The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL. LI. WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897. NO. 51.

THE COLUMBIA MEETING.

FIRST MEETING WITH ALL THE CANDIDATES PRESENT.

Characteristics of the Senatorial Campaign Meeting in Columbia—The Speeches Delivered Vary Very Little From Those Made at the Previous Meetings.

The campaign meeting in Columbia Tuesday was characterized by some senatorial political revelations, but it passed off peacefully and quietly. The meeting was called to order by Rev. P. L. Kirton. Chairman Ray with brief preliminaries introduced Senator McLaurin, who was received with applause.

Mr. McLaurin, in his preliminary, stated that when the campaign began he thought only national issues were to be discussed, but state and local issues had been dragged in. As far as rings in Columbia are concerned he had nothing to do with any one of them. The only ring he knew of was by three or four gentlemen, whose sole object was to defeat him.

Mr. McLaurin first went into a discussion of the silver question, making a very able argument to show how the free coinage of silver would benefit the whole people of the country.

Mr. McLaurin then spoke on the tariff question. He said that the only way to get up money for the expenses of the government was by a tariff, or by an icome tax. In his connection with the Dingley bill he had acted on the principle in the party platform that the tariff should not be sectional or assist any certain class of citizens at the expense of others.

He said that neither he nor the Democrats were responsible for Dingley tariff bill. Mr. Evans is going the rounds telling the farmers that my vote would increase the price of woolen goods. That is an insult to the farmers.

A voice: "Don't run up against John Gary."

Another voice: "Jump right on him."

McLaurin: "It is not necessary The people have already done that (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. McLaurin said that the rice tariff was an important one to South Carolina. He read his record in congress as reported in the Congressional Record. He said that he had received complaint from Mr. Graham and other rice planters against the republican tariff bill. Should he not heed their plea? What he wanted was proper classifications for rice. Something that will help the rice farmer and not the western brewer. The importation of rice flour last year was 70,000,000 pounds. That rice is imported by one or two firms in this country for the benefit of the brewers. The reason he opposed such a classification was not to put a tariff on anything the people eat, but to prevent western brewers from having advantage of southern rice planters.

As to cotton, he referred to Mr. Evan's statement that Egyptian cotton and Peruvian cotton did not come in competition with South Carolina cotton. He read something from Shepperson, a great friend of cotton growers. He has been going around with a crash suit to prove his statement, but he only wore it at two or three meetings. Now he is mouraing. (Laughter.) Mr. Iby calls it "long island cotton." (Laughter.)

Col. Irby: "Oh, yes, but I knew better."

Mr. McLaurin: "Possibly my friend was thinking of the lemonade in the city of Washington." (Laughter.)

Mr. McLaurin continuing, said that Col. Irby voted for a tariff that would benefit western wheat raisers. Yet he and Mr. Evans are going around talking about the great disadvantage which would come to the Democratic party by me—the Republican-Populist Protectionist.

At this point Chairman Ray called Mr. McLaurin to the fact that his time was up.

Mr. McLaurin: "You are not going to call me down too?"

Several in the audience, some not from the city or county, called on Mr. McLaurin to continue.

Col. Irby: "Let him speak as long as he wants. I will do so too."

Col. John P. Thomas: "As a Democratic voter, I say that the Richland voters are running this meeting and as these other men are attacking this man I do not believe his time should be limited."

Mr. McLaurin then continued, nobody objecting, but several yelling for him to continue. Mr. McLaurin's speech was in substance the same as at previous meetings.

MR. MAYFIELD

Mr. Mayfield jumped on Mr. McLaurin for taking up one hour and a half in his speech and tiring out everybody while at the same time he has two or three daily papers working in his interest. It is unbecoming and unjust in him to charge the other candidates with being in league against him.

He said Mr. McLaurin had a paper in Columbia, in which he has $500 invested. Col. Neal has $150

McLaurin: "I have not a cent invested in that paper. Mr. Koester came to me and said he had been discharged from his position on account of friendship for me. I put my hands in my pocket and gave him $500. He said he had a wife and child to support."

Mayfield: "You have given Koester $500. What did Ellerbe and Neal give money to him for?"

McLaurin is trying to misrepresent me by saying I'm in a combination. He knows that I wrote him and that I have his reply, in which I told him I was going to run for senator. I'm not running to beat him, but I ask the suffreges of the people as against him, because McLaurin's tariff views are wrong and not in keeping with the ideas of the people of South Carolina.

He saw in the morning papers that Tillman was going to vote for the Dingley bill. McLaurin says that he and Tillman are on the same side. If that is so, he is one of the blackest Republicans, and the people of the State and the South will not endorse Tillman or any other man in such a vote, even though by it he makes a deal whereby the Senate passes the dispensary bill.

Mr. Mayfield again referred to Mr. McLaurin's vote on lumber, and the latter interrupted that he had voted for a duty on white pine.

Mr. Mayfield turned to the audience and asked whether it was to their interest, the farmers and business men of every calling, to have to pay $1 extra on every box, door, window, etc., made of white pine?

A citizen: "Two dollars!"

His vote on lumber was a tax on consumers If the press will come out, it will take him two hours to explain his position, and the people will turn him face down.

McLaurin—"Well let 'em do it."

Mayfield—"Well, we are not as rich as you are—we haven't franks.

Mr. Mayfield said that McLaurin had run as an independent to defeat the constitutional convention.

McLaurin—"That's not so."

Mayfield—"I take that back then. But you did write the Populist platform?"

McLaurin—"That's none of your business."

A citizen—"But Johnnie didn't do that, did he?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Mayfield said that he did. It's all a combination. I struck Mr. Ellerbe because his paper struck me.

I know about this combination. He and Neal have entered into a combination to control the state. Their platform is that Johnny shall be senator. Neal the next governor and Ellerbe to succeed Tillman. That's the bargain.

IRBY NEXT.

Col. Irby was the next speaker. As he arose, there was much applause and cheering. "Hurrah for Irby." "The old war horse," were some of the expressions used.

"Take a good drink," was another. The senator humorously replied that he didn't drink, when somebody in the audience said: "You look mighty fat—like you had been drinking."

Col. Irby started out by saying that he was still what he had always been—a Democrat—the only original package. (Cheers and laughter.) He said he had been baptising converts to the true Democracy ever since 1892. (Laughter.)

Before beginning his speech proper, he said that he hoped N. G. Gonzales would be manly, generous and true. If he don't tell the truth on me I'll call him down, so help me God. He referred to the telegram published in all the daily newspapers when the word "now" was used for "not" in his speech, totally changing his meaning. He said that the editor of The State had jumped on him, but he (Irby) was satisfied by his personal statement and that of the manager of the Western Union that it was not Mr. Gonzales's fault. Neither was it the fault of Mr. Kohn. It was an error in the telegram, and he would say to Mr. Gonzales "go and sin no more." He said that he was the only farmer and Democrat running. He is a Reformer, and when he was driving the Tillman wagon through Marlboro, and it raining, he heard somebody say: "Are you on your way to Officeville?" I said "Yes," and he asked to get in; that W. D. Evans had beaten him. I told him to jump aboard, but we hadn't gone more than half a mile when he wanted to do the driving. I told him: "No, Sir; you can't do that."

This hit at Mr. McLaurin was appreciated and caused much laughter.

I'm going to talk politics. I have stood by you. Where would these bucks have been if Tillman and Irby hadn't picked them up? Evans would have been in Uncle Bill's office in Augusta—a good law clerk: Mayfield would be teaching in Barnwell and Duncan would be on a farm—where he ought to be now. (Laughter.) Where would curley-headed Johnnie be? He would be probate judge of Marlboro. (Laughter.)

A citizen: "What are you bragging about them for?"

Irby: "I'm sorry of it. Hope God will forgive me for ever finding them."

Col. Irby spoke at some length, his speech being about the same as at other places, of a humorous character and a general attack on the other candidates.

DUNCAN NEXT.

Mr. Duncan started on by defending the dispensary. He said that he was thoroughly in favor of the administration in its position. He felt that the law was one of the best solutions of the liquor question. He believed that it was best for the state to control it. He thought Mr. McLaurin magnified himself when he said all the other candidates are against him. The thing that made the conservatives stand to him was the "Dear Appelt" letter, in which he attacked the dispensary and Ben Tillman.

You can't count on him. What do you love him for? Is it because he turns his back on the reformers? Won't he do the same thing by you if it suits his purpose? As to Ben Tillman. I'm for him against any man, though I will criticise him at anytime.

Mr. Duncan then spoke at some length as to the differences between the railroad corporations and United States courts, and defended the state courts very much on the same line that his proceedings in court showed, as already published in The Register. He was very brief in his talk.

GOVERNOR EVANS.

Governor Evans was next introduced, and his speech was such that he caught the crowd, judging from the applause. He said he hoped to meet the people of Columbia to discuss issues since 1892. He hoped to discuss principle that affect farmer and merchant, and to ask them not to vote for any man who is untrue to those principles. McLaurin tries to cover the issue by talking about the financial issue. That's settled. The question now is of his own making. The issue now under consideration is one that the people of South Carolina will not endorse. We are the ones who stick to principle and the traditions of the people. I wish to say to the state house and the penitentiary that they can make all the combinations they want, but I don't care, for the people always knock out combinations. The governor may say that he would oppose me with all the power of his administration, but when he did that he would stab the best friend he has ever had. I did nothing to get him to oppose me to the senatorship nor did I allow my friends to do so, though I was endorsed by 40,000 voters and was beaten by 135 votes. He should never acted so that Ellerbe could say I had cringed at his hands. Here before voters I would say that it is not with the governor or superintendent of the penitentiary who shall be senator.

The issue between McLaurin and me is this. But I must say beforehand that the only thing is that ne has his speech published by the newspaper trust and nobody else can do so. I will read McLaurin's own words. He tries to make it appear that I'm wrong in regard to Calhoun. In 1882 the people of South Carolina said if the tariff was not modified South Carolina would withdraw from the Union. That was nullification and Calhoun stuck to it to his end. Mr. Webster of New England finally became a protectionist while he was at first a free trader.

Mr. McLaurin says that $500,000,000 is necessary to carry on the government and pay expenses. He proposes to make up this by taxes on woolen goods and every other thing the farmers need. The Democrats say that the tariff should be such as to raise only revenue If more than this is made it will be robbery. Protection as represented by Republicans has been what has sucked the life blood out of the industry of the south. The south is an agricultural country. Talk about diversified industries, we are and must be a cotton-raising country. We compete with the world in cotton, but we have finally got to raise it. It's rats to say that we can stop it. As to cotton, only 200,000 bales is sent abroad. The country can't think of protection, for last year only 40,000 bales of Egptian cotton came in What is that compared to the seven million or more shipped away? Everything the people wear is made in the north. Yet you are asked to pay a three times greater tax to enrich manufacturers. If we had free trade a man could buy for one third what he now has to pay for clothing.

The rest of Mr. Evans' speech was devoted principally to a discussion of the tariff in which he tried to make it appear that Mr. McLaurin was espousing the wrong cause and that he was no Democrat.

The gist of the meetings at other places was about the same as the above, and did not vary much one from the other.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Standard Oil Company Secures Control of the Bonanza.

Julius Chambers, writing in the New York Journal of July 21, has the following to say about the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company:

Congress having guaranteed a 12 per cent. annual dividend, and donated a $13,000,000 bonus to the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Company, knowing a good thing when it sees it, has entered the open market and secured control of the saccharine bonanza. It was the safest speculation ever presented to the Rockefellers. They knew that the Sugar Trust controlled 80 per cent. of the entire sugar output, while the Standard Company only had absolute sway over 60 per cent. of all the oil produced. Therefore, they and their friends have bought fully 200,000 of its 375,000 shares of common stock, and henceforth, doubtless will manage it on the same lines that have characterized the rule or ruin policy of the Standard Oil Trust. This, in brief, is the explanation of the sensational incidents that have been occurring in Wall Street since Monday.

The Sugar Trust magnates had confidence in Congress. The small holders have been weeded out. When the extra session was summoned sugar was 110; yesterday it touched 145 1-4. Until the last two days the stock has been slowly acquired by the Standard Oil people. Then Wall Street awoke to the situation, and the determined men who had resolved to control the sugar market of the world completed their capture in a splendid and masterly manner.

Any old campaigner on that Barbary Coast would have understood the battle. The chimes of Trinity Church have been drowned for two days past by the cries of the victors and the groans of the wounded. Resolute men, heroes in commercial life, were caught on the short side of the market, and were compelled to surrender and settle at terrible sacrifices. The Sugar Trust was passing into new hands, and the frenzied brokers who so greedily ravished its stock from anybody who had the stock to sell were the only visible representatives of the Sugar barons.

Bar Silver Declines.

The New York Herald says: Bar silver has declined to the lowest price in two years and private dispatches from abroad received in Wall street are to the effect that the holders of the white metal have "weakened." Some of the bullion brokers assume that this means that the silver pool which was formed abroad more than a year ago, was liquidating its holdings. Other brokers were of the opinion that the holdings of the pool had been liquidated some time ago and that the lessened demand for silver, through the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, among other reasons, was responsible for the decline. Outsiders generally called attention to the fact that the recession in price came simultaneously with the announcement of the great gold discoveries in the Klondyke region.

Accident at Sea.

While the towing steamer Saturn, bond from Boston to Newport News, Va., was off Barnegal, early Wednesday, one of the water guage glasses broke and in consequence the boiler and engine rooms were filled with escaping steam. Chief Engineer James A Gilkey, his assistant, A. M. Rowen and Fireman John Bennett, who was below at the time of the break, were terribly scalded. The men had a miraculous escape from death, as the engine and boiler rooms were suddenly turned into veritable caldrons. As soon as the steam was shut off from the injured boiler, Gilkey and his companions were wrapped in blankets soaked with linseed oil, the Saturns course was changed for this port, and at 4:10 she reached Sandy Hook, from which point the first news of the accident was received.

Large Order for Greenbacks.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip authorized the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print and deliver to the office of the Secretary of the United States treasury notes and silver certificates to the amount of $104,000,000. A large proportion of those notes will be in small denominations—ones, twos, fives and tens—and the supply is expected to be sufficient for the needs of the treasury for a period of about three months, meeting the usual large demand for small bills required in the movement of crops. The department anticipates, in view of the abundant crops, an unusually large and early call for small bills.

May Attack the Consulate.

A special to The New York Herald says: Mr. Brice, United States consul in Matanzas, has armed the consulate in consequence of threats of a demonstration against Americans made by some of the ultra Conservatives in that place. Consulate Brice does not believe the threats will be carried into execution, but in view of the present state of feeling openly expressed by many Spaniards, he believes this precaution necessary.

ANOTHER HARD LICK

IT WAS DEALT BY JUDGE SIMONTON THURSDAY.

In the Meetze Case—The Most Far Reaching Injunction Yet Issued—What Mr. Nelson's Purpose Is—The Hearing.

The Columbia State of last Friday published the following article:

At last it looks as if the very essence of the dispensary original package issue is to be gotten squarely before the United States court. Mr. P. H. Nelson, who is in charge of the Meetze case, has made another move in that case which brings the question of the right to sell by the bottle in original package stores by men acting as agents of manufacturers outside the State down to that point where a decision will be secured. Mr. Nelson announces his purpose then, if he wins this fight, to have the court decide whether such an agent cannot bring liquor in by the barrel, bottle it and retail it exactly in the manner that the dispensaries do it. Mr. Nelson says that this is the real issue in the situation; it is but wasting time to have the court pass on cases where such and such devices are used to make packages constitute orixinal packages. In order to get the matter up for an absolute test, Mr. Meetze has sold liquor by the bottle. Judge Simonton has already intimated very plainly that such agents had all the rights that the dispensary could exercise. If this position be sustained, then Mr. Meetze or any other such dealer can proceed to bring in liquor in large quantities and bottle it to suit themselves so long as they comply with the regulations of the dispensary law.

A VERY SWEEPING INJUNCTION

Yesterday quite a little sensation was caused when it became known that Judge Simonton had issued a further order of injunction in the Meetze case which is more sweeping in its character than any heretofore issued in any case, an order preventing any one whatever from interfering with Mr. Meetze in the operation of his original package store until the case has been disposed of.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Nelson heard that Attorney General Barber had advised the governor that he could have his constables rearrest Mr. Meetze and seize his liquors. He made inquiries and finding that this was true, he proceeded to prepare a further restraining order, which he sent to Judge Simonton for his signature.

About noon yesterday Mr. Nelson received the following telegram from Judge Simonton.

FLAT ROCK, N. C., July 22.

P. H. Nelson, Esq., Columbia, S. C.:

Orders signed and mailed. Can hear cases on 27th. C. H. SIMONTON.

Mr. Nelson, when asked for a statement as to the meaning of this dispatch, said: "I got the original restraining orders against those three constables—Morshead, Koon and Bishop—only, thinking that after Judge Simonton had been made familiar with all the facts as to Meetze's sales, the governor and attorney general would pay sufficient respect to his order as not to have Meetze arrested or interfere with him till the final hearing. But after having the orders served, I was informed that the governor and attorney general intended to appoint other constables than those enjoined, have Meetze rearrested and his place closed up. After getting that information, I went to see the govenor and attorney general and did see them, and told them that Judge Simonton was fully aware of all the facts as to how Meetze was making the sales, and they still expressed the determination to have him stopped. I thereupon notified Judge Simonton of what they had told me and sent him an order requesting him to sign it, enjoing Bahr, chief State constable, acting as constables by virtue of appointment by the governor and all persons acting as constables under any alleged authority in the dispensary law of South Carolina from interfering with Meetze. I requested Judge Simonton that if he granted the order to mail it to the clerk of court with directions to serve it at once. I this morning notified Governor Ellerbe of the receipt of this telegram, as I had no desire to have any of his constables ruled for contempt of court."

Mr. Nelson stated further that he had been requested to have the hearing of the Meetze case advanced so that it could be taken up along with the other cases on the same subject on Tuesday next. He will do this, and no doubt this case, which goes more to the real meat of the issue than any others, will be taken up first. The opinion will likely be rendered in this case decided in accordance with whatever that opinion may be. Mr. Nelson is very confident of establishing his point.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HUSTLING.

While Mr. Nelson was getting all the above information up street Attorney General Barber was up to his neck in work at his office. Around him were Chief Constable Bahr, Constables Koon and Morehead, Liquor Commissioner Vance and others In the outer office the typewriter was kept clicking merrily, and every now and then one or the other of the officers interested in the Meetze case would be called up to sign an affidavit. Mr. Barber during the day prepared the return in the Meetze case, which is long, but does not contain anything not already brought out in what has been written about the case. Mr. Barber seems to regard this as the case. He had not heard while engaged in this work that Judge Simonton had issued the additional order referred to. He will be kept busy for some days making the returns in the various original package cases already instituted. In addition to the Columbia case there are the cases from Florence, Bluffton, Port Royal and Greenville awaiting adjudication. It is understood that the effort will be made to have all of them heard by Judge Simonton at Flat Rock on Tuesday next.

Mr. Barber states that at the hearing he proposes to go further in his position as to what constitutes an original package, and will take the position that no package put up in so small a parcel that it can be presented for retail purposes can be considered such. He has found a large number of decisions in regard to original packages of liquors and proposes to fight the matter to the last ditch.

MR. MEETZE SELLS ON.

While all the stir over the issue which has been raised and which many attorneys think will be a genuine heart blow to the dispensary was going on Mr. Meetze was running his original package store free from molestation, and seemed to be doing a thriving business. During the day he received a shipment of fine whiskies from the widely known and popular Cincinnati distilling concern of A. Trager & Co., of which Mr. Meetze has been made agent. This liquor came in boxes which were opened and the bottles were taken out and displayed upon the shelves in the store, being offered for sale in that shape.

Killed About a School.

Wahee section, about eight miles west of Marion, was on Wednesday the scene of a bloody and fatal affray between Wallus W. Altman and Philip Bullard, in which the former was killed The two men lived on adjoining farms. For some time past they have disagreed as to the management of the neighborhood school, each having his favorite candidate for principalship. Wednesday between 2 and 3 o'clock they met in a field near Bullard's house when, it is said, they quarreled again over the matter. Bullard claims that Altman struck him first with the rod of a surveyor's compass which he was carrying, and chased him in sight of his house, beating him over the head and body, when he called for his gun, which was brought by his daughter. He then shot Altman, when the latter turned and seized the gun. In the struggle which followed the gun was broken, and Bullard, seizing the barrel, struck Altman with it, dealing him his death blow. The gun that Bullard used was loaded with bird shot, some of which struck Altman in the back of the head, and under the shoulder blade. It was the blow that killed him

Coroner J. C. Mace went to the scene of the killing and held an inquest over the body of the slain man. The jury rendered a verdict that "W. W. Altman came to his death by blows from a gun in the hands of Philip Bullard." Sheriff Evans immediately repaired to the scene and arrested Bullard. His head and parts of his body were badly gashed by Altman's blows. The affair is greatly deplored by the people of that section, as both men had many friends Altman was a Mormon, and it is said that he has had the body of his deceased wife locked up in his house for some time past, intending to ship the same to Utah for interment.—The State.

Killed by His Father-in-Law.

A special dispatch to the Columbia State from its correspondent at Dillon, S. C., Thursday, says: "What seems to have been a premeditated murder was committed near here on Monday last when Steve Bryant shot his son-in-law, Lonnie Prarratt, from the effects of which he died yesterday. From the information I have been able to gather, bad blood has existed between the two for some time, owing to the circumstance, it is said that Prarratt married Bryant's daughter without his knowledge or consent.

Recently one of Bryant's children has been staying at the home Prarratt and started reports of some kind which were refuted by Prarratt with a warning to the child to desist, but he proceeded again with some report, for which Prarratt gave him a little punishment. Bryant, having heard of it, borrowed a gun to shoot a hawk, and on Monday morning he went to the field where Prarratt was cropping tobacco and asked him if he hit his boy. Prarratt answered in the affirmative, with an explanation.

Bryant asked: "Are you going to do it again," to which Prarratt respanded, "Not unless he tells another lie on me whereupon Bryant raised his gun, saying, at the same time he fired: "I guess you will not." The entire load of buckshot took effect about the head and body with the result stated. So far we have been unable to find out anything regarding the character of the two men.

Shot Out of a Tree.

Another lynching was enacted in Alabama Tuesday night. A mob of infuriated citizens of Coosa county shot to death James Daniel, a burly negro, who had attempted an assault on Mrs John Baker, the wife of a white farmer living near here. Baker and his wife had retired for the night and both were asleep when the negro burglarized his way into their room. He went to the bed in which Mrs. Baker was sleeping and threatened her with death if she screamed. She did scream, however, and her husband rushed to her assistance in time to see the negro jump from a window and escape. Since that time a vigilant search has been made with bloodhounds for him. The track was lost and found several times. Yesterday the dogs struck it, and after a spirited chase of several hours, the negro was treed in a forest in Coosa county Tuesday night. From his perch in the branches the offender prayed to his pursuers to spare him but at a given signal a volley was fired into the tree. It was too dark to distinguish any object, but chance carried a dozen of the bullets into the negroes body and he fell to the ground dead.

Smallpox in Birmingham.

Acting Mayor Pearce of Birmingham, Ala, requests the Associated Press papers to give prominence to the following card from the county health officer: "The only four decided cases of smallpox in this city have been removed. All other suspicious cases are being speedily taken to the pest house. People are being generally vaccinated. Business moves on in its usual channels. Within forty-eight hours every suspicious case will be out of the city and the most vigorous measures will be constantly used that are necessary. There is no need of groundless alarm. All vaccinated people are safe and this remedy we are enforcing."

Examination for an Architect.

The United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination to fill the vacancy in the position of supervising architect of the treasury. The salary of the position, which is one of the most important and responsible under the government, is $1,500 per annum, and it is hoped that architects of high attainments and reputation may be induced by these considerations to enter the competition. It is the desire of the department to secure a practical architect of high administrative ability to direct and supervise the work of the office forces, as well as the contract work done on public buildings throughout the country.

Forced out of the Navy.

Naval Cadet George S. Harris, of Georgia, who was involed in the Fourth of July fire cracker explosion, has resigned from the navy. He is still on the Santee, but his resignation will probably be accepted. He had the alternative, it is said of resigning his cadetship or dismissal.

WASHED OUT OF BED.

A CLOUD DESCENDS ON YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Cries of the Perishing Heard in the Darkness When No Help Could be Given. Caused by a Cloudburst.

An Associated Press Dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, on Thursday night gives the following description of a cloudburst at that place:

A 7 o'clock tonight a terrific cloudburst struck this town, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for 20 miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie railroad west of Warren, 14 miles and north of Sharon for the same distance, was entirely flooded out and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. Many residences here were flooded out, and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning Valley electric lines were flooded out and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded out. Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He leaves a family.

The excursion trains which left here this morning for Lake Erie are all sidetracked 30 miles out and will probably not reach the city tonight. On every railroad leading into the city reports come of extensive washouts and bridges swept away and railroad officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

At 10:30 tonight came the first tangible information of the damage done by the storm along Crab creek, running into the city in the northeast along the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, and emptying into the Mahoning river near the Lake Shore depot. A cloudburst occurred about 10 miles out, the water did not begin to rise much in the city until after 9 o'clock. After about 10 o'clock the water came down into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The creek was not more than 20 feet wide and the flood spread out to a width of 2,000 feet. It rose quickly and in less than 30 minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising.

It is a certainty at 11 o'clock that none of the people escaped from this immediate vicinity. The whole district was in darkness except one small place where a lone electric light shone. Firemen, police and others were on hand quickly but were powerless to rescue any body as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city.

The cries of the perishing were heart-rending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising water. It is almost certain that many people were drowned. One whole family was heard crying for help from upstairs windows when suddenly there was a grinding noise, as if the house was being moved from its foundation, and soon the cries from that place ceased. The intense darkness made it impossible to see what was going on, but it is supposed that the house and occupants went down in the flood. People at the water's edge heard a man crying for help who was apparently being carried down in the flood. Every moment it grew fainter. Pitiful cries for help were heard continually, but the crowd on the shore could do nothing in the way of giving aid. Police and firemen went at once for boats. It was midnight before boats were gotten to the flooded Crag creek district and the work of rescue started. The boats were manned by firemen, who went to work with a will, but could not make rapid progress on account of the swift and dangerous current. Nine families were taken out of second story windows within a half hour and many people were picked up clinging to debris. Nothing definite will be known as to the loss of life till morning, or even the names of the people that are in the flood and perhaps not then.

At midnight the water commenced to recede rapidly and the creek will likely be back in its natural course by morning. The Erie and Lake Shore trains, including passenger and excursion trains, were stopped where they were caught and will not likely be moved before daybreak, as the officials refuse to take chances of loss of life. Loaded cars have been placed on bridges with the hope of keeping them up, as the Mahoning river is high and rising rapidly.

United Confederate Veterans.

The Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans of the South Carolina Division for 1897 will be held at Greenville, S. C., commencing at 10 a. m. August 25th. The low railroad rate of 1 cent per mile, which will be given from all points within the State, will allow a large attendance of Delegates. All comrades of the Division are earnestly invited to be present. Whether Delegates or not, they have a right to be in the Convention. Confederate Veterans who have not yet joined the U. C. V. are cordially asked to join their former comrades in this grand reunion. The Division now has nearly one hundred Camps, and this reunion is apt to be the largest ever held of Ex Confederates in this State. The good people of Greenville are making every arrangement for the entertainment of the Veterans, and we can be sure of the most hospitable and loving reception and care. Each Camp will appoint one young lady as Sponsor, whose duties and place at the reunion will be designated in subsequent orders.

Will it Never Cease.

About 7:30 Wednesday morning, at Baldwins, in St. Mary's parish, La., a negro, Jack Davis, alias Buddy Jack, was hung by the citizens of the town for criminally assaulting the widow Mariol. Davis waylaid the lady and struggled with her. Her screams aroused Micah Heck, who chased the negro to the store of Beders & Delhay, where, upon being recognized, he was seized, rushed to the bayou bank at the edge of town, and, with no ceremony, hung. He implicated another negro, Willis Jewell, who, after being severely whipped, was ordered to leave the town. All excitement is allayed and no further trouble is anticipated.

DR. RYDER LYNCHED.

Lynched for Murder by a "Mob" Who Travelled in Carriages.

Dispatches received in Atlanta from Talbotton Wednesday fully confirm the reported lynching near here Tuesday night of Dr. W. L. Ryder, who murdered Miss Sallie Emma Owen at Talbotton a year ago. Judge Hart, on the evidence that Col. Worrill of Columbus, the leading counsel for Ryder, could not be present, due to sickness, continued the case until the regular term in September. Dr. Ryder, the prisoner who was to have been returned to Muscogee jail in the 8.20 p. m. train was taken to Waverly Hall, the nearest station from Talbotton, for that purpose. In a few minutes after the deputies arrived with their prisoner at the station the mob drove up and took the prisoner by force from the officers and returned with him to a point just across the county line and lynched him. His body was found hanging from a limb at an early hour this morning. His tongue was out and his face was horribly blackened.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy, who was in charge of the prisoner, says that he, in company with Mr. Boswell and Dr. Ryder, reached Waverly Hall just before dark, in a carriage, and that the doctor was seated in the rear sea with his feet upon the back of the seat in front. He sat on the left side of Ryder and Boswell on the seat in front. Just after dark, Boswell, who was looking out of the carriage window, exclaimed: "Look out, there is a man on horse."

"There they come, he shouted, and in an instant the two deputies, Murphy and Boswell, were on the ground and found themselves covered by pistols in the hands of an infuriated mob.

The mob ordered them to throw up their hands and deliver their pistols. This, Murphy says, he refused to do at first, but, his pistol was snatched from his hands. Then he began to beg and plead with the crowd for the safety of his prisoner, but was immediately ordered to shut his mouth. Ryder made but little resistance to the mob, and while they were drawing him from the carriage did not utter one word. The helpless wretch was taken to another carriage close by and thence back to Talbot county and hung to a tree just over the line in Talbot county, near the home of J. C. Willis.

The mob, while returning with Ryder from Waverly Hall, was met by Sheriff Richards and his party, but owing to the darkness of the night the sheriff could not distinguish the persons nor gain any clue to their identity. Richards was informed by the men who had Ryder in charge that ne was too late, so he pushed on to Waverly Hall, only to find that he had been misled, and at that time Ryder was suspended from the limb of a tree, where his remains were discovered a short time afterwards.

The reason assigned Wednesday for the action of the mob is that the people were tired of the case being continued, but the fact is that the friends of the prosecution had given up all hope of ever bringing Ryder to the gallows by reason of his being hopelessly insane.

BURGLARS GALORE.

Atlanta, Ga., is Infested With "Knights of the Jimmy."

A special dispatch from Atlanta to the Augusta Chronicle says: Burglars continue their wholesale work here and their fine Italian hand was exhibited in four quarters of the city last night. The occupants of the residence of W. A. Moore, of Walton and and Cone streets, were awakened about half-past two by the smell of chloroform. The alarm was given by Mrs. Moore and soon there was a general panic in the household. Investigation showed that the dining room was full of the deadly drug to the point of suffocation, but when the door was flung open the fumes were quickly distributed and no breaking or stealage was discovered. The burglars had missed in their calculation. They either mistook the dining room for a bed room or else presumed that the gradual diffusion of the fumes would stupify the sleepers instead of awakening them. It is presumed that the fluid was pumped and sprayed in through the window blinds and that the aroused household prevented further attempts on the part of the would-be burglars.

The Gate City Drug store on Auburn avenue, nearly two miles away, was also attacked by the knights of the "jimmy," and there they were more successful. Skilled labor was manifest. The safe was neatly opened and about $120 subtracted from the companies assets. In the two remaining cases, the burglars left their mark, but did little damage. Considering that no exposition is going on here the police are at a loss to account for the inroad of professionals that has been largely in evidence during the past few weeks. The ordinance against idling and loitering is being very strictly enforced, but the thieves have been sharp enough to avoid detection in most cases.

Starved to Death.

A shocking case of destitution came to light in Fort Smith, Ark., Wednesday afternoon. In an old shanty, within the shadow of the United States jail, lying upon a pile of straw and covered with rags, was found Mrs John Hauer, the widow of a once well known German resident of Fort Smith, almost dead with malarial fever. In another corner lay two scantily clad corpses. They were the bodies of Mrs. Hauer's children, one six months and the other four years old. The children had died from disease, exposure and starvation. In the hut were also found Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hauer's mother, and three living children, all of whom were fast yielding to the pangs of hunger. Mrs. Hauer will die.

Mining Property Sold.

The property of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment company, consisting chiefly of coal and iron mines in North Georgia, valued at $1,000,000, was sold Wednesday by Receiver J. Brown, on the order of the court. The property was brought in by attorney Clifford Anderson, representing the certificate holders, for $24,000.

He Rock Morphine.

John Gann, a horse trader of Macon, Ga., aged 45, took six grains of morphine Wednesday night and is dead. The rash act was caused by despondency.

EXPLOSION HORROR.

FOUR WOMEN AND TWO MEN VICTIMS OF POWDER.

A Harrowing Scene—Mangled Bodies Strew the Ground—A Young Wife Killed by Her Husband's Side.

Four women and two men were killed Wednesday at New Haven, Conn., by an explosion in the loading department at the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms company. Five others were taken to the hospital badly wounded. The dead are: William F. Baumer, Mrs. Mary Baumer, Miss Jennie Baumer, Miss Ida Brown, William Hill and Miss Tracy Conroy. Fatally injured: George Bardoff, Edward Bardoff.

The explosion occurred in the loading room. Employed in this room were 150 hands, two-thirds of them girls and women. Nearly all of the female hands are employed on the loading machines, each of which requires three operators. The full complement of hands was at work in the room when the explosion took place. Forty feet of the side of the building was blown out and hurled many feet and fragments of human bodies were scattered in a sickening manner. A hurry call was sent for all available physicians. The fire department, the police, the ambulance and hospital corps were speedily summoned and the work of caring for the dead and injured was begun.

Harrowing scenes were witnessed as the vast throng congregated about the place. As rapidly as possible the injured were cared for. In two instances the suffering of the wounded was frightful. One was partially disemboweled.

As rapidly as a victim was seen to be alive, the sufferer was tenderly cared for, made as comfortable as possible and conveyed with all possible speed to his home. Two of the bodies had been decapitated. Others had been partially torn asunder, and still others had been dismembered. The officials of the company expended every effort to assist in the work of relief.

Perhaps the saddest scene was enacted when John Baumer learned that his wife was among the dead. He lived in Hampden and had been but recently married. At the time of the explosion he was at work a few feet distant from his wife. Mary Baumer was but 16 years old and had been in the factory but three weeks. She was married a little over a month ago and she and her husband, Fritz, used adjoining machines. The girl was blown fully 50 feet and so crushed out of shape that it was almost impossible to identify her. The husband, curiously enough, was apparently blown with the same force and by the same blast, and yet he is one of the least seriously injured. He struck the ground but a few feet short of his wife.

The explosion did not cause any fire, and the fire department confined its efforts to aiding in the work of relief. The cause of the explosion has not been determined and perhaps its cause may never be known. Some of those at work in the room at the time say it was due to the fact that a cartridge in process of loading had been improperly placed in the machine.

Of the injured, those able to talk remember nothing, except a blinding flash. Some did not even hear the explosion. The two Bardorf boys, working side by side, were thrown at a tangent out one side of the building. They struck the ground 30 feet away. They were so crushed and mangled that they will die. Edward Blair, working 10 feet away at his machine was sent upward through the roof. He fell on an ash heap with broken bones and a fractured skull and his legs twisted out of shape. The doctors say he, too, will die. Edward Bardorf died after being taken to the hospital. Ida Brown, one of those killed outright, came from Detroit, Mich., in which city her parents live. T. G. Bennett, president of the company, said: "We have been running automatic loading machines for something more than 20 years, and this is the first time that any one has been injured in their use. Since the adoption of those machines we have had no accident in the use of black gunpowder."

Mr. Bennett expressed the belief that through the carelessness of an operator or the powder boy, the machine that exploded had been overcharged.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

Captain Porter of the United States secret service Wednesday night arrested V. G. Trevan, a Frenchman, who was, according to Captain Porter, about to make counterfeit money. Trevan says he was going to make labels for a Cuban planter, and that the planter desired his labels made in the shape of a five dollar note. He seems to be rather hazy as to the identity of the planter who ordered the labels. John Williams, who was a helper of Trevan was also arrested. No spurious money was found, but, for all that the government officials regard the arrest as an important one. Williams has been arrested before for making counterfeit money.

Trouble in Alabama.

A special to The State Herald from Florence, Ala., under date of July 20 says: A race war is on at Riverton, Ala., a town of 600 inhabitants, tonight and serious trouble is feared. A negro attempted a criminal assault on Mrs. S. L. Vaughan, and estimable lady, Monday afternoon, but was beaten off and the neighborhood aroused. A searching party is said to have caught the fiend and shot him, but this they will not admit. After the lynching the whites became incensed and threatened to exterminate the negroes. Both sides are arming and one white man has been seriously injured. Mrs. Vaughan is in a delicate condition and her death is momentarily expected.

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