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ONLY THREE SAVED.

A Lake Steamer Went to the Bottom Like a Rock.

THE CARGO SHIFTED.

The Captain's Wife and Child and a Woman Passenger Were Among the Twelve Who Perished.

The steamer Margaret Olwill, owned by M. P. Smith, of Cleveland, went down in the storm off Lorain, Lake Erie, Wednesday night. Twelve people were lost, including Capt. John Brown, his wife and son, and Miss Baldwin, a passenger. The Olwill, of 554 tons, was bound from Kelly's Island to Cleveland with limestone, her cargo shifting in the heavy sea, sending her down by the stern.

Seaman Coyle was the only man saved. He was picked up by the steamer State of Ohio Thursday. Those lost were:

Capt. John Brown, wife and child, of Cleveland.

First Engineer Alex. McRoe, of Cleveland.

Second Engineer Rudolph Shinski, St. Clair, Mich.

First Mate John Smith, Cleveland.

Wheelsman George Heffron, Cleveland.

Watchman Frank Hipp, Kelly's Island.

Three deck hands, names unknown to Duncan Coyle, the sole survivor

The Olwill left Kelly's island at 6 o'clock Wednesday night bound for Cleveland with a cargo of stone. There was little or no wind blowing and everything was favorable for a pleasant run. At 8 o'clock the wind began to blow from the northwest and the little boat with a thousand tons capacity began to go at a lively clip. At 10 o'clock the gale commenced and the wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Suddenly the gale turned to the northeast, Capt. Brown found that the boat was making little headway and concluded the only thing to do was to turn back and go with the storm.

According to the story of Coyle it was 2 o'clock when the captain gave the order to turn about. The vessel had turned half way round when the rudder chain parted and in an instant the boat was at the mercy of the storm. She was caught between two waves and as she was borne along the top of one of them she rolled over on the side. The cabins were torn loose and floated on the water, while the rest of the ship went to the bottom. Coyle caught hold of part of the after cabin and climbed upon it. Heffron was clinging to part of the same cabin.

Capt. Willoughby of the steamer State of Ohio sighted the wreckage about 5:15 in the morning directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer put into service her life-saving crew and, after sailing around the wreckage for an hour and a half Coyle was rescued. Heffron was thrown a line, but he was too weak to take hold of it and went down in the presence of a large crowd on board the steamer.

Several attempts were made to get the yawl boat in the water, but the sea was still running high and the work was extremely perilous. Heffron's death was a pathetic one. As he grabbed the rope, encouraged by the crowd, he made a superhuman effort to put the rope around his body, but he was too weak and fell exhausted into the waves.

THREE OF THE CREW SAVED.

Smith, McRae and Schinski were rescued by members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento and taken into Lorain by the tug Cascade. The rescued members of the crew was found floating on the surface of Lake Erie clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of extreme heroism, for heavy sea was still running when they were picked up.

Filipinos Fortifying.

Advices from Hakodate state that Capt. Sakichi, of the steamer Hokoku, Maru just returned from the Philippines reports that in the southern islands the young Filipinos are constructing fortifications against emergencies. Every port is garrisoned by a thousand or so of volunteers, whose weapons, however, are very crude, only about 20 per cent. being armed with rifles. They are, however, full of patriotism and state that they will not yield to the Americans though the whole of the islands are destroyed. The Hokoku Maru was warmly welcomed by the Filipinos, who consider the Japanese to be of a kindred race and hoped for assistance from them. The Filipinos were prepared to pay for arms and ammunition and said the Japanese vessels visiting the islands could take return cargos of hemp. Capt. Sakichi says he only sold the insurgents two revolvers and the cooks knives.

The South's Biggest Mill.

The Union, S. C., cotton mills are having plans drawn for a new mill to be known as No. 3. It will be erected about two miles away from their present location on a creek so as to secure abundant water supply. The new factory will contain 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. The company already operates 87,000 spindles and 2,280 looms, and this expansion means a total of 137,000 spindles and 4,080 looms, or in other words the largest cotton mill plant in the South. The Union Mills company already have the largest cotton mill in the South under one roof in their No. 2 Mill which contains 72,000 spindles and 1,820 looms.

Got Off Light.

One of the queerest freaks of journalism we have seen is the plea of the Galveston News that the villain who abducted little Marion Clark, of New York, has received too severe a penalty. He should get down on his knees and thank the judge who sentenced he. He got fifteen years in the penitentiary. Hanging would not have been too bad.

THE gold bug press still insist that the silver issue is dead and buried. No doubt in this case the wish is father to he thought.

HE GOT DAMAGES

For Being Blacklisted by a Chicago Railroad.

Fred R. Ketcham, a freight conductor formerly in the service of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company, has recovered damages to the amount of $21,666 from that company for blacklisting him.

Mr. William J. Strong, the counsel for Mr. Ketcham, has published an article in which he states that the railroads centering at Chicago agreed with each other to employ no one engaged in the great strike of 1894, in which 30,000 men took part. The companies agreed to keep each other informed as to the men who took part in the strike, and to require of every applicant for work a "clearance" from the railroad by which he had been employed. It was known that this "clearance" was actually demanded, and that when not given, though the man was of good character and had certificates of qualification by his former employer, he got no work.

In one case where a clearance was given it stated that the man "had permission to secure employment elsewhere." Mr. Strong says of this condition:

"This is slavery pure and simple, yet it is without exaggeration the condition of most railroad employes in the country today. The blacklisting system is also being adopted in nearly all other branches of corporate employment, such as the large packing houses, street railroads, clothing manufactories, and coal mines. It is one of the growing evils of the present era of combinations and trusts, menacing the liberty of a large class of our citizens.

"If a man who quits the employ of another cannot get work in his chosen occupation without first obtaining the consent of the man whose employ he has left, he becomes a slave. He will not dare resist any oppression his employer may impose on him.

"How long will it be, if blacklisting is allowed to continue and spread, before the laboring masses of the country, having become the helpless tools of these mighty masters, will do their bidding in the exercise of the elective franchise? We shall then have a government of corporations, by corporations and for corporations.

"The wage earner who feels his little children tugging at his coattails for bread will fear, in voting, to assert his manhood and resent oppression. Can a republic made up of such citizens long endure? Are such mere tools fit to be electors in a government by the people? These are serious questions which must be wisely answered by American voters at the ballot box, or the answers will be blood and revolution."

BATTLE OF THE BALES.

In What Shape Shall Our Cotton be Baled?

The indications are that the efforts which are being made to get owners of cotton gins, who have not already done so, to alter their press boxes so as to make a square bale that will measure 54 inches by 24, will be successful. With a uniform square bale, known as the standard bale, it is probable that there will be a prolonged contest between the standard bale and the round bale. One great objection to the square bale now is its lack of uniformity which makes it more costly to handle as freight on cars and on ships. This objection will disappear, however, just as soon as the press boxes of all cotton gins are made to conform to the 54 by 24 inch standard.

Mr. C. Menelas discusses the subject of the standard square bale and the round bale in an interesting article in the June number of the Southern Cultivator. As he sees the situation, the square bale is bound to hold the field. He gives several reasons for this view. One is that the square bale is more satisfactory to the trade, since it gives the buyer a better opportunity to see what he is buying, and another is that the square bale stands better the rough handling which a cotton bale gets.

It is well known, also, that a very large percentage of cotton is exposed to the weather for weeks and often months after it is baled. It is claimed that cotton in square bales will stand this exposure better than cotton in round bales.

The chief objection which Mr. Menelas offers to the round bale, however, is that the round bale presses are said to be held by a trust—that they cannot be bought by cotton growers; or by others so that there can be competition in making the round bale. The cotton growers have to pay so much per bale to have their cotton pressed into the round bale. With all of the presses for making the square bale out of use, the round bale trust would be in a position to charge what it pleases for making the round bale—in other words the cotton growers would be in the grasp of a mighty trust. Mr. Menelas thinks as long as the owners of the round bale presses refuse to sell their presses, it will be difficult for the round bale to make much headway.—Columbia Record.

Heavy on "The Sun."

Justice Brown in the United States district court, Wednesday handed down a decision awarding $65,000 damages, with interest from Nov. 1, 1898, to Wm. L. Moore, in the libel filed by him against the Sun Printing and Publishing company for the loss of the yatch Kanapaha, stranded in September of last year while off the north coast of Cuba. The yacht was then in the employ of the New York Sun as a spy boat.

An Honest Woman.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine and daughter of the late Cyrus McCormick, the great reaper man, has achieved distinction. She stepped up like a little woman and returned to the tax assessors for Cook county $1,560,000 personal property, the largest return ever made in that county. In doing so she incidentally remarked that she thought it was the duty of the rich as well as the poor to make honest returns of their taxable property.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Man Falls Under a Train, Body Cut in Two.

HE LIVES AND TALKS

For Nearly two Hours Alive Talk With Those About Him. Drinks Water Freely.

William Parsons, a young white man of Lenoir, was run over by No. 36, the south-bound mail on the Southern, Sunday night at Bethel, a small station several miles from China Groove.

The accident occurred at 9.08, and the man lived an hour and 40 minutes. The accident was one of the most horrible that has ever occurred on the road. The wheels of four cars passed over the man's body at or below the waist line, completely severing the limbs and lower part of the trunk from the rest of the body. That the man lived for only an hour with his body completely cut in two is a fact which the medical world will discuss with interest. The man's legs were picked up and placed in the baggage car; then his body was put in. The legs were placed near the trunk. Seeing them, the injured man inquired what his legs were doing so far away from his body.

When the train reached Bethel Sam Erwin and Ben James, colored men employed in the baggage room, moved the mangled trunk from the car to the stretcher and then carried the legs out, placing same on the stretcher. The sight was one that made old railroaders accustomed to witnessing accidents of various degrees of horribleness, turn away with a sickening shudder.

A physician was summoned as soon as possible, but nothing could be done for the man. His sufferings were so intense that he asked, on his way to be killed. His system would not absorb morphine, so he had to endure the agony until death came to his relief. It was horrible to see a human being lying there talking with his body cut in two. The man told his name and that of his cousin, Charles Morrow, who was with him.

Parsons' parents were dead and he lived at Morrow's father, his uncle's. Morrow persuaded him to go with him to Columbia, S. C., where there is a recruiting office, and enlist in the army. They were beatings their way when Parsons met his death. No. 35 had gone in the side track at Bethel for the vestibule to pass. The men had been put off the train once. Parsons in attempting to board it the second time, as the train moved off, slipped and fell directly across the rail. The wheels of four cars passed over him. Capt. Tucker was conductor and Engineer Alf Soloman was in the cab. The train was stopped as quickly as possible. The man was found in the horrible condition described above. He talked rationally up to within a few minutes of his death.

The stretcher on which he lay was left at the entrance to the baggage room. "I have not long to live; let me stay in the air," said the dying man. He asked to be fanned and wanted ice water every minute or two. He was conscious up to the last.

The body was taken to J. M. Harry & Co's. Tuesday morning, and was interred Tuesday afternoon.

The case is one in which science will be interested, as it is one of the few, if not the only case known to the medical profession in which a man has lived for so long after the severing of the aorta, the main artery of the body. The fact is accounted for in this way. Each artery has three coatings. The inner coating became contracted, forming an impediment so the blood could not get out. The man bled little, comparatively speaking. He was about 22 years of age. In his pocket was a letter of recommendation, a photograph of himself and a letter from his sweetheart.

Dr. Albert Sherrill, who is reading medicine in McManaway & Winchester's office, knew Parson well having taught him when in charge of a school at Lenoir. He says he was an honest, steady young fellow.—Charlotte Observer.

Political Soldiers.

General Otis has found time from his military occupation in the Philippines to compose a Republican campaign document and cable it to this country at the government's expense. In this contribution to the bunch of literature which the Republican politicians are accumulating for next year's contest General Otis says: "The only hope of insurgent leaders in United States aid. They proclaim the near overthrow by the present administration to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out." This part of the latest Otis cablegram reads like an extract from an editorial in an administration organ, and we have no doubt that next year when the presidential contest is on (for there is no prospect that the Philippine war will be over before then) it will be profusely circulated by the Republican campaign managers and shouted all over the country by Republican campaign orators.—Atlanta Journal.

A Mayor Assassinated.

Mayor James Bolbirnie, of Muskegon, Mich., was assassinated Thursday by J. W. Tayer, a disappointed office seeker. Tayer shot Mayor Balbirnie while the latter was standing in the doorway of his store. The ball entered his left breast above the nipple. After the shooting Balbirnie turned and ran upstairs to his living rooms and dropped in the hall. He expired 15 minutes later. Tayer swallowed some carbolic acid then turned the revolver upon himself and fired. The ball entered his left breast. He died at 1 o'clock. John W. Tayer was ex-city poor director. At the time of the shooting Western avenue, the main thoroughfare on which the mayor's store is situated was filled with people. The affair arose over the mayor's refusal to reappoint Tayer director of the city poor. Tayer had held the position for some years.

OPTIMISM RUN MAD.

Some Facts Bearing on the Philippine Campaign.

There continue to come to hand evidences that the administration is suppressing all unfavorable information about the status in the Philippines. Here is a sample from a Washington dispatch:

The report of Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, which, army men declare, severely criticises Maj. Gen. Otis's conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, will not be made public by the war department. It is in the possession of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who declares that it is of no public interest.

Gen. Anderson, who is now in command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago, commanded the First division of the Eighth army corps under Gen. Otis before being recalled. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Times from Hong Kong is likewise enlightening. The dispatch says:

The censorship at Manila is so strict that a meeting of correspondents was called for today to protest against the action of the United States military authorities. Nothing is allowed to be sent out on matters which affect the administration at Washington, and unless dispatches are rosy and optimistic they are not allowed to go. I have just been informed from Manila, and a correspondent submitted his matter only to have it held up by the authorities. There is great anxiety on the part of the volunteer soldiers to return home, although any mention of the fact is suppressed by the censor. The censor also prevents the report of the terrible suffering from the heat being sent. Our men drop like sheep from the overpowering influence of the sun. Nothing concerning the movements of the army is allowed to go out, although the local papers freely use this news. Cabling is extremely discouraging under these circumstances, but it is not at all likely that any help will come from the protest to be filed. The officers are unhopeful of an early settlement of the war, and in their eagerness to keep the public from obtaining an inkling of the state of affairs, they make free use of the office of press censor.

A South Dakota volunteer, Sergeant Hugh D. McCosham, has written a letter to a friend in Marinette, Wis., his old home. McCosham served in Cuba and reenlisted last fall for duty in the Philippines. He is therefore no greenhorn nor cry-baby. Under date of May 12 he writes in part:

Two days after San Fernando was taken our regiment had but 190 men on the line, the remainder being dead, sick or wounded. Gen. MacArthur complained of the number of men sick, other regiments being in the same shape as ours, and Maj Potter, with one surgeon, was sent into Manila to rush men to the front. Acting under instructions, he sent 108 men to the front. Of these, thirty were unable to reach the depot, a mile away, many of them fainting on the way, some twenty-eight or thirty ultimately arriving at San Fernando in worse condition than when sent to Manila, the others being ordered back by surgeons along the line of railroad, who saw at a glance that they were in a precarious condition.

Further along in the letter, the South Dakota soldier says:

You Americans shudder at the tyranny of Spain and the cruelty visited upon the natives of Luzon and Cuba, but I want to tell you that bright, brave, young Americans, who volunteered to defend their country in the hour of peril, are giving up their lives by service in sacrifice to the vanity of the star bespangled generals and a fog headed, dollar hearted bureau of officials at home. The fierce tropical heat, the fever cursed atmosphere and the bullets of the insurgents are working such havoc among the men that the surgeons and nurses are absolutely unable to give the sick and wounded the care they should receive. You may publish this letter, and my name may be signed. I would face a courtmatial willingly, and prove more than I write, for I know that it is only by arousing the sense of the States that we can be relieved, and to stay much longer will be the death of most of us.

The three witnesses examined, an army officer of high rank, a newspaper correspondent, and one of the enlisted men who has seen service, prove that Gen. Otis has carried his optimism to an extreme, if nothing else.—The State.

Shields Commits Suicide.

Leroy H. Shields, 46 years old, prominent in Virginia politics, and who was collector of customs at Norfolk under the Cleveland administration, suicided in his room at the Hygeia hotel, Old Point, Tuesday night by sending a bullet into his brain. Melancholia, induced by recent financial reverses, is the cause assigned for the deed. He had been at the hotel a week and was expecting a reappointment in the naval service. During the Spanish war Mr. Shields held the post of paymaster on the cruiser Buffalo, and since his discharge had been seeking a similar assignment. He is said to have lost heavily in speculation recently, and is known to have been brooding over his troubles. A wife and three children survive him. Mrs. Shields is in Washington and the children in Norfolk.

A Fruit Trust.

It has been said that Armour & Co., and one or two other big concerns are in combination to control all the fruit and early vegetable trade of the country. The houses concerned, however, deny the truthfulness of the rumor. The rumor was disturbing to "the colored man and brother" as it included the watermelon, and there was promise of an early emigration, but the denial has brought joy to many an anxious heart.

Two Similar Cases.

Everybody has doubtless heard of the rattlesnake that took two days in trying to charm a stuffed owl, but that isn't a circumstance to a recent British coroner's jury that sat on a mummy. It was left at a railway station, and the coroner was duly notified. It being a human body, the due processes of law had to be executed. After an hour's consultation the usual verdict was given—came to his death by means unknown to the jury at a time and place not discoverable.

MEET IN BATTLE.

Armed Negro Miners Under Ed Ellis Lose Four.

"KNIGHTS OF AFRICA."

Result of Attempting to Prevent Lynching by Force of Arms, as Recommended by Northern Blacks.

Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff in Jefferson county, Ala.

The dead are: Ed. Ellis, Jim Dill, Adam Samuels, The wounded: Rudolph Williams, George Thomas, mortally wounded.

The races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes congregated, armed with Winchester rifles. A white man passing along the road was held up and abused and was roughly handled. This news soon spread, and an armed body of white miners moved toward the hollow. It is supposed that they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly. Ed. Ellis, the ringleader, armed with a rifle and Colts revolver, fell at the first volley. A rifle bullet did the work. There was another volley and four of the other negroes fell. Jim Dill and Adam Samuels died in a few minutes later, being removed to a negro house. Geo. Thomas was shot through the abdomen with a Winchester bullet. He is not expected to recover. Rudolph Williams will live.

The trouble started Tuesday when it was thought that John Shepherd, who, on last Wednesday afternoon assaulted Mrs. Monroe Jones near Corona, was in that community. The negroes armed themselves to prevent his capture. Both sides were aroused and only the timely arrival of a sheriff's posse prevented an outbreak. This morning the negro miners held a mass meeting and refused to go to work. They all belong to a secret organization known as the "Knights of Africa," or the "Mysterious Ten." They keep rifles and ammunition on hand at all times. It was in the afternoon that they gathered in Glasgow Hollow, although with what intention is not known.

Influential citizens say that the ringleaders are now out of the way, and they hope to manage the negroes. Ed. Ellis, the head of the band, and holding the chief office in the secret organization, made a speech to the negroes just before his death telling them not to believe what the white officers had told them, and swearing that he, for one, would get even with Sheriff O'Brien, who, the day before at the point of a shot gun, ordered him to disperse his gang.

Shortly after the riot Sheriff O'Brien left Birmingham with a hundred armed men. He now has the situation in hand for the time being, although late reports say the situation is extremely critical and that the negroes are talking of avenging the death of their leaders.

WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.

The Farmers of Texas Organize Against the Round Bale.

The Farmers' Anti Trust Union was organized in Navarro county, Texas in May. The aim and object of this union is the mutual protection of the farmers and cotton raisers against the blighting influence and power of the round bale cotton trust in particular and other trusts, monopolies, syndicates and combines of whatever name, character or formation, the workings of which are detrimental to the interest of the producers of the products of the soil, which constitutes all wealth, and tends to destroy honest competition and trade in commerce. Section 4 of the agreement declares that "all persons who are opposed to trusts and monopolies in any and all forms, and who believe in honest competition in trade, and who believe in the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as guaranteed the citizens of this great Republic by the Constitution, and who are willing to subscribe to the obligation hereinafter set forth, are eligible to membership in this union."

The following is the obligation:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed do most solemnly obligate ourselves not to encourage, support or patronize the —— round bale cotton system in any way, shape or form, and we further agree to patronize our home gins and ginners with the flat bale, provided that our ginners will reduce their presses to conform to the uniform or standard bale of 24 by 54 inches, and we further agree that we will not insist or require our gin men to use or put in any more cotton than is necessary to make an average weight bale of 500 pounds."

The obligation was signed by nearly every man present. R. J. Wright was elected president; R. F. Johnson, vice president; Sam C. French, secretary and treasurer. A committee consisting of J. S. Ponder and R. J. Davis, was appointed to organize the Negro farmers of the precinct.

This organization is not a temporary affair, but will continue in existence as long as there is a trust to fight or, until the State officers shall have enforced the constitutional laws of the State.

Sentence Commuted.

The governor today commuted the sentence of R. C. Wyatt, of Spartanburg, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for killing a man. He has served five years, and the sentence is commuted to five years and seven months, so as to allow Wyatt to be free at the end of the month. A numerously signed petition, including the jurors, induced the governor to act. On conviction the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Five Fatally Scalded.

Five men were scalded to death by the collapse of a steam flue Wednesday night on the steamer St. Paul near St. Louis.

LOSSES FROM LIGHTNING.

Facts Gathered by the Official Weather Sharps of this Country.

Few questions are of greater interest, whether considered from a practical or theoretical standpoint than the manifestations of energy in lightning discharges. The practical side of the problem appeals directly to a great portion or the population, but more especially to the people who live in the country and the smaller towns and villages. By the practical side is meant a working knowledge of the character of the lightning flash, the kind of object most frequently struck, methods of protection and the distribution of destructive flashes both in time and over space.

It would be of manifest advantage to know the precise character of the ordinary lightning flash—whether, for example, it approximates a condition of steady flow or partakes of an oscillatory character, i. e., a current which rapidly reverses its direction. A better knowledge than we now possess of the kind of object most frequently struck, whether tree, dwelling house or barn, might be the means of saving human life. If, for example, certain trees are more apt to be struck by lightning than others, they should be avoided as a place of shelter in time of thunderstorm. There are other lines of inquiry in which greater precision of methods and devices would yield valuable returns.

A little over a year ago the Illinois department of agriculture, through its weather Bureau, undertook the collection of statistics of loss of life and property, especially in farming communities, by lightning. The results of the first year's work and considerable information of a general character are given in bulletin No. 26 of the weather bureau just issued. The bulletin consists of two parts. The first is largely devoted to a discussion of the electrification of the atmosphere and the methods of investigation that have been pursued by different experimenters. The application of the knowledge thus gained to the construction of apparatus for protection from lightning is reviewed, and, finally, methods of protection are discussed and rules for the erection of lightning rods are given. The latter are intended not only for the guidance of persons desiring to erect rods themselves, but more particularly for those who may contract with others to do the work for them. It is quite essential that every person who feels the need of a lightning rod should know himself whether or not it has been properly constructed and placed upon his premises.

Part II., by Alfred J. Henry, contains a summary of loss of life and property in the United States by lightning during 1898, and, so far as known, during previous years. The statistics are not by any means complete, especially as regards the loss of live stock by lightning. The fact of greatest importance developed thus far in the inquiry is that about one-third of all cases of fatal lightning stroke on livestock in the fields occurred in the immediate vicinity of wire fences; indeed there is evidence that in some cases lightning struck the fence at some distance from the place where the stock was killed. The statistics, incomplete as they doubtless are, show that the farmers of the country lost by lightning alone during 1898 live stock valued at about $50,000.

During the same time there were over 1,800 cases of destructive lightning strokes on buildings, causing a money loss of about $1,500,000. Three hundred and sixty-seven lives were lost and 494 persons were more or less severely injured by lightning stroke. The killed were in various conditions of environment—in dwellings, barns, under trees and in the open. More people were killed under trees than in the open. It is not safe to seek shelter from a thunderstorm under a tree.

The regions of greatest danger from lightning stroke appear to be in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and North Dakota, although more extended records are required before a definite expression on this question can be given. The statistics confirm the general belief that danger from lightning stroke is least in closely built cities and greatest in the country.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

Will be Enlisted Right Along and 20,000 Rushed to Manila.

As a result of a conference between the President and Secretary Alger, it has been decided to begin the enlistment of volunteers for two years' service in the Philippines. Orders to recruiting officers to this effect have been sent out. It is proposed to arm and equip at once three brigades, or about 10,000 men, and then to continue the work until the whole 35,000 authorized by the law are secured. There will be no call upon the States. The regiments will be organized as United States volunteers. Officers will be appointed by the President and assigned to regiments without regard to State lines.

The maximum of the regular army of 65,000 men has been secured, and now enlistments will be for the provisional army to make up the total strength of 100,000 men. Gen. Otis has 29,300 men on the ground or under orders, and volunteers will be rushed to him until he has an efficient force of 50,000 men.

In the enlistments for the United States volunteers, veterans of the late war, including those who did not get beyond the home camps, but were seasoned, will be given the preference, and the same will be true of the officers. A brigadier general for every three regiments and a major general for each division of three brigades will be appointed. They will be part regulars and part volunteers, and Gen. Joe Wheeler will be among the number.

Many Want Offices.

Governor McSweeney has received a large number of letters from young men in various portions of the State asking him to use his influence with the president and war department to get them commissions in the volunteer service about to be organized for the Philippine service. He has yet to receive an offer from any one desiring to volunteer for this service in the ranks.—State.

STEAMSHIP BURNED AT SEA.

Was Plying Between Brunswick, Charleston and Boston.

The George W. Clyde steamship, Capt. Robinson, of New York Clyde Line, arrived in Wilmington, N. C., June 27, at 11 o'clock with Capt. A. D. Ingram and crew of the steamship Pawnee on board, the Clyde having picked them up from the small boats very soon after they abandoned the Pawnee, leaving her wrapped in flames. An Associated Press representative called upon Capt. Ingram soon after his arrival and was told that the Pawnee was abandoned off Currituck on the coast of North Carolina a little past midnight on Sunday night.

The fire was discovered about midnight and had gained such headway that every effort to check the flames was futile. They leaped in great volume from the forward hold of the vessel and dense smoke completely enveloped the decks. When the alarm was made Capt. Ingram was asleep, and no sooner had he rushed out and taken in the situation than he saw that if he saved his crew he must get them off at once. However, the pumps were set to work and the two streams of water upon the flames for several minutes before he gave the order for the boats to be lowered and the ship abandoned. While the crew were manning the small boats Capt. Ingram rushed into his cabin for some valuables which he hoped to save. When he reached the ship's side the boat had drifted out of reach, and about that time the smoke shifted so as to envelop that side of the vessel, and the captain ordered the crew to row the boat to the windward side. This they did, but in the meantime the wind shifted again, the heat and smoke forcing them to pull away without their captain. There were three vain efforts of this kind made, the boat being rowed to first one side of the vessel and then the other, in attempts to reach the captain. Finally Capt. Ingram leaped into the water and swam 200 feet or more toward the boat. One of the crew held an oar out to him and pulled him in completely exhausted and almost unconscious. In the meantime the George W. Clyde had sighted the Pawnee in flames and bore down upon her in time to pick up the captain and crew within a few minutes after they abandoned the burning ship. Capt. Ingram says the Pawnee had a full cargo on board, principally lumber, of which there was, between 500,000 and 600,000 feet. There was also a quantity of cotton on board.

The Pawnee, in command of Capt. Ingram, left Brunswick, Ga., on Friday and Charleston on Saturday for Boston, laden with lumber and general cargo. The Pawnee was a freight steamer plying between Boston, Charleston and Brunswick, and had a crew of about 34 men and had no passengers.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Gov. McSweeney Exercises it in Several Cases Others Refused.

Gov. McSweeney Wednesday acted upon a number of applications for pardon.

A pardon was granted John Dill convicted in March, 1895, in Spartanburg, of manslaughter and sentenced by Judge Witherspoon to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The pardon was recommended by the judge, solicitor and jury.

He also pardoned Robert Witherspoon, now in jail at Lancaster. His sentence would expire in October. The county physician certified that the man is dying in jail and the solicitor asked the pardon.

The governor refused to interfere in the case of T. E. Thackston of Greenville, who is serving sentence for killing a negro woman with whom he was intimate. This was the second time Thackston had killed a person in a bawdy house, his first victim being a man. The governor could find no mitigating circumstances.

General Evans Davis, who was convicted in October, 1896, in Clarendon of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy and was sentenced by Judge Benet to serve four years at hard labor in the State prison, got a pardon. Davis was a mere boy at the time and the killing occurred at a general row at a negro hot supper. The deceased struck him and he used his knife in defense. The judge and solicitor both said they thought the ends of justice had been met.

A pardon was given Dave Murdock of Marlboro who was convicted of assault and battery in November, 1897, and sentenced to two years on the chaingang. His term is not out and he recently assisted in preventing the escape of prisoners. He is in bad health. He assaulted his father-in-law in a family row. Solicitor Johnson and the Marlboro Delegation endorsed the application.

The commutation to six months in the case of Irving Williams, Richland county, heretofore mentioned, was granted.

The governor refused to pardon Robert Crockett, convicted of larceny of live stock, although the prosecutor asked it. The main reason a pardon was desired was the use of Crockett as a witness in another case. The solicitor said he would need the testimony.—State.

It Cured Him.

A Cincinnati man recently advertised his desire to sell a valuable secret for 50 cents. He stated that he would tell how he was cured of drinking, smoking, swearing, staying out at night, going to the races, gambling, and how he gained 20 pounds in weight in two years. Several persons sent him 50 cents each, and here is the secret they received: "Just cured of all the bad habits named by an enforced residence for two years in the Ohio State prison."

Bryan the Man.

Col. Henry Watterson does not feel like chasing rainbows these days. He says in his journal that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee next year on a free silver platform and that "the Eastern Democrats who undertake to control the wild horses of the West and South, will fare no better in 1900 than they did in 1896."

GOOD ROADS.

Supervisors Invited to Attend a Road Institute.

CIRCULAR TO THE OFFICERS.

The President of Our Association Advises All of Them to Keep Up With the Times.

The following circular letter was issued Wednesday:

To the Road Supervisors of the Counties of South Carolina:

The undersigned deems it his duty as president of the South Carolina Good Roads association to call the attention of the South Carolina road supervisors to the annexed invitation from Mr. J. A. Holmes, State geologist of North Carolina, as given June 21st last in The State.

It is respectfully suggested that as many supervisors attend as possible.

The Road Builders' institute is a most useful and a most timely conception. The work proposed looks to the material upbuilding of South Carolina. Let us hope that our State will keep up with North Carolina in her onward march in the line of good roads, with all that they imply for the prosperity of our people, especially our farming population.

The following is the statement from the State geologist of North Carolina:

"Two of the greatest factors in the good roads problem in this country are money to cover the expenses and trained roadbuilders who know how to spend this money judiciously. Road builders will not multiply unless there is money with which to pay them, but the existence in every county or township of supervisors who know how to expend every dollar of road money to the best advantage, for permanent results, will very greatly increase the willingness of the people to vote taxes for road building.

"With a view to aiding in bringing about this result, by awakening an interest in this subject, a road builders' institute is to be held in Charlotte, the centre of that excellent system of macadam roads in Mecklenburg county, for ten days or two weeks, beginning July 11th, next. It will be conducted by J. A. Holmes, State geologist for North Carolina. Gen. Roy Stone, director of the government office of road engineering, will be with the institute for several days and will give it the benefit of his wide experience. Mr. D. P. Hutcheson, manager of the Charlotte township road work, and Mr. C. A. Spratt, engineer for the city and county road work, will take part in the discussions of good roads problems and explain their system of road building.

"The county, township and city road authorities will cooperate with the institute in every way possible in making the instruction given of a practical nature. Persons attending will be given instruction in how to locate, build and repair both earth roads and macadam roads; the handling of road machinery and the management of convicts. Road supervisors from every part of the two Carolinas and all other persons who desire to learn something about the methods of modern road building, and who may wish to see the methods followed in building the splendid macadam roads of Mecklenburg county, are cordially invited to attend this institute."

The only expenses necessary are the cost of traveling and board while in Charlotte. Persons desiring further information should write to either Mr. D. P. Hutcheson of Charlotte or Prof. J. A. Holmes, Capel Hill, N. C.

Jno. P. Thomas,
Pres. S. C. Good Roads Association.

A Revolting Crime.

A dispatch to The State from Batesburg under date of June 26 says: James Attaway, white, was arrested here this afternoon by Sheriff Caughman of Lexington on the charge of rape. The sheriff is looking for Ed. McCloud on the same charge. The affidavit in the warrant is made by L. H. Leitch and David Meetze, charging the assault on the persons of their wives, Mary Ann Leitch and Laura Ellen Meetze.

It seems that the women have not borne the best of reputations and that the defendants have been in the habit of visiting them as lovers. Recently the women were married to the above named men and it is presumed that the husbands objected to the continuance of their past lives.

On May 16 the parties visited the house where the parties were living, but the husbands objected to their presence. Attaway and McLeod are said to be pretty bad men, and it is said that at the point of the pistol they made the husbands leave the house.

In some way Attaway's pistol was discarged and the ball took effect in the groin of one of the women. Dr. Crosson of Leesville probed for the ball but was unable to find it, as it had lodged in the pelvic cavity. The woman is not yet out of danger. She claims that Attaway deliberately shot her, but he claims that the shooting was accidental.

The prisoner had a pistol and a pair of knucks on his person when arrested today, so he will have to answer to the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The scene of the alleged crime is in the northern part of Lexington county near the Saluda river.

Must Like His Job.

General Leonard Wood has refused an offer of $30,000 a year to hold his post as military governor of Santiago at one-fifth that salary. Wood is one of those men who realize that there are some things in this world better than money. Such men are the salt of the earth.

Too True.

Henry Timrod is another dead genius who after being neglected and scoffed at during his life is now having flowers strewn upon his grave and all sorts of people to arise and call him blessed. What a fraud fame is! We seldom know who are most worthy of our praise until they are gone beyond its reach.