall River and ...rd, f... ...ere at tide-water. Coal costs about $1 per ton less to them than to Lowell. The latter has to some extent equalized it, as have the mills of Lawrence, Nashua and Manchester, on the Merrimac, and Lewiston, on the Androscoggin, etc, by water power.

And finally comes the lost freight cost on waste, the dirt and useless portions of the raw material. These latter considerations are strongly affirmative in influencing the establishment of mills in the South for the coarser lines of goods, and for many of the preparatory processes for fine grades, probably.

LABOR SIDE.

Elliot Clark, treasurer of the Boott Company, said to me today: "The fact is we can no longer make plain sheetings and drills at a profit in the North. Against $2 per ton for coal in the South, we must pay $4 to $4 50. The climate down there is milder, and it does not require so much coal to heat the mills. The manufacturers there can buy their cotton off the market wagon. We must pay freight and brokerage, giving them an advantage of one cent per pound on the raw cotton, which by itself is a fair profit for a mill making coarse yarn goods. The labor, too, costs 60 per cent of what it does here and down there the taxation is not quite one-half what it is in Lowell.

"These are some of the main reasons why we cannot manufacture the sheeting and drilling in the North in competition with the South.

"The labor there, while cheap, is of a very fine class. All the female help in the mills down there are farmers' daughters, who are glad to work for small wages, which seem large to them, as they are not accustomed to money as we are here. As the negroes do not work in the cotton mills down there, the white people are quite willing to take up that form of work.

"These Southern girls are strong, quick to lern and glad to be in the way of earning some money.

"Reports of production from good Southern mills show that the machinery as a rule is run a little faster than in the North, and the goods are of excellent quality, which is the best proof of the efficiency of the labor in the South."—News and Couirer.

Sounds Like Siberia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—... A case of kidnapping and cruelty, which rivals the tales of Siberian cruelties, came to Dr. Lester's attention yesterday and all will doubtless agree with him, when he says it is a case which the authorities should sift to the bottom without delay. Dr. Lester was called to attend the victim at the corner of Blanding and Pickens streets yesterday morning. The patient was Henry King, a very small colored boy, an orphan, who had lived with friends of his parents at the corner of Blanding and Pickens streets ever since he became an orphan, up to the day that the circus showed in Columbia last October. On that day the lad went down to see the circus tents, and disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up. He was seen no more and nothing was heard of him, until yesterday morning, when the little fellow, a horrible sight to gaze upon, staggered along till he got in front of his erstwhile home and his strength gave out. There he was found and taken in doors. The child was starved nearly to death. He was a mere shadow. He was barefooted and ragged and his feet and legs were in a fearful condition. Both had been frostbitten and were horribly swollen, seeming about about to burst open. Several of his toes were about to drop off. Dr. Lester says he will have to amputate them at once. Dr. Lester, as soon as he saw the child, had him removed at once to the colored hospital. The little fellow said he did not run away last October. He says while he was looking at the tents a big negro woman came up and seized him, taking him with her over in the country in Lexington. He says she has kept him there ever since making him work and starving him nearly all the time. He says she did not beat him much, but would starve him instead. He had tried to escape many times, but had not been successful till Monday night. Then he made for his old home How he was found at the end of his journey has been already told. The little fellow does not know the name of the unknown woman, but, Dr. Lester says, if the boy lives, he can doubtless take the law officers to the place where she lives and recognize her. The physician says the child is in a serious condition.—State.

Mr. Traxler's Successor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—It is now State Liquor Commissioner Frank M. Mixon. Mr. D. W. Traxler of Timmonsville no longer holds the responsible position as the head of the official liquor business in South Carolina. The new State board of control, in response to a call issued by Governor Evans, the chairman, held a meeting at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Governor's office, and the resignation of Mr. Traxler as liquor commissioner having been received and accepted, Col. Frank M. Mixon, the present superintendent, was nominated and elected. Col. Mixon, the new commissioner, will take charge at once. He came here several years ago as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Education. Col. Mixon hails from Barnwell county, where he is well known. When the dispensary system was put in operation Col. Mixon was made superintendent of the big State dispensary. He has held this position ever since, giving much satisfaction. Col. Mixon has many friends in the city, who will be glad to hear of his promotion. Mr. Traxler, during his residence here has made many friends, particularly among the business men with whom he has been thrown in contact. He is a most capable and courteous business man, and has discharged his duties as commissioner with marked success. Many will be sorry to see him leave.—State.

Lynched Man now Liveth.

LEBANON, Mo., Jan 15.—Word reached here last night of the hanging of Reuben Garner by a mob of indignant neighbors in Dallas county last Thursday. Garner was accused of robbing the store of Hunt & Fowler at Celt post office last week, and a crowd of ten or 12 neighbors went to his home and took him out and strung him to a tree and left him suspended, his feet a short distance from the ground. A friend of Garner's who was present when the men called, followed them to where they hanged him, and he succeeded after vigorous efforts, in resuscita... Garner, who may recove...

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

SEVERAL ACRES STREWN WITH DISMEMBERED HUMAN LIMBS.

Searching for the Mangled Bodies Amongs the Debris—Who are Responsible for the Awful Calamity—30 Tons of Powder Exploded.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 15.—During a fire at the Montana Central Railway yards this evening several cars of powder caught fire and exploded with tremendous force, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others. Several men are known to have been killed outright. There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window within a radius of two miles. Owing to the excitement the extent of the casualties cannot be ascertained. The fire attracted a large crowd and hundreds were standing near when the first explosion occurred. Men and women were mowed down like grass before a sickle but many are only stunned by the force of the explosion. Debris from cars and adjoining buildings were scattered high in the air for half a mile away, many of the flying articles striking people in the crowd. Every ambulance vehicle, and doctor in town was soon on the scene carrying off the dead and wounded. The ground was strewn like a field of battle with the injured and dead. Owing to the fact that there were still several cars of powder on the track and the report that one of the burning warehouses also contained a quantity of powder, few, after the first explosion, dared to venture assistance to the injured. When they did, they were met by the second explosion, like a raking fire from an army. The second was soon follow by the third, and the heavens were lighted with flame. The reports were heard and the shock felt for miles. After the third explosion the hospital corps and the police began the work of picking up the dead and caring for the wounded. Fifteen dead bodies were piled together, many of them being mangled to such an extent that they were not identified in the excitement. Every house in the vicinity was turned into a hospital. The scene after the explosion was beyond all description. Men and women wrung their hands and cried in agony. ... that every fireman was either ... It is said th... wounded. It is be... killed or fatally ... of dead will ... lieved that the number ... reach at least seventy-five.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—When the smoke caused by the successive explosions of giant powder at the hardware warehouse last night had cleared away the sight which presented itself to the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The ground for a block around the scene of the accident was strewn with quivering flesh of the dismembered men and horses, pinned down by fragments of fire engines and burning brands from the demolished ware house. The warehouse was literally blown to pieces and a hole seventy-... ...feared that some bodies were thrown into this chasm by the force of the explosion and that they have been cremated.

Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality, the entire fire force were called out to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. Three policemen had been detailed to keep the crowd back and they were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back for some distance from the scene of the fire, and were rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numerous persons living in distant parts of the city have lost the power of speech from the force the shock. The list of the dead will probably reach 75 and the damage done to property will be more than $1,000,000. In all three car loads of powder exploded.

At 2 o'clock this morning forty-three dead bodies had been found and removed to the morgue. Many of them were shockingly burned and so mutilated as to be totally unrecognizable. A small boy, whose name is not known, about ten years of age, was found dead in the street a block and a half away from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in house half a block away by an anvil thrown through the roof. Human heads, legs and arms were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the greatest of three explosions. It is believed that the complete list of the dead cannot be secured for several days.

The first explosion was caused by nitro glycerine stored in the private warehouse of the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Co., which was burned. The second came from a car load of powder on the railroad track and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Compay, which adjoined that of the Kenyon-Connell Company.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon the known number of the dead was forty-seven. This list will undoubtedly be increased when the debris of the explosion is removed, as it is almost certain that bodies lie hidden in the ruins of the demolished warehouse. Of the dead thus far recovered, twenty-six have been identified either wholly or partially. In some cases the identification has been by articles of clothing or jewelry, the bodies being defaced and blackened so as to render personal identificaiton impossible. It is not impossible that in some cases mistakes have been made, but, in general, there is little doubt as to the identity of the bodies. Some of the bodies or portions of bodies, will never be identified, because of the frightful mangling they have undergone. Headless trunks without a vestige of clothing adhering to them, dismembered limbs and pieces of flesh are in some cases all that is left. The dead are now distributed among the various undertaking establishments, but some time today or tomorrow all will be collected in one place so that identification may be facilitated. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will be a public affair and union services will be held by the clergymen of all denominations. The families of the firemen and policemen who died in the performance of their duty, will be taken care of by the city. Public subscriptions will be started for the relief of others.

There is the greatest popular indignation over the storage of nitro-glycerine, giant powder and rack-a-rock in the heart of the city, which is responsible for last night's horror. An investigation will be instituted to discover who is responsible for it, and if it is found that any public officials ... blame for the violation of the ... chances, they will find this climate too warm for them. On the other hand if the mercantile firms who owned the explosives are found to have violated the law deliberately, they will suffer financially and otherwise. The people are thoroughly aroused over the catastrophe and will make some one answer for it. From all that can be learned, the total amount of explosives that went up in the three explosions was nearly thirty tons. There were twenty tons of giant powder alone that went up in the blast.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Ohio Coal Miners are in Great Distress.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—A gentleman who resides in the Hocking Valley, and is pretty familiar with the condition of the miners there was here today. He says the miners have been in destitute circumstances for some time, and the matter was brought to the attention of the officials of the United Mine Workers, but they practically ignored the matter, probably because they did not comprehend the real situation. When they neglected to take action the miners themselves appointed committees who have for the past two months been going quietly about the country soliciting aid which they claimed was for the Hocking Valley Railroad men who lost their situations by reason of the strike on that road last summer. This the gentleman claimed was done in order that the public might not know that the miners were in impoverished circumstances.

The gentleman said he had heard it charged that the United Mine Workers officials had advised that the matter be kept from the public, but he doubted the truth of it. However, those officials are now being criticized for not taking an active interest in the matter since the condition of affairs has been made public. So far as known they have not attempted to do anything for the benefit of the sufferers. He further says the destitution in the Sunday Creek Valley completely overshadows that in the Hocking Valley or in and about Nelsonville, where the first appeal came from. He thinks the desitute there will have to be cared for till spring at least.

A newspaper man who has just returned from the scene says destitution is widespread and that no writer could draw a picture horrible enough to do the matter justice. He says it is impossible to conceive how such a condtion could exist in a civilized country and that it is a disgrace to the State of Ohio which will not soon be blotted out. In ... fact he thinks it is well ... could be presented the real condition ... asked the ... to the public. When he ... miners how they would guard against such circumstances in the future, they almost invariably answered that they would work more and strike less.

The well-to-do citizens in the impoverished district charge that much of the suffering there can be traced to the drinking habit. They say many of the miners in prosperous times seem to have ... better classes of miners admit this is true in a great many instances but the wives and children of such men—who are the suffierers now—are not responsible for this condition. But while these charges are made those making them proclaim that this is not a time to inquire after causes. The effect alone must be considered.

APPEAL FOR AID.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—Tonight Governor McKinley read a telegram from Professor Coultrap, of the relief commission at Nelsonville urging that supplies be sent to Shawnee and Gloucester at once, as well as to Nelsonville. Immediately the Governor sent Mayor Blee, of Cleveland, the following telegram: "There is much suffering for provisions and clothing among the miners of the Hocking Valley and Sunday Creek Valley, of this State. It is of such a character that I feel constrained to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The carload of supplies sent last week has been already exhausted. Columbus will send a carload tonight and Cincinnati will commence shipping contributions tomorrow. Contributions can be either money, provisions or clothing. Can Cleveland be ready with supplies by Wednesday, or ... contribute as may deem best by that time. I will later indicate to what points the shipments should be made." The carload of provisions that was to leave here this morning was not sent, but will go to Gloucester tomorrow morning.

Suffereing in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The officers of the mail steamer Virginia Lake, which arrived here to-day, report intense destitution along the northern coast of Newfoundland. The steamer recently carried five hundred barrely of flour to the north for distribution among the needy families, but as this amount is totally inadequate to meet the widespread starvation existing there the Government will dispatch her again to-morrow with another supply, this being the last opportunity for sending relief to the inhabitants of those parts until next April. From now until that time they will have to support themselves as best they can. At to-day's services in all the churches many references were made by the preachers to the necessity of their parishioners immediately donating money, clothing or food for the relief of their impoverished brethern, and attention was called to the fact that the resources of the local committees on relief will be exhausted this week unless more generosity is exhibited by citizens.

A Deadly Duel.

WALHALLA, Jan. 11.—Robert Moore a revenue officer, and R. T. Thrift, a moonshiner, shot and killed each other today about fifteen miles from Walhalla in the mountains. It seems that Thrift was arrested last night for illicit distilling by Moore and posse. While on the way to Walhalla today, Thrift tried to make his escape by shooting Moore, who returned the fire; each shot struck a vital part and both died in a few minutes. Only one witness, by the name of Lee, another officer, witnessed the shooting. This is the sixth murder for Oconee in the last seven months. Coroner Crisp has gone to hold the inquest.—State.

Frozen to Death.

AUGUSTA, Ga. Jan. 13.—G... den, formerly station age... Georgia Road at Sawdus... this morning frozen t... left Augusta Saturday ... home in a wagon. The tea... rect to his house and he w... ... wagon dead.