The Fairfield News and Herald.

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BRYAN AT WORK.

He Makes Sixteen Speeches in as Many Illinoise Towns.

REPUBLICAN LIES AFLOAT.

One as to Editorial Bryan Didn't Write; Another as to Pay for Speeches. Both Nailed.

Bryan concluded his Illinoise campaign at Joliet on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. He began at Quincy at 8 o'clock and made sixteen during the day. The audiences were generally large, but those at Peoria, Quincy and Joliet were especially so. The meeting at Joliet was held in the court house grounds before an immense crowd. The Bryan train did not arrive until 10 o'clock. After the meeting Mr. Bryan left for Chicago.

SPEAKS AT QUINCY.

All the members of the Bryan party were sleeping soundly when at 6.30 o'clock the train pulled into Quincy. They were not, however, permitted to continue their slumbers long, owing to the calls of the crowd for Bryan and the beating on the windows. Mr. Bryan hastily donned his clothes, drank a cup of coffee and was escorted to a carriage for the long drive to Washington park, where, notwithstanding the early hour, there was a throng of waiting people, many of whom had been standing in the chilly air since daylight. Mr. Bryan spoke on the general issue of the campaign, saying that so large a crowd at so early an hour of the day indicated that the people were interested in themselves rather than in him. Mr. Bryan referred to an editorial on the pension question which appeared in an Omaha newspaper with which he was formerly connected. He said that the editorial referred to was printed long before he was connected with the paper. "Yet, I doubt not," he said, "that every old soldier will receive a letter in which it will be stated that I am the author of the editorial."

"I have already received one," shouted an old soldier in the crowd.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Bryan. "I know that they have misrepresented everything that could be misrepresented. Today they have not the least hope of carrying this election unless they have a bigger campaign fund than they have ever had before, and they can coerce every voter that can be coerced.

He paid especial attention to farmers saying that even though there had been advance in the price of some farm products, the increase in price of articles of consumption had been so much greater as to far more than neutralize the advance in farm commodities.

Taking up the statement that money from this country is being loaned in Europe, he asked: "Why don't they buy American lands instead of sending their surpluse money abroad?" And then replied to his own question by saying that the only reply that could be made was that the Republicen policy was reducing values. A private individual could not put his money in manufacturing enterprises for fear that his concern would be sold to a trust and that he would be squeezed out. He declared that it is his desire to destroy all private monoply because he does not want to see the doors of opportunity closed against the boys of the country.

"Give the boys a chance," he said, "give him an opportunity to exert his own industry and his own ability and he will make his own way, for we have the best boys in the world."

WHY HE SPEAKS.

In speaking at Carthage Mr. Bryan took coginzance of the criticisms of his personal participation in the campaign saying: "I have been criticised for going before the people, as a presidential candidate, and discussing the questions before the people. According to my understanding of politics the citizen is the soverign and the office-holder is the servant of the people and the citizens have a right to know what the candidates think of public questions. They have a right to come in contact with their public officials and if a candidate loses votes because the people get acquainted with him, he ought not to complain, for it is better to find them out before the election than afterwards, if he is bad. The right to participate in the government is one of inalienable rights, a right that you Repbblicans recognized when Lincoln was your leader and a right that you never repudiated until you fell from Lincoln down to Hanna.

"If you hear that I am in favor of imperialism just because it is a good issue to get votes, I want you to remember that on the 14th of June, 1899, when your papers said everybody wanted expansion I protested against imperialism. At that time Democratic friends told me my course would be unpopular but my answer was that when the Declaration of Independence was repealed I would be out of politics and it did not make any particular difference about the time of my going out."

WHY HE DON'T RIDE FREE.

Mr. Bryan took occassion at Peoria to anawer the charge that he is being paid for his speeches. In part he said:

"I am not as rich a man as you would imagine from reading the Republican papers. I find it diffcult to reconcile their statements about my financial condition. One time they say I am so ambitious that I will not make a speech unless I am paid for it. I notice a criticism in the papers that the people of the towns through which our train passes have contributed to the expenses of the train and it was suggested that was for my benefit. I need not tell you that I receive nothing for making speeches, but, my friends, I want you to know that when men ride on trains they must either pay or else the railroad companies must furnish them with free rides. We do not want a railroad to carry our train through the State and therefore the State committee paid about a thousand dollars for the train for yesterday and today. We believe it is better for people to pay their way and to be independent than to have corporations run them after election. I would a great deal rather have Republicans criticise me because people along the road pay the expenses for the train than to receive free rides from the railroad companies and have corporations run me if elected, because they furnished the trains."

HEAD END COLLISION.

A Most Realistic and Thrilling Spectacle in Midair.

Columbia, October 13.—Special: Arrangements have been completed by the fair association for Pain's grand fireworks display during the State fair. The "Storming of the Taku Forts" and a "Head End Collission" between two aerial railroad engines on three nights, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 30th, 31st and Nov. 1st, are the attractions offered this year. They will take place at the same locality as used formerly in the rear of the fair grounds and to accommodate the crowd the hour has been set at 6:30 p. m., as the display will last about one hour and a half and the railroads can easily arrange to hold their trains until 8:30 p. m., allowing visitors to witness this grand production and return the same day.

Pain's people have a reputation on three continents to sustain and they will not accept any contract that limits their idea of the grand and the beautiful. Pain's name is a guarantee that they will be all that can be obtained out of powder and pyrotechdnics.

It has cost big money to secure this attraction and Pain says he will give the people a display to remember.

In the storming of the Taku Forts, soldiers to represent all the allied forces, will take part and the scene presented is both pleasing and exciting.

Pain will give for the first time in America a railway head end collision in fireworks. This is said to be the most realistic thing of the kind ever attempted.

It consists of two immense locomotives, built entirely of fireworks, and these engines after operating over a broad gauge track of about a mile, clashing together with terrific force and effect—an awful explosion, but at the same time a most beautiful scene.

Pain will send not less than 50 trained men to arrange the production and they are expected to arrive the latter part of this week. All will be arranged in ample time.

It is expected that quite a large number of the visiting militia will take part in the show, and if possible a sham battle by night will be added.

Arrangements have been affected to seat ten thousand spectators and ample accommodation will be given by our new street car line for quick transportation to and from the grounds.

A Serious Fight.

The second fatal clash between strikers and nonunion men occured Wednesday at Oneida colliery, Schuylkill county, Pa., when a coal and iron policeman was shot and instantly killed and another policeman and a striker were dangerously wounded. In addition about a dozen of the employes of the colliery were stoned and badly injured by the strikers. The dead man was Ralph Mills. George Kelly is in the hospital with a bullet in head. The striker wounded is Joseph Lipke. The shooting was the result of two separate riots. The trouble began at 1 o'clock and reached a climax when the marching miners, mostly Hungarians, attacked the men on the way to work in the Oneida colliery. The marchers numbered 300 men, woman and boys. Stones were thrown and the coal and iron policeman, who endeavored to protect those on the way to work, were forced to seek shelter. No shots were fired at this time and the marchers disappeared. The second clash was the result of an attempt on the part of the company to move a train of coal cars. The engine was surrounded by men and women who stoned the engineer. Superintendent Kudlick remonstrated with the crowd but to no purpose.

Persistent attemps were made to run the train and the men made a concerted rush upon the guards who are said to have run. The strikers gave chase and firing followed. It is not known from which side the first shot came.

Misinformed Drummer

A correspondent, who says he is a machine drummer, and has recently traveled through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, writes the New York Mail and Express to convey the glad tidings that the South if for McKinley. He does not express an opinion as to Virginia or South Carolina, but says: "I believe North Carolina will give McKinley a majority as every merchant, mill owner and manufacturer I have seen is quietly expecting to drop in a bollot for McKinley Scores of new mills are being built in this section, and scores more are being added to, and all of the new work is being done by Northern capital." Neither in North Carolina nor any other Southern State are 50 per cent, nor 25 per cent, of the new mills being built by Northern capital. The merchants, manufacturers, etc., who will support McKinley are subject to about the same discount. It is strikingly easy to bunco the g. o. p. organ with gold brick information.

Either Would Do.

A dispatch to the New York Journal from Rome says: The anarchist Bertilani, arrested at Milan, as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about the anarchist plots. At the anarchist meeting in Peterson, N. J., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the presidential campaign. I don't know the name of the man assigned to this duty. Anarchists have killed kings and queens Now they should kill a president of a republic to show the world that for anarchy there shall be neither monarchies nor republics.

Not Difficult to Find.

The "Christian Life," which is a religious publication at Lynchburg, announces in its editorial columns a need which there should be no trouble in filling, judging from the standpoint of secular newspaper experience. Says our esteemed contemporary: "We are very desirous of securing the services of a spirit-filled printor. If any of our readers could put us into communication with such a one we would be greatly obliged."

CREATES A SCENE.

Youtsey On Trial for Murder of Goebel.

HE BECOMES HYSTERICAL.

"Gobel Is Not Dead, All the Demons in Hell Could Not Kill Him." He Cries.

A dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., says one of the most remarkable scenes enacted in a Kentucky court occurred Wednesday in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel, the defendant himself being the chief participant. The court room was crowded at the time and the excitement was intense. D. E. Armstrong, the Louisville detective, had just told of his talks with Youtsey before and after his arrest. Then Arthur Goebel was put put on the stand and Judge Ben Williams, who for the first time appeared for the prosecution, did the questioning.

Arthur Goebel said: "I talked with Youtsey the day he was arrested late in the afternoon in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother."

Just at this point Youtsey arose behind his attorneys in a loud voice and said: "It is untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life nor he to me."

Colonel Crawford told him to be quiet and sit down and others took hold of him.

"I will not sit down. I never said a word to that man—it is untrue." He was shouting by this time and every one was becoming excited. Youtsey's wife sprang to his side and while endeavoring to make him sit down could be heard saying: "Now you have killed my husband I suppose you are satisfied."

Then Youtsey histerically shouted again:

"I am innocent. There is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away."

Two or three deputies went over and grabbed him. He struggled wildly and said: "Let me alone—I will not sit down." Arthur Goebel meanwhile sat sphinx-like in the witness chair and never turned his head. Finally after Youtsey was forced into a seat he shouted again:

"Goebel is not dead—all the demons in hell could not kill him."

"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not behave himself put handcuffs on him," said Judge Cantrill.

Meanwhile the audience could not be forced to keep their seats until the judge threatened to fine those who stood up. Youtsey settled back in his chair, closed his eyes and seemed in a state of collapse. He waved his hand. kerchief above his head in an aimless sort of way and groaned and cried hysterically. Finally quiet was restored and Judge Williams asked Arthur Goebel another question when Colonel Crawford asked a postponement of the trial until tomorrow on account of the defendant's condition. Judge Cantrill said he could see no cause or reason for the defendant's outbreak, but in justice to his attorneys he would postpond the case. Mr. Franklin said the commonwealth had not the slightest objection to adjourning and court adjourned.

Youtsey still occupied his chair with his eyes closed, apparently in a half fainting condition. After the crowd passed out Jailer Reed and deputies carried Youtsey to the jail as he was unable to walk. Various reasons are assigned for his outbreak, the first being that his long confinement and strain of the trial caused him to become hysterical and lose control of himself. Another is that he really demented as shown by his remark that Goebel was not dead. He is being attended by physicians and relatives at the jail and his condition is deemed critical.

The Fertilizer Tax.

The State says Clemson college's revenue from the inspection tax on fertilizer will this year be more than usual. Year before last it was $59,000. In 1899, $63,000; and up to Oct. 1st of this year the receipts since Jan. 1st had been $65,723 40. This revenue is derived from a tax of 25 cents per ton on all fertilizers. As there will be some fertilizer sold before the close of the year for the truck farms and small grain crops, the receipts will run the total still higher. In the spring cotton speculators base their estimates of long and short cotton crops upon the amount of fertilizer tax. This year they would have made a bad guess. The sales of fertilizer indicated increased cotton acreage and a big crop. But the crop was blighted by the drouth, bad 'cess to it.

Can't Understand.

Mark Twain's inability to understand why we are killing the Filipinos affords the imperialist newspapers an opportunity to explain things to him when he gets there, the latter part of the week. He says he thought our mission was to defend them, but not to kill them, We never knew Mark to be so slow to take a joke. Rosevelt will be calling him a savage, too, if he doesn't show more appreciation of the newest development of American humor.—Hartford Times.

Many Lives Lost.

According to reports from St. Pierre, 17 fishing vessels that were operating on the Grand Banks during the gale of September 12 are still missing, with crews aggregating over 200 men. A number of other vessels that have arrived here within the last few days have reported the loss of one to seven men each. The fatality list will probably exceed 300. Serious disaster has visited a number of New Foundland fishing harbors, Buron, on the west side of Placentia bay, alone, losing 35 men.

A Corpse Trust.

Three men are in jail at Chicogo in default of $15,000 bail each on the charge of causing the death of a young woman to secure $12,000 life insurance

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Fog Lifted in Time to Prevent an Awful Tragedy.

A special dispatch from Queenstown to the New York Evening World says: "The giant White Star Liner Oceanic which arrived here today had a narrow escape from shipwreck off the coast of Ireland. While approaching the coast and trying to pick up the Fastnet light what appeared to be a fog bank suddenly lifted up and showed land dead ahead. The breakers could be plainly seen crashing on the rocks, and the vessel touched bottom, but Capt. Cameron immediately stopped his engines, reversed them and backed into deep water without the ship being injured.

It was only owing to the care of the captain that a terrible disaster was averted. The Oceanic was going slowly on account of the fog and trying to pick up the land. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when the fog lifted and showed the land right ahead, the position being then between the rocks known as the Bull, Cow and Calf and Crowhead. The land was so close that on each bow could be seen a regular cave. The stopping of the engines shook up and awoke everybody.

Half a minute later the engines were reversed, but before the Oceanic was stopped she struck with a grinding grating noise. She then quickly swung clear. Tranquil and confident in the skill of the captain the women passengers in the saloon behaved admirably, showing the greatest coolness in the presence of danger. The water tight compartments closed within two minutes, on Capt. Cameron's orders as soon as the danger was perceived. The lifeboats were cleared away ready for lowering with the precision of clock work and the crew were at quarters at once.

WANTED EARS OF SOLDIERS.

Wealthy Filipino's Method of Avenging His Son's Death.

Sergeants Ross I. Barton and Zimmerman, of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, who have recently returned from the Philippines to their homes in Whitestone, L. I., report that while in an engagement with the Filipinos at Albay, Sergeant Fowler, also of Whitestone, shot and killed a young Filipino lieutenant named Marcus and captured his sword. Lieutenant Marcus was a son of Marcellus Marcus, a wealthy Filipino, who is known all over the island, and who hitherto had been friendly to the Americans, though his son was not.

The death of the son aroused the old man to a pitch of the gratest fury, and he swore he would spend every dollar he owned to avenge his death, despite the fact that young Marcus was killed in a fair fight. Barton and Zimmerman say that since then Marcus has raised a troop of 3,000 and offered a reward of $100 for every left ear of every member of the Forty-seventh regiment.

This offer is said to have brought fruit, for every American killed was found to have his left ear missing, and many Chinese and light-colored Filipinos were found to have theirs missing also, which shows that the Filipinos are not above making money out of the old man's thirst for revenge. It is stated that Marcus is treasuring a string of more than one hundred ears, not more than five of which could have been cut from members of the Forty-seventh regiment.

Sergeant Fowler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Fowler, of Seventeenth street. He served during the Spanish-American war in Porto Rico, and on September 15th 1899, enlisted in the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and was assigned to Company G. Because of his superior marksmanship and experience in the West Indies he was appointed a sergeant of the company. His fellow sergents say he will shortly be promoted to a lieutenantcy.

Turns From McKinley.

A large audience attended a meeting Friday night at Columbus, Ohio, addressed by Hon. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio. Mr. Monnett's speech was devoted wholly to support Mr Bryan. Mr Monnett revied the prosecution against various trusts, combinations and monopolies which he had undertaken while attorney general of the State, and then said:

"We nominated a president from Ohio who promised the people in fair phrases that he would enforce the anti-trust laws of the United States, including the Sherman anti-trust act. How has he enforced it? Attorney General John W. Griggs has under him 76 district attorneys scattered throughout the various States of the union, the duty of each and every one of which is to enforce this anti-trust act, and according to his official report, May 29, 1900, to congress, out of 13 suits instituted under this law, 3 have been begun under his administration.

"This is the magnificent report of the present national administration.

"The trusts utterly failed in defeating the Sherman anti-trusts act; they are completely routed by the judiciary in the final test in the supreme court and they have now begun the dangerous policy of paralizing the executive arm by means that are so palpable that he who runs may read and none but the most skeptical can fail to be convinced."

In conclusion Mr. Monnett said:

"I believe that Mr. Wm. McKinley and John Griggs, his attorney gneral and his executive officers, have wilfully and purposely and knowingly paralized the executive arm of this government for the last four years and prevented the enforcement of the common law and the statue law, both criminally and civilly, against these law violators. And the hour has now come, the only time we will have for the next four years as voters to legally and constitutionally smite them for their hypocrisy and to resent this violation of official duty.

"Wm. J. Bryan may not accomplish all that we expect or all that we hope for in this behalf but I believe him to be thoroughly honest, sincere and a determined man and while I do not agree with him in all he advocates, yet I am forced to take one side or the other on this great question which for the masses is the paramount issue and in the name of patriotism, for the sake of our republic, propose to cast my vote for that fearless, upright champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan."

SERIOUS CHARGES

Made by Senator Tillman Against McKinley and Hanna.

SAYS THEY ARE CORRUPT.

How the Republican Party Raises Its Immense Campaign Fund to Corrupt the Voters.

Senator Tillman has been speaking in Illinois for the Democratic ticket. One of the statements with which the Senator opened wide the eyes of the Democratic farmers of Illinois was his assertion that Mark Hanna had raised $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 from the armor plate makers and was using it in the campaign. "I was on the naval committee with William E. Chandler," the Senator said, "and I know something of the armor plate business. There are two concerns in the country which make this armor plate—Carnegie and the Bethlehem. We had a contract on which we had been holding them five years. We had been keeping them down to $300 a ton. This year, on the last day of the session of Congress, Mark Hanna took charge of it. He went in and ordered his henchmen to give authority to the Secretary of the Navy to make a contract for armor plate at what he saw fit. Twelve Republican Senators who had stood with us before fell down and voted to give Carnegie and Bethlehem this contract for $17,000,000. I'll swear that Mark Hanna, to the best of my belief and knowledge, had an agreement with those two firms to give him $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for the presidential campaign. So you see you send men to Congress to vote for contracts which furnish the money to buy votes with."

Some of Senator Tillman's declarations about bribery and corruption were reckless even beyond his usual freedom of speech. "There are a great many millions of good Republicans," said Senator Tillman. "The only trouble with them is they are wrong up here." The Senator tapped his forehead. "I can say equally," he continued, "that some of our Democrats are wrong up here." The Senator tapped his dome again. The crowd laughed and waited for the application. "I wish to say of the 15,000,000 voters who will march to the polls in November 14,000,000 are so narrow and partisan they would see you in hades before they would vote for the party other than the one they belong to. They are Republicans and Democrats because they were born so. There are 7,000,000 such Republicans. There are 7,000,000 of such Democrats. Therefore, I am making my appeals to the independent voters, to those with sufficient intelligence to vote for what they believe to be the best interests of the country. I want to make an appeal to the independent voter, because his vote, even if he votes for a dollar a day, counts for just as much as the vote of John D. Rockefeller; that is if John D. Rockefeller's millions can't find some infernal scoundrels among these dollar-a-day fellows to buy.

"No stream can rise higher than its source," the Senator went on oracularly, after his astonishing left-handed lick at the dollar-a-day man, and began to talk of corruption in Congress. "I wish you could see those fellows who sell themselves in Congress as I have seen them. I have not seen the money actually passed, but if I had been on a jury and had had the evidence before me as I saw it I would have found them guilty."

Senator Tillman quoted from President McKinley's letter of acceptance the passage declaring the duty imposed by honor toward the Philippines. "That means," said the Senator, "that President will rely upon Mark Hanna's money to buy enough votes to enslave you and your children forever." This was the Senator's starter on the subject of imperialism. He proceeded:

"Douglas and Lincoln went up and down this State. Douglas contended that when we said government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed it was intended to leave out the niggers. Lincoln said it was the other way. The North arose en masse in 1860 and sided with Lincoln's views. And now you's got 10,000,000 niggers down South to projick on, to exercise your ingenuity on. But you are turning them over to us to shoot and kill. How will you old soldiers, who marched through South Carolina, and didn't leave anything but the chimneys standing, answer the Confederates you killed when you meet them up yonder, and they ask you, Well, Johnny, how are things? You'll have to say the Republican party now says Douglas was right and Lincoln was wrong. Your's got to go to God pretty soon and answer for your votes.

His Dignity Hurt.

The Washigton papers say that "W. E. Willis, a constituent of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina" complains to the state department that he was subjected to the indignity of being searched by a Turkish officer at Constantinople, and he wants satisfaction to his wonded American dignity. The department thinks Mr. Willis has no good ground of complaint as the Turkish government was only exercising a right.

To Capture New York.

Over 700 meetings, with double that number of speeches, have been arranged by the Republican State committee for the last four weeks of the campaign in New York, in addition to the two flying trips through the State by Gov. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew, during which speeches will be made at over 150 places.

Figures It Out.

If the total revenue from the Philippines are $8,000,000 a year, and the expenses of keeping a few miles around Manila in subjection are $100,000,000 a year, what will the profits be when the whole island is subdued and a standing army of 100,000 will be a permanent necessity.

A HANDSOME INCREASE

In the Taxable Property in this State in the Last Year

The State of South Carolina is going to shew up handsomely this year in the matter of its taxable property. The increase over last year is to be noteworthy. Thus far it has been impossible to get at the figures for the personal property of the State, but those for the real estate and the railroad property have been obtained. These figures show a most marked increase for this year as compared to last year. In railroad property alone there has been an increase of nearly three million dollars—$2,891,595, and Darlington has more of it than any other single county. Orangebury and Richland come next. So far as real estate is concerned there has been an increase of $1,067,636. The total increase in these two classes of property amounts to the handsome figure of $3,959,231.

The following is the statement of the valuation of railroad property by counties for this year. last year's valuation being $24,880,378:

Abbeville	$ 732 213
Aiken	1,038,930
Anderson	549,950
Bamberg	589,445
Barnwell	1,139 235
Beaufort	450,950
Berkeley	944,060
Charleston	710,685
Cherokee	512,320
Chester	657,018
Chesterfield	977,040
Clarendon	356,410
Colleton	710,060
Darlington	1,754,860
Dorchester	557,005
Edgefield	414 550
Fairfield	744,605
Florence	976,850
Georgetown	47,450
Greenville	572,145
Greenwood	720,050
Hampton	725,650
Horry	181,430
Kershaw	338,920
Lancaster	238 850
Laurens	769,925
Lexington	955,975
Marion	668,800
Marlboro	277,825
Newberry	600,600
Oconee	485,755
Orangeburg	1,489,415
Pickens	444,190
Richland	1,265,935
Saluda	191,480
Spartanburg	976,515
Sumter	1,134,475
Union	463,905
Williamsburg	734,885
York	671,612
Total	$27,771,973

The statement by counties of the real estate is, as given again for last year:

Abbeville	$ 2,695,585
Aiken	4,062 500
Anderson	4,168,731
Bamberg	1,132,632
Barnwell	2,576 375
Beaufort	1,934 415
Berkeley	1,148,375
Charleston	14,057,145
Cherokee	1,705,964
Chester	2,208 025
Chesterfield	852,100
Clarendon	1,442,835
Colleton	1,471,145
Darlington	2,271,525
Dorchester	1,151,566
Edgefield	2,290,140
Fairfield	1,984,081
Florence	2,244,830
Georgetown	1,402,865
Greenville	4,245,615
Greenwood	2,412,150
Hampton	1,080,290
Horry	793,006
Kershaw	1 871,205
Lancaster	1,200,053
Laurens	2,917,755
Lexington	1,793,595
Marion	2,471,083
Marlboro	1,795,125
Newberry	2,880,930
Oconee	1,550,430
Orangeburg	3,612,260
Pickens	1,137,358
Richland	4,982,020
Saluda	1,434,620
Spartanburg	5,267,705
Sumter	3,526,600
Union	1,786,100
Williamsburg	1,282,748
York	3,296,285
Total	$102,137,777

He Did Not Die.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C. says that the noted murderer, who was twice hanged ten days ago at Clinton, N. C., without breaking his neck and who was pronounced dead from strangulation, was resuscitated by his relatives, and is now in a Virginia hospital, where it is hoped to bring about his recovery. A lawyer of Clinton is quoted as saying that after Kinsaul's body was turned over to his relatives ank taken some miles into the country for interment signs of life were noticed and after wrapping the body in wet blankets and applying restoratives, the murderer regained consciousness and was laser taken to the hospital.

Wants Proof.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the National Democratic committee, said Wednesay: "I intend to address a letter to the Democratic clubs all over the country requesting them to give me the proof in all instances that come within their knowledge of employers undertaking to coerce or intimidate employes. I have now some men in Ohio for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions there and I have instructed them to report carefully what facts they have discovered. Our people are thoroughly aroused to the danger in this direction and are determined to have an honest election."

Says He Will Suicide.

The Columbia Record says the police took charge of an old white man Wednesday who seemed to be very much troubled. The man was intoxicated, and he told an officer that he would commit suicide. He said he had nothing to live for, and he begged for a pistol that he might take his life. Later, when the man became sober he repeated the statement that he would take his life, adding that he would be dead within one week's time. The old gentleman is over sixty years of age, and he has lived a quiet life up to this time.

A STRANGE CASE.

Husband Kills Wife and Sues for Life Insurance.

A suit to recover insurance on the life of his wife, whom he killed on December 31, 1893, has been commenced in Philadelphia by Professor Swithin C. Shortledge, who is now residing at Kennett Square in Chester county. The suit, which is to recover the sum of $7 022 from the Providence Life and and trust company, is one of the most remarkable in the history of life insurance.

The tragedy which ended the life of Mrs. Shortledge was enacted in Media on a New Year's eve and caused a great sensation. Several years before that date Professor Shortledge had come to Media with his wife and family and established what was known as the Media academy for young men. For several years the venture was successful, the school having a high class patronage. Then Mrs. Shortledge died.

In November, 1896, Professor Shortledge married Miss Marie Dixon Jones. Shortly after his second marriage the professor began to act strangels. On the night of the killing, six weeks after the marriage, Professor Shortledge invited his wife to go out with him for a walk. A short distance from the house he shot her through the heart and then attempted suicide, but was disarmed by a neighbor.

In the trial which followed the professor was acquitted on the ground of insanity and was confined in an asylum until a year ago. There is no case of a parrellel nature in the insurance annals of this state.

Tragedy at Wilson.

The news of a shocking tragedy that occured at Wilson, N. C. yesterday afternoon was brought to Florence last night by passengers on train 23. As this train was leaving Wilson it surprised a team on the track, in a deep cut at a crossing, hurling the horse and buggy into the air and killing the driver instantly. The horse died a few minutes after the accident. The driver was Mr. W. B. Edwards, a farmer said to be over seventy years old. It is thought that he did not hear the crushing of the train until too late to draw his horse back and save himself. He had driven down into the cut and his team was on the track. The large engine pulling the passenger caught the team squarely. The train was going at full speed and man and horse were hurled some thirty feet into the air. The buggy was broken into atoms, part of it adhering to the engine. There were many bruises on Mr. Edward's body, but his death resulted from fracture of the skull. Engineer John M. Donlan, Capt. G. W. Gruber and fireman Davis constituting the train crew brought the train on to Florence. They were ordered to return immediately to Wilson for the inquest and left last night on train 32.—Florence Times.

Hanna's Way.

Governor Altgeld, after a six weeks stumping tour of the middle west' said in New York: "We have discovered, a plot engineered by Mark Hanna and other Republican campaign managers to buy up the election officers in the doubtful states—particularly in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Despite this conspiracy and despite the raising of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to carry it into effect, I sincerely believe that Bryan and Stevenson will sweep the country, and that McKinley will lose his own states of Ohio, by at least 50,000 plurality. In the west the McKinley-Hanna managers are seeking to bribe election officers to falsify the returns. You will recall that in 1896 there were returned from the state of Ohio over 74,000 more votes than there were males of twenty-one years of age and over. That's how Bryan was robbed of Ohio four years ago. But he will not be robbed this year. The Democratic national and state committees are on watch, and they will see to it that there is an honest ballot and a fair count there and elsewhere, regardless of the huge corruption fund collected by Mark Hanna and his agents."

Found a Pot of Gold.

The Yorkville correspondent of The State says: A negro man was in town yesterday showing some old English gold coins that he had found on the premises of Mr. R. L. Wallace in the King's creek section, nine miles west of this place. The negro had built a hog pen on his lot, and the hog in "rooting aronnd" unearthed an old iron pot, and under it was a lot of gold coins which had been buried there. It was not known how much the man got, but it is supposed he made a pretty good find. Mr. Wallace was here with him, but had the man "coached" in regard to keeping his mouth shut. The coins were all gold and of English make. They ranged in size from a five-dollar piece to a $20. Undoubtedly this money was buried during the Revolutionary war, as the dates on them were of a number of years previous to that war. It is thought that perhaps Maj Ferguson buried them on the way to King's mountain, as this point is about on a line with his route to that battle ground.

It Looks That Way.

The Philadelphia Times, which was opposed to Bryan in 1896, but which is now doing great work for the Democratic ticket, declares there is going to be a landslide to Bryan, and predicts his election by 307 electoral votes. New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, California, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, are all given to Baryan by the Times, and McKinley is allowed only eighty-odd sure votes. This looks overenthusiastic to many people, but it is more apt to happen, in our opinion, than Bryan's election by a few votes. We have never thought that it would be a close election, but have believed there would be a slump in one direction or the other, nearly all the doubtful states going to one candidate. It looks now like the tide is setting toward Bryan.

A Gentle Hint.

"You will find religion everywhere in nature," said the Rev. Dr. Speakmore. "There are even sermons in stones." "Yes, and have you noticed," replied the long-suffering member of the congregation, "that the most precious stones are small, and that they have to be cut before they bacome interesting?"

A TIDAL WAVE

Will Sweep Bryan Into the White House.

FEW STATES FOR McKINLEY.

This is the Claim Made by the National Democratic Executive Committee.

For the first time in this campaign, says a dispatch to the Philadelphia Times from Chicago, dated Wednesday, the Democrats have broken the rule they had established and have given out an estimate upon the election by States. Vice Chairman J. G. Johnson of the Democratic national executive committe reached Chicago this morning and gave out the following table, giving Bryan 326 electoral votes, McKinley only 88 and doubtful 33.

The table, as prepared by Vice Chairman Johnson, is as follows:

States.	Bryan,	McKinley,	Doubtful,
Alabama	11	—	—
Arkansas	8	—	—
California	9	—	—
Colorado	4	—	—
Connecticut	6	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	13	—	—
Idaho	3	—	—
Illinoise	24	—	—
Indiana	15	—	—
Iowa	—	13	—
Kansas	10	—	—
Kentucky	13	—	—
Louisiana	8	—	—
Maine	—	6	—
Maryland	8	—	—
Massachusetts	—	15	—
Michigan	—	—	14
Minnesota	—	—	9
Mississippi	9	—	—
Missouri	15	—	—
Montana	3	—	—
New Hampshire	—	4	—
New Jersey	—	—	10
New York	36	—	—
Nevada	3	—	—
Nebraska	8	—	—
North Carolina	11	—	—
North Dakota	3	—	—
Ohio	23	—	—
Oregon	4	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	32	—
Rhode Island	—	4	—
South Carolina	9	—	—
South Dakota	4	—	—
Tennessee	12	—	—
Texas	15	—	—
Utah	3	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—
Virginia	12	—	—
Washington	4	—	—
West Virginia	6	—	—
Wisconsin	12	—	—
Wyoming	3	—	—
Total	326	88	33

"The figures which I gave out," exclaimed Vice Chairman Johnson, "are based not only upon the most reliable information which our committee has from every State in the Union, but also upon this further remarkable fact:

"Everybody knows that it was the gold Democretic vote of this country which elected McKinley four years ago. It is equally well known now that at least 90 per cent of that vote will go for Bryan this fall. The Germnn vote was almost unanimously against Bryan in 1896, while this year we have trustworthy information that leads us to believe that fully 80 per cent of the German vote in the pivotal States will be cast for Bryan. This statement is true not alone of the Germans but of other distinctively foreign classes of voters. The great body of the organized labor vote which was induced to support McKinley four years ago will be nearly solid for the Democratic ticket next month."

Cases Dismissed.

The cases of the United States against the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were dismissed Wednesday by the United States Supreme Court in accordance with the decision of congress in these cases during the last session. They involve certain funds due the United States from the four States named. The claims were adjusted in the settlement following the State expenditures on account of the Spanish-American war, and the action of the court today was merely formal in clearing the cases from the record.

Ohio Doubtiul.

That usually level-headed and conservative paper, the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, in an editorial articles on the presidential outlook from the Republican ppint of view says: "Special attention should be given to Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware as among the contested or doubtful States which may turn the scale one way or the other." Indiana has been claimed by both parties for sme time, but is Ohio doubtful?

Republican Threats.

The great corporations and trusts are threatening the working men that "there will be no work" if Bryan is elected—which means, if it means anything, that these concerns own a big portion of the world and the government as well. Four more years of McKinleyism will about complete their title and possession; and then they can say to the working man: Get off the earth, you miserable trespasser. —Greenville News.

In a Bad Fix.

Galveston is confronted by a serious problem. The city is virtually bankrupt. There is no money on hand to maintain the municipal government, and something must be done if the city is to be saved, and done quickly. The calling of a special session of the legislature to appropriate $100,000 to carry on the city government is advocated.

Made a Slip.

Teddy Roosevelt slipped his trolley the other day when he attributed to Daniel Webster a remark that was made by John C. Calhoun. And there was only one man in his audience to catch the error.