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THE BOER'S WAR.

Very Little Fighting Done So Far in the Transvaal.

BLOWING UP OF BOERS.

The Boers Lost Several Hundred Killed at Mafeking, at Which Place They Were Repulsed.

The London Daily News Capetown correspondent says: "It is rumored here that news has reached Deaax Junction that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force, but were repulsed. The defenders, seeing the enemy retreating, pursued them for some distance, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who, eager to retrieve their position, again advanced to attack and were drawn over Lyddite mines laid for the defense of the town. It is reported that 1,500 Boers were killed by the explosion.

"It is reported from Delagoa bay that the Swazi king, Bunu, is collecting his forces with the object, presumably, of attacking the Boers. It is stated that the Portugusee forces at Delagoa bay will be raised to war strength. It is announced from Pretoria that an eccentric person known as Baron Deginsberg has been courtmartialed and shot as a spy. Plans of the local forts were found in his possession."

The Capetown correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 10 o'clock Thursday night, says: "Vryburg surrendered Sunday. Tonight's dispatches from Kuruman, 90 miles west by south of Vryburg, state that the police having withdrawn from Vryburg, the town surrendered to the Boers, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Kuruman. When the police withdrew the Cape Boers notified the fact to the enemy, thus inviting them to take possession. There was a fearful panic. The British are wildly indignant at this scuttling."

A special dispatch to the Cape Argus reiterates the statement that the fighting at Mafeking Col. Hore repulsed the Boers, inflicting a loss of 300 men. Complaints of Boer outrages upon the natives continue to arrive. These serve further to inflame the Basutos and Zulus. Yesterday one hundred and fifty Basutos from Johannesburg arrived at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, and alleged that the Boers had robbed them wholesale and flogged them with "black snakes." The party, which included a son of Chief Lerothodi, was supplied with provisions, and the Basutos then started homeward, cheering for the queen and chanting war songs.

The Cape Times publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley: "Reliable information from Mafeking says that an armored train, while reconnoitering north of the town last Saturday, engaged 500 Boers, who suffered heavily. Col. Fitz Clarence's column foiled the Boers, inflicting severe loss. The British casualities were two killed and fourteen wounded, two severely."

SKIRMISHED NEAR KIMBERLEY.

The Boers suffered a reverse on Sunday at Spruitfontein, ten miles south of Kimberley. An armored train went out to bring in a train reported to have been captured by the Boers near the Spruitfontein siding. A party of Boers who were encamped nearby lowered the railway signal and displayed a white flag, apparently with the idea of inducing the train to proceed. The driver suspected that the Boers were in possession and stopped the train, whereupon Boers issued in large force and opened fire, but without any effect.

The soldiers replied from the train and about half a dozen Boers were killed. The British were unscratched. Seven hundred Boers surprised a party of thirteen Cape Colony police who were guarding the railway at Riverton Road, 18 miles north of Kimberley, on Sunday morning. The police retired. A terrific explosion was heard later and it is believed that the Boers blew up the station.

A relief party of 25 police sent from Kimberley met the Boers near Riverton. The enemy displayed a white flag to induce the troops to fall into their trap, but the police were ordered to retire. Then the Boers opened a heavy fire upon them, discharging about 400 rounds. A bullet struck the horse of Surgeon Major Sullivan, who, with a trooper whose horse had stumbled and dismounted him, was captured.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

In Which the Boers Are Beaten With Heavy Loss.

A desperate battle was fought Friday between the British and the Boers, in which the latter was defeated with heavy loss. The dispatch says after eight hours of continuous heavy fighting, Talana hill was carried by the Dublin Fusileers and the King's Rifles under cover of a well served artillery by the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth batteries. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle. The seizure of Dundee Hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although the pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then the shells came fast. The hill was positively alive with the swarming Boers, still the British artillery got to work with magnificent energy and precision.

The batteries from the camp took up positions to the south of the town and after a quarter of an hour's magnificent firing, silenced the guns on the hills. The correspondent could see shells dropping among the Boer pieces with remarkable accuracy and doing tremendous execution, for the enemy were present in very large numbers and in places considerably exposed. By this time the army held the whole of the hill behind Smith's Farm and the Dundee Kopje, right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved at once. The fighting raged particularly hot at the valley outside the town. Directly the Boer guns ceased firing Gen. Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent. The storming of the position by the Royal Rifles and the Dublin was one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed. The firing of the Boers was not so deadly as might have been expected from troops occupying such an excellent position; but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill, and only the consummately brilliant way in which Gen. Symons had trained them to fighting of this kind saved them from being swept away. Indeed the hill was almost inaccessible to the storming party, and any hesitation would have lost the day. The enemy's guns, so far as the correspondent could see, were all abandoned, for the Boers had no time to remove them. A stream of fugitives poured down the hillside into the valley, where the battle went on with no abatement.

British Gen. Symons was wounded early in the action, and the command then devolved on Gen. Yule. It is feared Gen. Symons is fatally hurt. The Boers as they fled were followed by the cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. The direction taken was to the eastward. At the latest reports the cavalry had not returned. Some say that four and some say five guns were captured. The Boer artillery firing was weak. A lot of plugged shells were used. Although the enemy's position was carried soon after 1 o'clock, scattered firing went on almost all afternoon.

The final rush was made with a triumphant yell, and as the British troops charged to close quarters the enemy turned and fled, leaving all their impedimenta and guns behind them. While this was going on, one battery of artillery, the Eighteenth Hussars, and the mounted infantry, with a part of the Leicester regiment, got on the enemy's flank and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hills, making for the main road, they found their retreat had been cut off, but they rallied for a while, and there was severe firing, with considerable loss to each side. Many of the enemy surrendered. A rough estimate places the British loss at 250 killed or wounded, and that of the Boers at 800. A newspaper correspondent states that through his glasses, during the fighting he noticed how much the Boers seemed to be nonplused by the tactics of the imperial troops, especially of the well drilled, swift moving horsemen. The Boers are still, as of old, a mob. They are without horses and forage and many of them rely for food on what they can obtain by looting. Their animals are mostly in a wretched condition.

OFFERS TO SELL AGUINALDO.

Gen. Otis Receives a Message from Gen. Pio del Pilar.

A dispatch from Gen. Otis has received messages purporting to come from the insurgent General Pio del Pilar, offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans. Although he is not satisfied that this offer is authentic it is not improbable. The policy of Gen. Otis is firmly set against buying any surrenders: Pio del Pilar offers for the sum of 50,000 to refrain from attacking Manila with his army; for the sum of $250,000 to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air, and for the sum of $500,000 he says he will procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and other leaders. In the course of the communication he refers to Aguinaldo in contemptuous terms, indicating that strained relations exist between them. Reports are being received from the districts occupied by the enemy that the Filipinos believe that Pio del Pilar has an audacious plan to break through the American lines into Manila and seize Gen. Otis and the archbishop. Possibly these rumors were started with an idea of helping him to make a deal with the Americans. It is unnecessary to say that the Americans would welcome an attack of that sort. There has been much speculation of late regarding the whereabouts of Pio del Pilar. The recent attack at La Loma is credited to his men. It is belived that he is now in the vicinity of San Mateo valley with a force of from 1,800 to 3,000 men.

Leaf from the Past.

The following is from a Pennsylvania paper, Col. Simonton's visit to Due West is well remembered by many citizens of that place: "Dr. W. M. Grier, president of Erskine college, at Due West, S. C., died suddenly of apoplexy Sunday.

"Dr. Grier paid a visit a few years since to his benefactor, the late Maj. S. C. Simonton, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, Clarksville. At the battle of Williamsburg, the fortunes of war left the young Confederate, Grier, a prisoner, seriously wounded, in the hands of Simonton's regiment. The gallant and kind-hearted federal took compassion on the youth, for he was a mere lad in his teens, supplied special surgical attention, and when able to be moved Simonton gave him money, every dollar he possessed, to aid the boy in reaching his southern home, there to die in the arms of his family, as Simonton believed, and has often related the affecting story. For more than twenty years Grier tried in vain to learn the address of the northern officer, and was finally rewarded for his search in reading his name in a Pittsburg newspaper. Simonton was invited to Due West, where the whole town turned out to do honor. The Greenville Advance Argus gave full details of this affair when it occurred some twelve or thirteen years ago."

How it Was Paid.

Every editor has received them, says the Tampa Tribune. The postmaster sends them to the editor. The postmaster is not to blame. For instance there was a man by the name of—well, say Tim Spriggins, who sent us three notices to stop his paper, he didn't want it no longer. We wondered what was the matter. Upon examinting the subscription book we found Tim short $10. He never had paid a cent ann yet he stopped his paper as a matter of economy—to us. He didn't want us to lose any more by him. A few days afterward Spriggins was at church and his melodious tenor rang out clear and loud in the old stirring song, "Jesus Paid it All." He might have been mistaken, but his earnestness impressed us. So the next day we sent him a receipt in full and begged his pardon for not knowing that he had make an assignment of his liabilities to the Lord.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

In Which the English and Boers Fight Again.

WHAT THE WAR IS ABOUT

England Is Clearly In the Wrong, and Should Admit It by Withdrawing Her Troops.

Several days ago we reviewed the historic relations of the English and the Dutch in South Africa, showing how long and persistently the Boers had cherished the ideal of independence, what sacrifices of home and property they had made to get out of the way of Great Britain and how they had been pursued by the claims of alien authority. A nearer view of the case, covering the immediate issues which have resulted in war, is furnished by the New York World, and to promote an understanding of the involved and much-obscured question of British rights in the Transvaal we here reproduce it. The World's chronology is as follows:

1852—A treaty known as the Sand River convention was signed by Great Britain and the Transvaal Boers in which the absolute independence of the Transvaal Boers was recognized.

1877—During the general war between the whites and the blacks Great Britain broke the Sand River convention and annexed the Transvaal.

1880-1—The Transvaal Boers revolted, raised the standard of the republic and defeated the British in several small engagements.

1881—Great Britain signed a treaty known as the Pretoria convention, in which self-government was granted to the Boers, Great Britain remaining the suzerain power.

1884—A new treaty, known as the convention of London. In this there was no mention of suzerainty; the Transvaal republic was granted complete freedom, in fact became, as Mr. Chamberlain said in one of his dispatches last summer, "a foreign state." Lord Derby, who negotiated the convention of 1884 for the British, thus described (on Feb. 14, 1884) the powers retained by Great Britain:

"By the omission of those articles of the convention of Pretoria which assigned to her majesty and to the British resident certain specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and the foreign relations of the Transvaal state, your government will be left free to govern the country without interference, and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirement that any treaty with any foreign state shall not have effect without the approval of the queen."

1886—Gold discovered in the Transvaal's territories.

1887—Total output of gold from the Rand (Witwatersrand) mines 43,155 ounces.

1888—Output of gold increases to 218,121 ounces. Great excitement in England. Foreigners, chiefly British pouring into the Rand district and building up Johannesburg at rate of 1,000 a week. Discoveries of gold in other parts of the Transvaal.

1889—The British South African company organized by Cecil Rhodes and several eminent Englishmen, including the Prince of Wales' son-in-law, the Duke of Fife. The production of gold in the Rand rises to 381,557 ounces.

1890—The production of gold rises to 491,317 ounces.

1891—By the invention of a new process the production of gold is increased to 729,238 ounces.

Scientists find that the Rand, instead of being exhausted within a few years as was thought, will produce gold in increasing quantities for at least 75 years.

1892—The Outlanders, who have hitherto cared nothing about the franchise, began to agitate. At Johannesburg denunciations of the Boers are open and plans for subverting the republic and bringing about annexation to Great Britain are openly discussed.

1892—The Boers, who in 1881 had been admitting any one to the franchise on two years' residence, now raise the time to fourteen years.

1892—The production of gold rises to 1,210.862 ounces.

1893—The productien of gold is 1,478 473 ounces or double what it was in 1891.

1894—Gold production, 2,024,164 ounces ($60,000,000). The agitation against the republic at Johannesburg increases, and is aggravated by the increasing Boer hatred of the British. The British South Africa company (Cecil Rhodes) suspected with good reason of plotting the overthrow of the republic.

1895-96—The Jameson raid. Dr. Jameson and his followers (British army officers and servants of the British South Africa company) captured and delivered over to British authorities for trial. They receive an ovation in London and are let off with nominal punishments.

1896—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the government, which is trying to efface the impression made in South Africa and throughout the civilized world by the Jameson raid, says in the house of commons on May 8:

"To go to war with President Kruger to enforce upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his state, in which secretaries of state, standing in their places, have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action which would be immoral."

1897—The productiod of gold in the Rand is 2,511,544 ounces, making it the richest gold field in the world, and making the Transvaal the greatest gold-producing country in the world. America alone excepted. The capitalization of Rand mines, owned chiefly in Great Britain, is upward of $3,000,000,000.

1898—Mr. Chamberlain begins to discuss the grievances of the Outlanders with President Kruger. The Boers asked that all differences between the two governments be submitted to impartial arbitration. Mr. Chamberlain refused on October 18, 1898, raising the claim of suzerainty and saying that the convention was not like a treaty between two independent states, but was an agreement whereby the queen as sovereign granted certain rights of self-government to the Transvaal, while retaining her suzerainty.

This enveloped the British government in an atmosphere of suspicion and is largely responsible for all the difficulties since.

During the present summer the Boers actually granted all of England's original contentions. They have passed a law reducing the term of residence for naturalizations to seven years. The hitch in the negotiations has been partly the question of suzerainty, partly the British determination to have a joint British-Boer inquiry into the workings of the franchise, partly the British refusal to submit the other disagreement to impartial arbitration.

The rupture came about in this manner:

On August 21 the Boers, having been assured by the British agent at Pretoria, Mr. Greene, and by Sir Alfred Milner that the proposals they submitted would in no way affect the status of their case and would in all probability be accepted, sent the following proposals:

That they would reduce the residence for enfranchisement to five years and institute all the electoral and representation reforms asked by Britain on condition (1) that Great Britain should promise to not interfere again in the internal affairs of the republic; (2) that nothing more should be said about "suzerainty;" (3) that all matters in dispute should be submitted to arbitration.

That is the Boers were willing to run the risk of being reduced to a minority in their own republic provided that the integrity of the republic should be thus guaranteed.

Mr. Chambelain rejected these proposals and put forward fresh proposals, making larger demands than ever. The Transvaal government then withdrew its proposals and asked that Great Britain drop its fresh proposals and go back to the original proposals. The Transvaal government professed itself ready to accept those proposals.

On Sept. 22 Mr. Chamberlain sent this reply, breaking off negotiations and foreshadowing an ultimatum:

"The imperial government are now compelled to consider the situation afresh and formulate proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the government of the South African Republic (the Transvaal.)

"They will communicate the result of their deliberations in a later dispatch."

The Boers had been stunned by the British rejection of their proposals of Aug. 21.—Mr. Greene had told them that those proposals would probably be accepted. He recommended them to Sir Alfred Milner in an official note for acceptance by the British government. During the latter part of August and throughout September Great Britain pressed preparations for war in South Africa. After Mr. Chamberlain sent his ultimatum, or rather foreshadowing of an ultimatum, on Sept. 22, these preparations were pushed with vigor, and Mr. Chamberlain and other members of the government made war speeches.

The Boers decided that the last hope of peace was gone. They waited for Mr. Chamberlain's promised ultimatum until Oct. 9. Then they sent him an ultimatum demanding an agreement to impartial arbitration and the cessation of the campaign of military investment of the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum, embodying the final proposals of the British government which the Transvaal must accept or go to war, was going over the wires to South Africa while the Boer ultimatum was on its way to London. It has never been published. There is up to the present time no trustworthy information as to its contents.

Such is the story. It needs no argument to show that England was and is the real aggressor and that the Boer states are but contending for their clear and acknowledged rights.

Served Him Right.

One afternoon last week several young Negroes at Boston, Ga., hired a hack and while taking in the town in great style, passing one of the most highly respected young ladies in the street alone, one of the party invited her to get in the hack with them. She did not know one of the Negroes, but an investigation proved one to be Jack Davis, a half-grown Negro boy. A masked party of unknown men went to Davis' house about midnight, presumably to impress upon him that such invitations addressed to white ladies were not agreeable. Upon their entry to his home he ran, and a shower of bullets followed. One shot took effect striking a rib and glanced and stopped under the skin near the pit of his stomach. Dr. Daniels was called and the ball removed.

A Mysterious Drowning.

Miss Kate S. Gause, a highly esteemed lady of Wilmington, N. C., was drowned Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock at Greenfield mill pond, one and a half miles from the city. Miss Gause, with a party of children, had gone for an afternoon stroll to the country, and at the time of the terrible accident was some distance behind the children, she having retraced her steps to a spot near the bank, where she said she had left her purse. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, as the children soon after her departure heard a splash in the water, which is at this point about fifteen feet deep, and were startled to find Miss Gause struggling between life and death in the water. She was 31 years of age.

A Family Relic.

Mr. R. F. Peek of Orleans, Ind., writes The State that he has in his possession an heirloom that belongs to the heirs of Thomas Pinckney Alston which has been found in Orleans. He says it is a small writing desk presented to Thomas Pinckney Alston by his father, Feb. 28, 1857. Mr. Peek is anxious to return the desk to its rightful owner. He states that it was found somewhere in South Carolina by a Union soldier during Sherman's raid where a house had been burned. The soldier could not tell in what part of the State it was. Mr. Peek was a member of Gregg's regiment; afterwards he was in the McBeth artillery. He asks that any one able to give the information he desires write to him at Orleans.

ANOTHER MURDER.

One Brother Shoots and Kills Another in Charleston.

ONCE BUSINESS PARTNERS.

Deceased Met His Brother at Calhoun Hotel By Appointment. A Family Affair Was Cause of Trouble.

Charleston has had another mysterious murder, in which one brother shoots to death another brother. N. T. Pittman, a well to do and prominent merchant at Gourdin's on the Northeastern Railroad, about fifty miles above Charleston, was shot to death Wednesday afternoon, by his brother, A. J. Pittman. The killing occurred about 1 o'clock, in the reading room of the hotel Calhoun, which is in the rear of the office. The trouble that led up to the tragedy is not fully known, but from what was learned shortly after the killing it is supposed that either money matters or an unpleasant family affair was the cause that led to the shooting.

There was no eye-witnesses to the shooting, and just what took place in the reading room between the dead man and his brother cannot be stated. They were the only occupants of the room and had been for some little time, having gone there, presumable, to discuss business matters. The curtains of the reading room, which shut out the view from the office, were partly drawn, though the two men could be seen, sitting down in chairs, talking together, but their presence in the room attracted no attention whatever, and their conversation was held in an ordinary conversational tone and did not fortell of the tragedy that took place.

Suddenly the attention of Mr. Guy A. Stoner, the manager of the hotel, was attracted by the report of a pistol, followed in quick succession by four more shots, all of which came from the writing room. Manager Stoner turned Pittman over to Police Officer Luby, who sent him to the station house. Mr. Pittman did not appear to be much excited, but for a man who had just killed his brother, was remarkably cool and collected. The only statement that he would make was that he did not care to know the result; that he did it in self-defense.

The pistol with which he fired the fatal shots was a new Smith & Wesson, 32-calibre. All the shells in the weapon had been discharged. Coroner Rivers and Deputy Coroner Waring were notified and they took charge of the body at once. The dead man was found sitting in a chair, having been removed by some one from the floor, where he fell after being shot. A hasty examination was made of his body, and it was found that he had been shot in the back, near the right side, and under his arm. It is supposed that when he received the first ball he threw up his arms to protect himself.

On his person was found a heavy gold watch, a telegram from A. J. Pittman to N. P. Pittman, sent from Summerville yesterday, saying that he would meet him today at the Calhoun hotel between 9 and 10 o'clock, several letters, a large sum of money and an unsigned note for $1,000, payable to himself. These the coroner took charge of. The inquest will be held tomorrow and it is expected that there will be some important developments.

The deceased arrived in the city last night from Gourdin's accompanied by Mr. J. C. Graham. They slept together last night and were together early this morning. Mr. Graham stated this morning that he knew about the trouble that existed between the deceased and his brother, but had no idea it would terminate fatally or he would not have left them together. He said it was a family affair, but refused to state what it was, saying that it was told to him in confidence. The dead man was 60 years old and well-known in Charleston. He is a man of wealth. He leaves a wife and ten children. Mr. A. J. Pittman, who did the killing, is about 50 years of age. At one time he was engaged in the cotton business on Vendue Range. He now lives in Summerville. The family of Mr. N. T. Pittman have been notified of his death.

No weapon was found on the dead man. On one of the writing tables was found a small, pearl handled knife. There was no evidence of a struggle having taken place. The ink stands were in place, and the chairs and tables were undisturbed, which would not have been had there been a scrimmage. Up to a few years ago N. J. Pittman and A. J. Pittman were engaged in the cotton and naval stores business under the name of Pittman Bros. About four years ago they failed, which left Mr. A. J. Pittman in straightened circumstances. Mr. N. T. Pittman, having considerable means, it is said, helped his brother in money matters considerably. It is understood that bad blood existed a long time between the two brothers over financial matters. It is not known who Mr. Pittman will retain as counsel to defend him.—The State.

Worthy of Soloman.

President Kruger is not a man exactly after our ideal pattern, but there is no denying that he has lots of sense. The following anecdote shows his shrewdness and was originally told by the Cape Times: "It is related that two brothers who had inherited a large farm couldn't divide it between themselves. They went to the president for advice, and he advised them that the older one make the division and the younger one the selection." The Philadelphia Record remarks that this judgment is worthy of Solomon.

They Need Help.

As goes Baltimore so goes the State of Maryland is a rule that history has made in that State. Just now Governor Lowndes and his friends are exceedingly fearful that the 6,000 or 7,000 independent voters in Baltimore are going to vote the Democratic instead of the Republican ticket in the election this fall, and their perturbation is not slight, for it is believed beyond question that this will give the State to the Democrats. No wonder the Republican managers wanted President McKinley to come over and start the political ball to rolling.

WANTED TO SELL OUT.

Ten Former Spanish Soldiers Offer to Betray the Filipinos.

A dispatch from Manila says ten former Spanish soldiers who were captured by the Filipinos, and for a time acted as officers and members of a Filipino artillery regiment located in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, in the Laguna de Bay district determined to surrender the artillery to the Americans. The plot was discovered by the Filipinos who killed seven of the conspirators, the other three making their escape to Manila. It appears that when the surrender was determined upon the Spaniards delegated one of their number to proceed to Manila and to propose to Gen. Otis to surrender, after a prearranged mock battle, about 12 pieces including Krupp-Nordenfeldt rapid fire guns, well supplied with ammunition from Lipa powder factory, in exchange for certain sums to be paid the Spaniards, who were to be pardoned for carrying arms against the Americans and to be transported to Spain. The delegate left Santa Rosa accompanied by three Filipinos, entered the American lines at Calamba. The Filipinos did not proceed far, deciding to await his return at a given time. As the delegate was detained in Manila longer than they had expected they grew suspicious and returned to Santa Rosa. The plot was then revealed and the remaining Spaniards were attacked. The gunboat, Napidan, coasting near Santa Rosa, perceived two men on the beach hurriedly embarking in a canoe and pushing out toward them, she took them on board and they reported that the Filipinos on discovering the plot to surrender the artillery had cut the throats of seven of their Spanish companions and that they themselves had barely escaped with their lives. The three Spaniards are now hiding in Manila, fearing Filipino vengeance. Gen. Otis had declined their offer through the delegate, to surrender the artillery for money, but he promises to send the three to Spain.

BRYAN'S GOOD WORK.

He is Turning the Tide of the Blue Grass State

Whatever may have been the previous opinion as to the wisdom of Bryan's visit to Kentucky, no doubt can now remain that his council to Democrats to support Goebel has materially aided the latter's fight. Even at Mount Sterling some 8,000 or 10,000 people stood in the rain on the court house green, many of them having driven scores of miles over the mountains. In every instance where Bryan has made a speech the climax has come when he boldly espoused Goebel's cause and advised all Democrats to vote for him. This has been the one thing which the people have evidently desired to hear, and the Democratic managers say that reports from localities where he has spoken show conclusively that his influence has brought hundreds of bolting Democrats into line. The newspaper organs of the latter evidently appreciate the fact, for both the Louisville Dispatch and the Lexington Herald attack him in their editorial solumns. This is adding, of course, to the bitterness of this remarkable struggle, but Democratic leaders say that it will only drive the followers of Bryan into Goebel's camp.

Killed From Ambush.

At the closing of a concert at Riser's Chapel, in Bamberg County, one-quarter of a mile above the Colleton County line, a fuss was started, and on their way home, near the county line, a few pistol shot were fired by John Moore and Gerhard Brown, Bob Roberson using his stick on Gerhard Brown John Moore ran off across the field in the direction of his father's house, got a gun and secreted himself in the creek at Folk's Mill. Bob Roberson and his wife, Eveline, came along the road with the Brown crowd quarreling, and when they reached the creek a gun was shot from ambush, killing Calhoun Moore and severely wounding Mose Walker. This occurred about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. A jury of inquest was held by Trial Justice Henry Cummings. The jury of inquest agreed that Calhoun Moore came to his death by gunshot wounds inflicted by John Moore, and that Bob Roberson and his wife Eveline were accessories to the murder. At a post-mortem made by Drs. Ackerman and Folk it was found that one shot had penetrated the heart. These two Moores are no kin, but it is believed that John Moore missed his man, Gerhard Brown, who had already passed that place.

The Golden Key to Happiness.

The woman who knows how to keep silence has in her possession "the golden key that unlocks one of the doors to secret happiness." It is hard sometimes not to speak. You know how it is. You are with a dear friend whose affection and loyalty you do not doubt, and in one of the unguarded moments you are led to the extreme of confidence, telling some thought, some hope, some belief or aspiration which before has been hiden in your soul, searcely whispered to yourself, yet as vivid and real to you as though it were sentient with the life of its own fulfillment. Your friends does not comprehend, treats it lightly, and goes away onto some topic far removed. You have an instant sense of betrayal, and a sort of resentment toward the friend whom for the moment you think has failed you. It is you who are to blame for expecting more of your friend than she was capable of giving.

A Swam of Wasps.

A Swarm of wasps suddenly appeared aboard the train for New York from New Haven the other day, and at Stamford it was found necessary to detach two cars that were fairly alive with the insects and substitute new ones. The passengers were driven from one coach to another, until finally everybody who could crowd in was aboard the smoker. All the passengers got off the train as rapidly as they knew how when it came to a standstill. One of the passengers said there seemed to be thousands of wasps in the train, and that several persons had been stung.

A wise man is one who is wise enough to answer the questions a fool can ask.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

For a Crime Unparalleled for Its Merciless Barbarity.

A special from Canton, Miss., says: The little town of Saint Anne, 20 miles east of Canton, in Leake county, was Thursday night the scene of a tragedy—a sequel to the burning of the Gambrel family the night before. Joe Leflore, a Negro, who was captured by a posse, confessed that he, in company with other Negroes, had tied Mrs. Gambrel and her four children to the floor of the house, saturated the surroundings with kerosene and burned the people alive. The Negro, after a confession of the crime, was promptly roped to a stake and burned to a crisp while the citizens looked on in silence.

Another Negro, Bob Smith, was saved in the nick of time, as there was doubt as to his guilt. The Gambrel tragedy occurred Thursday morning, and it was first thought that the fire was the result of an accident. A casual investigation revealed circumstances so suspicious that a more searching investigation was made, and it was soon established beyond doubt that the family had been murdered and the house fired. Posses were immediately formed to scour the country and followed every possible clue. Before the posses left St. Anne it was discovered that Joe Leflore, a Negro, who lived in the neighborhood and who had heretofore borne a good reputation had disappeared. Early last evening Leflore was captured several miles from the scene of the murder. At first the murderer denied any knowledge of the crime, but finally broke down and confessed that he and Bob and Andrew Smith, two other Negroes, were guilty. He hoped for no mercy and told with a brutal frankness all the details of the crime. In the yard where the Gambrel residence had stood Leflore was tied to a stake and burned alive. No one sent a merciful bullet into his body to kill him. Andrew Smith escaped from the mob while Leflore was being burned and has not been captured. Bob Smith was tied to another stake and a fire started, though he was finally released as there was a possibility of his proving his innocence.

Andrew Smith will be recaptured, and if it is proven that he and his brother Bob are guilty, it is thought no power can save them from a similar fate meted out to Leflore. The sheriff of Leake county went to the scene of the tragedy Friday afternoon and took the Negro Robert Smith and three Negro women who were implicated by Leflore and started to Carthage, the county seat. It is not thought the sheriff will reach Carthage with his prisoners, as there are about 500 men gathered about the scene of the crime, and they seem determined to let no guilty one escape their vengeance. Telephone communication is very limited, the nearest connection being St. Anne's, about four miles distant from the Gambrel place.

GOT BIT AND SQUEALED.

A Green Greenwood Man Got Among Sharpers.

A dispatch from Greenwood to The State says the entire Wallace show outfit was under arrest for several hours in that city Thursday night, and at one time it looked as if the show would remain there indefinitely. At the afternoon performance several gambling games were in full blast under the canvass and S. H. Horne, a well-to-do farmer, went up against one of the games and came out loser to the amount of $600. Mr. Horne reported his loss to the police and also employed Mr. F. B. Grier to look after the case.

Mr. Horne, acting under the advice of his attorney, swore out warrants before Magistrate Austin against men named Hines, Smith and others connected with the show, charging them with conspiring to defraud him out of the sum mentioned. Smith was arrested and lodged in jail, and the word "others" used in the warrant was construed so as to include the drivers of the wagons. As they drove up to the cars to load the circus paraphernalia they were placed under arrest and carried to the court house, and the court room was being rapidly filled. The work of loading the cars was summarily stopped.

Finally one of the managers of the circus saw Horne and the case was settled by the circus paying Horne the amount he claimed to have lost, $600. The men under arrest were thereupon released and the work of loading the cars was resumed about 10 o'clock. A number of other parties were fleeced by the fakers connected with the show, but the amounts were smaller than Horne's and no other case was made out.

Must be Stamped.

The attention of the internal revenue bureau having been called to the method adopted by transfer companies in the various cities of giving at a residence or hotel a receipt for a trunk which calls for the delivery of such trunk at some hotel or house in another city, it is held that such receipts or bills of lading are clearly liable to the stamp tax under schedule of the act of June 13, 1898. Internal revenue officers therefore are directed to investigate transfer companies in their respective districts with a view of determining whether they are issuing such receipts, and if so whether they are fully complying with the law regarding the stamping of such receipts.

Blue Married.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the United States Battleship Massachusetts, was married in New York last Tuesday evening to Miss Ellen Foote Stewart. Lieutenant Blue is a native of South Carolina, from which state he went to Annapolis. He is the officer who made a tour around Santiago and discovered to a certainty that Cervera's fleet was in the harbor. Lieutenant and Mrs. Blue will spend their honeymoon in the south with relatives.

A Warning.

A school girl in Wabash, Ind., is suffering from paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, caused by too persistently chewing gum. As a result the left side of the mouth is drawing up toward the ear, and whether the affliction will yield to treatment, aided by refraining from the pernicious practice, is still problematical.

OUR STATE FAIR.

Assurances of a Great Gathering of the People.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

Officers of the Socisty Confident of Success. Action of the Business Men of the Capital City.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 21.—Special: The management of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society have issued the following announcement:

"The Thirty-first Annual State Fair of South Carolina, to be held in Columbia November 6-10, 1899, promises to equal any in the past, and superior in some respects.

The annual fairs are occasions for the assembling of the people from all sections of the State to view with each other the progress in Agriculture, the Exhibit of fine stock, machinery in operation, poultry of a high grade, the household and the needle and fancy departments and the art by our fair women will prove an interesting feature.

The exhibit by Clemson College, the Farmers' College, will show what is being accomplished by the students of that institution under an able faculty.

The racing promises to be very good.

The railroad rates for exhibitors will be on a par with former charges. The rates of passage for visitors commencing on Thursday, November 2nd, for stockmen and officials will be one full fare for the round trip except for Tuesday 7th, Wednesday 8th and Thursday 9th when tickets will be sold at one cent per mile traveled, plus ten per cent., with coupons attached on all tickets sold, of fifty cents for admission to the fair grounds.

The citizens of Columbia will arrange for quarters for visitors to the fair at minimum rates, and also provide for attractions each night during the fair. The State Ball, with a great number, is an attractive feature."

The efforts of the management are being seconded by the press of the State, and all signs now point to a large attendance upon a most successful and attractive fair. The latest announcement is that the cadets of Clemson College will attend in a body, a fact that will but add new inducements to the people to come here in crowds.

The citizens of Columbia are doing their part. The local association has already arranged for attractions that must greatly increase the pleasure of the thousands who are expected to attend. Various amusements of a high order will be given on the streets and State house grounds, free to everybody. The Fifth Artillery Band, stationed at Fort Moultrie, will play on the fair grounds during exhibition hours and every evening will give a free concert at some designated place in the city.

Unless all signs fail, the fair of 1899 will be one of the finest in the entire history of the Agricultural Society. President Cunningham and Secretary Holloway have been untiring in their efforts to this end, and they are both confident of a big success.

A White Man Hanged.

Avery Kale, a white man was hanged at Newton, N. C., on last Thursday for the murder of George Travis, also white near Catawba last year. Kale was employed in Alley's distillery and for some cause was discharged and Travis given the place. Kale went home, got a shot gun and returning to the distillery shot Travis in the head, while the latter was at work. The shot tore away a large section of Travis' skull, death resulting instantly. Kale immediately left for Marion, enlisted in Co. A, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen of Charlotte, and was arrested soon after reaching camp at Jacksonville, brought back to Newton, tried and convicted.

Mutiny and Murder.

The brig Juliana Schlosser recently arrived at San Cruz de Teneriffe, on her way to Brazil, and reported that during the voyage the helmsman had murdered the captain, the captain's wife and the mate. The Brazilian consul asked assistance of the authorities and the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel sent several boats' crews to the brig. They were fired upon by the brig's crew and the marines replied, finally boarding the ship. Eleven seaman then jumped overboard but were rescued by the cruiser's boats and are now imprisoned. The helmsman committed suicide. Another murdered man was found on board.

Smiled and Drank Poison.

Wednesday night Mr. Charles Orr, a merchant of Brewton, Ga., committed suicide by taking strychnine. The fatal dose was taken at the supper table. Orr telling his wife that it was medicine. After taking the poison he lay down upon the bed and began playing with one of his children. In a few minutes convulsions set in and Dr. S. D. Bland was called. He worked hard to save Orr, but to no avail. Orr acknowledged that he took strychnine with suicidal intent.

Should be Done.

A Raleigh, N. C., camp of Confederate Veterans has initiated a movement for the erection there of a monument to the women of the Confederacy. In suggesting that the monument be built, Commandant Stronach said: "We have built monuments to ourselves, or helped the women of the Confedracy to build them. But if anybody deserves a monument, it is the women of the State."

Killed With a Brush.

At Muncie, Ind., Miss Goldie Cochran, aged 14, struck a burglar in her room, a few days ago, with a silver-backed hair brush, and the unknown man will die as the result. The man was detected carrying a valuable clock from the residence, when the girl commanded him to drop the time-piece. This he did, and, closing the door, turned upon her, when she threw the brush, striking him in the temple. He fell to the floor and has remaiend unconscious since.