The Pickens Sentinel.

VOL. XXI — PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1892. — NO. 15.

THE PASSING OF A CLOUD.

The Senate Saves Charleston From the Black District.

COLUMBIA, December 17.—In the upper house of the General Assembly today the Senate bill to redistrict the State and place Charleston in the Black Congressional district was killed by a vote of 18 to 13. The John Gary Evans county government bill was, after a great deal of hostile discussion, postponed until to-morrow with the probability that it will then either be defeated or continued until the next session.

A lively wrangle occurred over another Dennis iniquity bill to exempt certain portions of Charleston and Berkeley counties from the operation of the stock law. Mr. Smythe's knowledge of parliamentary requirements checkmated the snap action of the promoters of the scheme and secured its rejection. The judiciary committee have under consideration the House prohibition bill and will probably report it unfavorably to-morrow night. The Evans bill to regulate the sale of liquor is likely to be called up on Saturday morning, with a good prospect of its passage.

The first matter of importance taken up in the Senate this morning was Mr. John Gary Evans's county government bill, the discussion of which conclusively indicates that it will not become a law at this session.

Mr. Finley made a motion to continue the bill until the next session, but the request was forestalled by a motion to lay the motion for a time.

Mr. Finley commented upon the serious nature of the legislation proposed by the bill and urged that time for long and careful study be given to the subject before any decisive action should be taken. Mr. Evans had introduced a measure practically the same as that now under consideration at the last session and it had been overwhelmingly defeated. This bill is an improvement on that formulated a year ago, but the matter should in his opinion be continued until next session, and during the interval the scheme outlined could be improved and perfected.

In reply to a question Mr. Finley said he had no objection to continuing all the bills on this subject.

Mr. Jenkins, speaking to a motion to indefinitely postpone, which came over from yesterday, again attacked the bill and said that the author had not been able to answer the objections made to his measure, and had attempted to slur over them by characterizing them as frivolous. Mr. Jenkins reiterated his assertion that the bill was a road bill.

Mr. Evans: "It is a road bill."

Mr. Jenkins contended that the bill would be accepted and put into operation in only a portion of the counties, and was not suitable for the whole State.

Mr. Evans, during the argument: "You haven't read the bill, way and you read the Hillsboro gold discussion."

Mr. Jenkins: "I have read it three or four times, but I think my ignorance is excusable for not understanding it. It is not capable of being understood."

Mr. Jenkins subjected the bill to a severe and extended analysis, and declared it unfit for the purpose for which it was intended. He thought the bill should be killed instead of being continued.

Mr. J. G. Evans ardently defended his bill and argued that if the matter were continued until the next session its solution would be as remote as ever. He expressed a desire to have the discussion go over until to-morrow to allow Mr. Jenkins an opportunity to inform himself as to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Finley again argued in favor of a continuance.

Mr. Wilson thought it would be to the interest of the bill to continue it until the next session. The bill was a good one, and he would not vote to indefinitely postpone it, but it could not, if passed now, go into effect until 1894, and the delay would not be detrimental to its welfare.

Mr. Evans insisted that the bill could go over until to-morrow and, perhaps, then he would agree to a continuance.

Mr. Finley said time enough had been allowed, and called for the question.

Eighteen Senators, by standing up, signified their desire for a [illegible] before the [illegible] was announced the yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. Sloan said he thought the Senate would grant Mr. Evans's request and let the bill go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Buist seconded this view. The motion for a continuance was lost by a vote of 5 to 30, those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Abbott, Bentley, Finley, Glenn and Harrison.

Mr. Evans moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

The Chair stated that Mr. Bigham's motion to indefinitely postpone had precedence of Mr. Evans's motion. Mr. Bigham said he would withdraw his motion. Mr. Hemphill objected to its withdrawal.

Mr. Wilson suggested that a motion to adjourn the debate until to-morrow was in order. The parliamentary tangle was finally disposed of by all parties agreeing to the withdrawal of the motion to indefinitely postpone, and the bill goes over until to-morrow.

The Dennis iniquity bill to dump thirty thousand of Berkeley's negroes into the county of Charleston was received from the House, read and referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate appointed Messrs. J. G. Evans, Mayfield and Buist a committee to confer with a similar House committee as to amendments made to a bill to amend Section 1,762 of the General Statutes providing for the distribution of the free school fund among the several counties according to enrolment instead of average attendance.

Mr. Efird's bill to redistrict the State, so as to place Charleston County in the Black Congressional district, was called on second reading.

Mr. Efird moved to indefinitely postpone the unfavorable report of the committee. The impression, he said, had gone out that this was a measure gotten up by persons, not members of the Senate, for the purpose of personal revenge. This was not the case. He himself had drawn the bill in obedience to the expressed wish of a convention representing four-fifths of the Reform voters of Lexington County held October 14, 1892, demanding a better division of the Congressional districts. He denied that Lexington County sought to injure the interests of Charleston, but the people of that county wanted something too. The passage of the bill would render probable the election of seven Democratic Congressmen instead of six, for Charleston County would in his opinion see that a Democrat was elected in the proposed new district.

Mr. Hazard asked Mr. Efird what would be the population of the several districts according to the proposed division.

Mr. Efird said he had turned his figures over to the House committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hazard moved to adjourn the consideration of the bill to 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. W. D. Evans moved to continue the bill until the next session. He saw no necessity for immediate action. The bill, if passed, could not go into effect until after the next session of the General Assembly.

The bill was continued until the next session by the following vote:

Yeas—Abbott, Bentley, Bigham, Buist, W. D. Evans, Finley, Glenn, Hazard, Jenkins, Mayfield, Moore, O'Dell, Redfearn, Sloan, Smythe, Verdier, Williams, Wilson—18.

Nays—Barton, Brice, Brown, Efird, J. G. Evans, Harrison, Hemphill, Magill, McDaniel, Peake, Strait, Stribling, Timmerman—13.

Murdered for his Money.

MOBILE, Dec. 17.—A special to the Register from Greenville, says: E. J. Armstrong, tax collector of Butler county was robbed and murdered at Panther Creek this morning and the body riddled with bullets. The town is in a fever of excitement. An armed posse of thirty determined men have gone to the scene, and arrests have been placed on the trail.

Armstrong was out collecting taxes, and had between five and seven hundred dollars in his possession. He was a great favorite and held in high esteem.

The crime was committed fourteen miles west of Greenville, on a bridge across Panther Creek. Two ladies who had just passed Armstrong witnessed the tragedy. Two men, either negroes, or white men with blackened faces, did the bloody work. They first killed the horse attached to Armstrong's buggy, and then shot Armstrong in the temple and robbed him of $200, a gold watch and pistol. In their hurry they left several hundred dollars in gold and paper on the murdered man's person. Armstrong was a prominent Confederate soldier. He leaves a widow and three children.

Victims of the Gallows.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—Joseph Jenkins, colored, was hanged at Mt. Pleasant, Berkeley County, to-day in the presence of 100 spectators. His neck was broken and he died in five minutes. The crime for which he suffered was the murder of John Morgan, a John's Island storekeeper, killing him with an axe and then robbing him.

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 16.—John Burns, the murderer of Maurice Higgins, paid the penalty of his crime this morning. He had nothing to say except to ejaculate, "Let 'er go," as he smiled at the crowd. The entire proceedings occupied about five minutes. Burns was assisted slightly up to the scaffold. Otherwise he displayed unusual stoicism.

CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 16.—James Slavin, alias McMahon, was executed here this morning at 8:15 for the murder of Capt. J. R. Davey. Slavin maintained his wonderful nerve to the last and refused to see any spiritual advisers.

She Swallowed A Razor.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Jane Savage, a working woman in Lincoln, while cleaning house placed her brother's small razor between her teeth, that she might save both hands free to take down a shelf. As she reached for the shelf the razor slipped half way down her throat. She tried to catch her breath, and thus drew the razor so far down that when a surgeon was called he was unable to relieve her.

She was taken to the Lincoln hospital and examined. Her throat was badly swollen, but the razor was gone. Yesterday she complained of severe pains in her stomach, therefore her stomach was operated on. The razor was found tightly closed as when she swallowed it. The removal of the razor was followed this evening by the relief of all pain. The woman is doing well and will recover.

An Explosion.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—There was a terrific explosion this afternoon in the elevator shaft of the Fort Orange milling company's building. Before Charles B. Woolverton, a member of the firm, could get out he was burned in a most horrible manner. The falling timbers set fire to several steamships and canal boats and they were burned. One of stockholders of the milling company estimates the loss at $70,000; insurance $46,000. Seven men, six of them firemen, were buried under a falling wall while fighting the fire. Three are dead one is likely to die, one may recover, and the other two escape with slight injuries.

The Herald's Joke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Herald this morning says, editorially: "We are reliably informed that Mr. Dana, now in Naples, has told one of his friends that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for Senator. We regret this exceedingly. It shows the power of the machine when it can so influence one of the oldest and brightest journalist in America, the editor of one of the foremost journals, not to allow his name to be used for the benefit of the people. This, however, will not prevent the Herald from expressing its emphatic disapproval."

The Vote for President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Evening Post prints today a table of the total vote this year for President, having secured the figures this morning from all the States. The result is as follows: Cleveland 5,567,990, Harrison 5,176,611, Weaver 1,025,060, and Bidwell 258,317; Cleveland's plurality 391,379.

In Louisiana the Republicans and People's party having nominated a fusion ticket, on which there were five Harrison and three Weaver electors, the vote for plurality purposes is credited to Harrison.

ONE OF the features of the Missouri exhibit at the World's Fair will be a reproduction of the Eads bridge, on a large scale, composed entirely of grains and grasses.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING.

In Gifts to Those Lacking Worldly Goods Don't Make Useful Presents.

The New York Sun says: Don't be too particular about giving useful Christmas presents, notwithstanding that hosts of practical individuals, especially those of a philanthropic turn of mind, are forever advising just to the contrary. Of course, where extreme poverty is in question, when the very necessities of life are lacking, a ton of coal or a basket of provisions is doubtless a more suitable gift than would be a silken table cover or an embroidered scarf; but barring such extreme cases, the greatest degree of benefit and happiness experienced by the exchange of gifts at the season of "good will to men" does not, as a rule, result from those of a strictly useful nature. After all, men and women are only boys and girls grown tall; and, pray, what healthy boy or girl would prefer a pair of boots to a toy pistol or a pair of skates, a doll or a box of candy, as his or her annual contribution from Santa Claus?

Perhaps one of the angriest women in this town last Christmas was a young woman who "puts up" in a two-dollar-a-week-hallroom and boards herself part of the time, in order that she may pursue her studies in music. Now, this girl, who is well connected and very attractive, is terribly handicapped in her efforts to respond to invitations of a social nature by reason of a dearth of the little ornamental accessories well nigh indispensible in a going-out-to-dine or a spend-the-evening toilet. Silken sashes, ribbons and laces, and the most ordinary bits of jewelry all cost money, and money is the one commodity of all others she lacks. When, therefore, on Christmas eve a small package arrived directed to her in the handwriting of a rich friend, who knows all about these difficulties, her heart beat high with anticipation, her fingers trembled as she snaped the twine, tore open the wrapping paper, lifted the box cover and drew out a half dozen pairs of stockings.

In a poem are these lines:

And I am tired—so tired of rigid duty,
So tired of all my tired hands find to do;
I yearn, I faint for some of life's free beauty,
Its loose beads with no straight string running through.
Aye laugh if you will at my crude speech,
But women sometimes die of such a greed
Die for the small joys held beyond their reach,
And the assurance they have all they need.

Women oftentimes want a great many things they don't actually need—things, however, which cannot be classed among the extravagances; and without question one may be just as true a philanthropist by catering occasionally to those as by ministering to the more prosaic needs of humanity. A nice ticket would give to many an overworked mother much more happiness and do her more good in the long run than would the present of a pair of gloves, and a pleasant little letter or a stay-cursion planned for the perfect lasting at-homes often confers a more substantial benefit than would the presentation of its equivalent in money.

A box of very handsome, fashionable note paper, given to one who must contect herself the year round with a cheap quality, is known to have given an amount of happiness entirely disproportionate to the amount expended, and the sweet little mother of a large family, for which to provide the father has all he can do, had raiment, went very plainest food and necessities not long into almost childish ecstacies not long ago on the receipt of a Christmas present of a set of table candelabra, topped with dainty satin shades! A barrel of flour or bibs for the children were more needed, perhaps, but the little woman longed—oh, so much—for just such a beautiful suggestion of comfort and prosperity. "You have no idea," said she, "the pleasure it gives me occasionally to light up my candles at supper time." I can almost persuade myself I am giving a fashionable tea, and after the manner of Dickens's jail-bird, who cut up his allowance of prison bread into omelets, salads, beefsteaks, &c., as his fancy dictated, I try to make my bread and butter and apple sauce represent a menu suitable for the occasion."

Of course there are exceptions to all rules, but take it all in all it is the lack of the ornamental in their homes and wardrobes and of pleasant diversion in their lives, which, quite as often as the lack of the strictly needful, prematurely ages and drives to despondency so many women.

The Christmas tide affords to every one with a surplus of money and the disposition to spend it an unequalled opportunity to become a veritable angel of light to some one. The pity of it is that for lack of earnest, intelligent thought, such piles of money should be spent each year so indiscriminately and with so little care as to results.

Father and Son Shot.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18.—Yesterday afternoon O. R. Jones was shot and instantly killed and his son Jesse perhaps fatally shot at their home at Leicester, near Ashville. It is not definitely known who did the shooting. Jesse Jones had been summoned to work upon the public roads of the county. He refused, under the advice of his father, who told him that he would see that he was not arrested. O. R. Jones sent James Stevens, the constable, word that he must not come on his premises to arrest his son. Expecting trouble, Constable Stevens summoned a posse to go with him to arrest Jones. When they neared the house O. R. Jones ordered them not to cross a branch, and when the party had crossed it Jones fired on the crowd with a musket, wounding Dr. J. M. Stevens in the hand. Constable Stevens and posse returned the fire, killing O. R. Jones, the ball penetrating the heart. Jesse Jones was shot in the groin. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired altogether. No arrests have been made, as it is generally conceded that the killing was justifiable.

THE New York Herald opposes the election of Murphy as the successor to Hiscock in the United States Senate. The Herald takes the ground that the new President should be given a friend and not a foe as the representative of the great State of New York in the United States Senate.

A Wave of Crime.

Our telegraphic columns give an account of another tragedy this morning, and of the death of Mayor Chafee of Aiken, who was shot by Tom Lamar. This time Waynesboro is the scene of the shooting, and again three men are shot, one not seriously, but the other two are supposed to have received mortal wounds. In as many days three fatal shooting affrays have taken place, and half a score of men are wounded and three already dead. This is a dreadful record, and it seems that a wave of crime is sweeping over this section.

It seems that the practice of carrying concealed weapons will never be broken up in some localities, and just as long as it lasts and men have passions, there will be manslaughter and murder. It behooves the grand juries and the court officers in every county to inaugurate a war against the pocket pistol. It is the most fruitful source of crime, next to whiskey drinking, and unfortunately the two seem to go hand in hand. It seems to be the case that whenever a man gets drunk enough to raise a row, he always has a pistol, and when a drunken man and a pistol are combined trouble nearly always results.

This wretched practice ought to be, and must be, broken up, if our section would prosper. It is due to the law abiding people in a community that the carrying of concealed weapons should be blotted out. The penalty should be both severe and certain. Any man, high or low, rich or poor, convicted of carrying concealed weapons should be given the full punishment, and it should be recognized as absolutely certain that punishment will follow conviction. There is absolutely no excuse for such a practice. Men are seldom shot who are unarmed, and there are a dozen cases in which a man congratulates himself that he did not have a pistol, to one in which he ever has cause to wish that he did.

It is a lawless and cowardly habit and it should be made odious the side arraying of public opinion against the punishment of every guilty man will reduce the action of this practice, prevent, and bring homicides almost to a [illegible] about a new era in life.

Gen. Hampton.

A letter from Gen. Wade Hampton, Confederate soldier and statesman, to his brother General Frank Hampton, consider his resolution refusing to again allow himself to be voted for for Governor of South Carolina politics. He has believed the General plans by which he hoped to overcome his enemies. To his astonishment Mr. Tanner has received the following letter in reply:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1892.

"Dear Tanner: I am obliged to you for your kind letter, which reached me four days ago. Under no possible circumstances, or persuasion, would I accept any place offered me by South Carolina. I was urged to become a candidate for Governor at the last election, but I refused, nor would I accept the position if every man in the State desired me to do so. I have settled my accounts between the State and myself and I am perfectly satisfied with the result.

"I am rejoiced only to know that the affection of my old soldiers for me remains unshaken in storm as in calm.

"Thanking you for you kind interest.

Yours truly, "WADE HAMPTON."

Crushed and Scalded.

ALEXANDRIA, MINN., Dec. 18.—A freight train accident occurred on the Great Northern railroad this morning near here, in which eight men were killed and five seriously injured. There had been a collision on Friday morning, and a number of cars were wrecked. They were still. The wreck train had been there two days cleaning up the wreck. The wreck train caboose was left standing on the main track with a number of cars. An east bound freight, running at full speed, struck the wreck train, threw the caboose on top of the next car, setting both on fire. There were thirteen men in the caboose. One jumped off, five were burned, three were burned beyond recognition and four were killed. One was totally cremated without a sign of life remains being found. The men killed were wreck train hands, and were asleep in the caboose when it was struck.

THE Associated Press report now going the rounds, in which it is stated that Northwestern New Mexico has been without rain for two years, that nearly one hundred thousand cattle have perished and that the water courses are dried up, is all a mistake. As a matter of fact, the northwestern portion of New Mexico is one of the very best watered sections of the whole Rocky Mountain region. It is traversed by several rivers, and is essentially a farming and fruit-growing country. San Juan County last year produced 500,000 pounds of peaches, 250,000 pounds of apples and at least 100,000 pounds of other fruits. This is a good record when it is considered that the orchards are yet young. There are single farms there which produced 500 tons of alfalfa hay. It has not infrequently happened that so great has been the rainfall that the roads between Junction City and Aztec have been impassable.

THE NEW YORK World has polled the Senate on the question of repealing the Sherman silver purchase bill. Senator Sherman, the author of the bill, favors the repeal of the purchasing clause. The majority of the Senators want to wait for the results of the Brussels Conference before they commit themselves, though they do not hesitate to say that they consider that Conference a failure. Five Senators favor the immediate repeal of the bill, thirteen favor the repeal if the free coinage of silver can be substituted for it and nine are absolutely opposed to the repeal of the present law. The Senators from the silver States want the law to stand, the Southern Senators want free silver and the Northern Senators want the bill repealed. Senator Butler is quoted as saying: "I favor the repeal of the Sherman Act only in the sense that it be coupled with a bill which will make silver coinage as free as that of gold."

THE supreme court of Indiana has decided that the apportionment law is constitutional and reverses the decision of the lower court, which held the law unconstitutional.

BALTIMORE capitalists have formed an insurance company to insure loss from theft by burglars or safe crackers. It is hardly to be supposed that the company will seek risks in Chicago

War on the Border.

GUERRERO, MEXICO, Dec. 15.—The Government telegraph line, which passes through this place, has been repaired, and for the first time a complete official report of the bloody battle near San Ygnaco was sent to the military headquarters yesterday. The invasion of the revolutionists has produced intense excitement throughout the Rio Grande border country, both on the United States and the Mexican side of the river. The battle took place only about fifteen miles from this place, and an order for reinforcements was brought in by couriers while the fight was still in progress.

Major Julian E. Squeled, commander of the garrison, left immediately with 150 soldiers, but when they reached the place found that the revolutionists had crossed the river into the United States, taking with them about twenty prisoners, forty horses and a large amount of ammunition and arms.

The Mexican soldiers fought nobly. They were only forty-five in number, but they held their ground and continued the fight as long as there was any possible chance of defeating the invaders. Capt. Segura, who was in command, after the Government troops, led their forces, charge against the opposing hordes, but which numbered fifty twenty killed by sixty unarmed and one of the revolutionists shot from the light of the Prudencio Gonzales, formerly Conway, Texas. Gen. Garcia, commander of this military zone, headquarters at Wier, has issued with headquarters posted along the orders to be on the lookout for bands of revolutionists and to show them no mercy. All the revolutionists captured on this side of the border will be dealt with.

The Edisto Rifles on Guard.

There was considerable excitement here on last Saturday night by the report that a mob would attack the jail for the purpose of lynching a negro man named Thos. Leaman, charged with committing an outrage on a lady on a farm at Branchville a short time ago and who had been arrested in Charleston and committed to the Orangeburg jail. The following telegrams will explain themselves. The Edisto Rifles responded promptly to the call of the Governor and remained on duty at the jail until discharged by Sheriff Dukes:

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Dec. 17.

Gov. B. R. Tillman:

Have man here against whom there are threats of lynching. Jail is crowded and he is not safe. Two in jail under sentence of death. Give me order to deliver to penitentiary. Answer at once, so I can get man away.

JOHN H. DUKES,
Sheriff.

The following reply was at once sent:

John H. Dukes, Sheriff, Orangeburg, S. C.

If you need military to protect jail call on the captain of Orangeburg company.

BENJ. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

The following was also sent:

N. H. Ball, commander Edisto Rifles, Orangeburg.

Report to Sheriff Dukes with your company and protect jail under his orders.

B. R. TILLMAN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The lynchers did not come as was expected, and all fear of violence has passed away. Leaman is charged with a very heinous crime and if he is guilty he should be swung, but it is best that the law be allowed to take its course.—Times and Democrat.

Murdered in Their Beds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—Four beautiful odalisques, or female slaves, were recently presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the sultan of Turkey and placed in the imperial harem. The odalisques appear to have had a conspiracy in mind against the Sultan, who paid them so much attention as to excite the jealousy of the others. The beautiful slaves were found murdered in their beds a few days ago, having fallen victims to poison. The Sultan is said to have been deeply moved. He ordered a rigid investigation and the severe punishment of the guilty. Three eunuchs who had access to the apartments of the victims have been arrested on suspicion of being the poisoners, and all the servants were subjected to torture in order to compel them to make a full confession. Suspicion of having instigated the crime rests chiefly on one of the concubines, who on the odalisques' arrival almost monopolized the Sultan's affections. In the present temper of his majesty, it is doubtful whether even she would escape the bowstring or the Bosphorus should sufficient proof of her guilt be adduced.

Want Union Stores.

At a regular meeting of Long Branch Alliance, No. 561, a majority of the regular attending members being present the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we endorse the resolution offered by Shell's Alliance, in reference to Union Stores and suggest that the President of the County Alliance call a meeting as early as possible to consider the matter.

Resolved 2nd, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication.

J. W. INABINET,
Secretary.

Husband and Wife Killed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 16.—Fanny Anderson, colored, employed as a domestic in Elizabeth, N. J., came to this city last night to see her husband. She started for home at 11 o'clock. Her husband walked with her along the railroad track, she intending to take a train. Meeting a freight train they stepped to the opposite track, when an express train going the other way struck them. Anderson died on the way to the hospital and his wife this morning. The couple came from Richmond, Va.

NEW ORLEANS has a new idea. To prevent disastrous street car strikes in future it is proposed to place letter boxes in all the street cars and thus bring the [illegible] under the direct protection of the United States Government.

IN THE CHAIR OF DEATH.

Fred McGuire Electrocuted at Albany For Murder.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Fred McGuire was electrocuted at 11:18 this morning for the murder of Mrs. Noah Gregory, in October, 1891. McGuire slept well last night and showed no signs of breaking down. This morning he ate a light breakfast, conversed with the Rev. D. L. Conkling and Chaplain Edgarton of the prison, and when the time approached for the summons to take his place in the death chair, seemed to be fully resigned to the fate which awaited him. He confessed his guilt of the crime for which he was convicted. He assumed full responsibility for the murder of Mrs. [illegible] and went to his doom [illegible] as serene.

At 11 o'clock all the number. Ten assembled in the dungeon Brown, Deputy Coates Keeper Wood, McGuire, Chaplain Naughton and Rev. Mr. Conkling entered. McGuire walked steadily between the two ministers, holding on to their arms. He appeared calm and stolid. Not a muscle moved. He walked rapidly to the chair and sat down as he would in any ordinary chair. He rested his head back on the rubber cushion and placed his arms upon the arms of the chair and closed his hands. The two ministers began chanting the burial service as McGuire sat down. The guards and attendants quickly bound him in the chair. The electrodes were placed at his head and on the calf of his leg. The legs of his trousers were split in order to apply the electrodes to his flesh.

Dr. Abbott gave the signal for the electrician. It was then ten minutes and fifty seconds after 11 o'clock. At this moment the first current was turned on. The first shock lasted fifty seconds. It was turned on again at 11:11.20. This was the second shock and only lasted a few seconds. Only two shocks were administered. McGuire was killed by the first shock. Dr. Abbott said that McGuire was killed in twelve seconds. The second current was turned on as a precautionary measure. At 11:13.30 McGuire was officially pronounced dead by Dr Abbott.

McGuire was then examined by the doctors and as far as could be seen no marks of scorching could be found, nor was there any discoloration of his flesh. When the first current was turned on McGuire's body swelled and tugged against the straps and a gurgling sound was heard for a second, caused by the air being forced out of his lungs.

McGuire's execution was declared the most successful one that was ever held in Sing Sing prison, nor has any other execution ever been finished so rapidly as this one.

The autopsy was performed half an hour after the man was pronounced dead, and the results showed no destruction of tissues, and no external burns which were present in other cases of death in the chair were absent. Warden Brown, Electrician Davis and Drs. Abbott and Irvine were pleased with the success of the execution and were gratified with the absence of the brutal circumstances which made former executions so revolting. McGuire's body was taken to Middleton for burial.

Kindness Long Remembered.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18.—Forty-eight years ago, while North Georgia was a wilderness, peopled only by a few adventurous pioneers, there lived in Campbellton a young Hebrew named Moses Loeb. He was a peddler carrying his pack through a large of country which took him about one month to cover. During one of these trips he fell sick at the home of Dr. Glover, whose house was one of the stations on his way. His illness developed into a severe attack of typhoid fever. Only the most careful nursing brought him back to health. When he departed he was profuse in his thanks to Mrs. Glover for her attention to him.

Loeb wandered away and the Glovers gradually forgot all about him. One month ago a letter with a New York postmark was received at the little postoffice at Campbellton. Its superscription was in a foreign, contracted hand. The letter was addressed to the Mayor of Campbellton. As the little town does not rejoice in a Mayor, the letter was opened by several citizens, who, it was agreed, could represent the interests of the community in answering the strange missive. The letter was signed "Moses Loeb, and inquired for the address of Mr. Glover.

"I understand that she is a widow and in needy circumstances," the letter went on, "and I want to know the facts."

The answer was sent that Mrs. Glover was, as stated, a widow, and poor, and that she lived in Douglasville, where any letter would reach her. Yesterday Mrs. Glover received a letter which she could not at first understand. It contained a certified draft for $500. The writer said:

"Forty-eight years ago I lived a stranger in Georgia. I lay at the point of death in your house for six weeks, and it was only through your tender care that gave me back to life. I have lived ever since in Wiesbaden, Germany. Coming over with my family to visit the family of my late uncle, David Mayer of Atlanta, I find myself suddenly called back home from New York on urgent business, thus losing a visit I had marked out for myself to you. I send you a slight reminder that though half a century has almost rolled around since I saw you that I have never forgotten your kindness. I hope yet to return and see you."

Mrs. Glover has a lively recollection of the young Hebrew, and is carried away by his remembrance of her kindness so long ago.

Train Wrecked.

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Dec. 19.—Passenger train No. 6 on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Road was wrecked near Eddyville this morning, three cars going over in a ditch. It is reported that three or four passengers were killed and several injured. A broken rail was the cause of the accident. Conductor Carter's shoulder was dislocated.

EUROPE consumes upward of $21,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

RICH gold fields have been discovered in Western Missouri and a great rush has set in towards the Sni hills, where the yellow treasure lies. The boomers say that it is the richest deposit yet found.

FICKLE FRENCHMEN.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS GREATER THAN EVER.

The Panama Scandal Leads to Rivalry Between Monarchists and Royalists—Military Under Strict Discipline—Rumors of Plots and Coming Arrests.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The excitement over the Panama scandal is to-day greater than ever and the wildest reports are afloat of monarchist plots and coming arrests. It is asserted that Herz has been in communication in London with the friends of the Count of Paris, and is directly attributable to Royalist influence. Another rumor is that the officials and deputies, as well as civilians connected with the Panama scandal, have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in an espousal of Royalist schemes, and that all their offenses will be condoned if they will consent to betray the republic.

Some confidence is placed by well informed people in both these rumors, and it is apparent that Royalist agents have assumed an activity they had not displayed for years, and there is also evidence that Royal money is again afloat.

The military forces in the neighborhood of Paris are kept under the strictest discipline, and the greatest vigilance is exercised to prevent any tampering with the troops. The movements of the Monarchist agitators are being carefully watched by agents of the government in France, in England and in Spain, and a special watch is being kept at the passes of the Pyrenes, for fear that a Royalist movement might be attempted from that direction.

It is said that every movement of the Count of Paris, the Duke of Orleans and other members of the exiled house has been reported accurately for more than two weeks past to the Minister of the Interior and thence to President Carnot. At present the Monarchists seem to be directing their efforts chiefly to fanning the excitement among the deputies and sowing the seeds of jealousy, fear and suspicion. They are apparently confident that the break down of the Ribot Ministry would be followed by revolution, with all its opportunities for a return of the House of Orleans to power.

The Gaulois to-day published an interview with M. Audrieux in which that individual says that the ten deputies about to be prosecuted will almost complete the list obtained from the stubs of the Thurree checks. Senator Deves in an interview in the Matin says that the course taken towards him was a shameful attack upon a man who had not yet been heard, that he had never mixed himself up in the Panama affairs and was confident of his ability to meet all charges. Others of the accused and their friends assert that the government is prosecuting some of the accused on the most flimsy evidence with the hope of exacting under examination admissions that would justify a trial. M. Viasso, who was implicated in the Panama accusations, has started for Cologne.

It is said this evening that 100 checks bearing the names of Senators and Deputies, have been secured by the examining magistrate.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The coming duel between M. Clemenceau, editor of La Justice, and M. de Rouldie, who assailed M. Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, is arousing considerable [illegible]. M. de Rouldie has granted M. Clemenceau a choice of weapons and preparations for the event are being pushed rapidly forward. The friends of M. Clemenceau say that he intends a duel to the death and will be satisfied with to bring short of this. On the other hand, M. de Rouldie's friends say that he also is of a deadly mind and means to kill Clemenceau or be killed himself. Both the combatants looked pale this morning, but otherwise showed no sign of apprehension. The friends of both are loud in their predictions of victory for one or the other, and look forward with great interest to the event.

The report that Clemenceau and De Rouldie have serious intentions as to their duel to morrow is fully confirmed. The conditions agreed upon will show the two to be, remarkably lacking in nerve if there is not a fatal result. They are to fight with pistols. The two combatants are to be stationed twenty-five yards apart, but with the privilege of advancing to five paces apart. As both men are considered good shots, it is generally believed that one or the other will be kill.

From a Man Sixty Feet High.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 21.—Col. J. H. Ray, of Dickinson, this State, owns relic of the prehistric ages. It was dug up in a gravel-pit one mile from Glendive, in Eastern Montana. It has been examined by members of the Smithsonian Institute and Oberlin College and pronounced to be one of the most valuable discoveries of its kind ever made on the North American continent. From its structure it must have formed the backbone of a biped fully sixty feet high. A specimen of a human vertebra that has been taken from the frame of a man six feet high was laid alongside it. The relic was found to be a perfect counterpart, except that it was ten times as large. The hole through the centre of the smaller piece of bone, where the spinal cord once was, it is said to be an indication of the size of the brain. The head of an ordinary-sized man can be placed in the cavity of the prehistoric relic. The size of this cavity convinced the scientists that it was not a relic from the remains of an ape.

Were Siamese Twins.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—John Wardinger, one of the leading saloon keepers of the city, went to the hospital a day or two ago for treatment. A curious scar and strange muscular development on his side led to the discovery that he was born a Siamese twin, and that he and his brother Jacob had been cut apart when 10 years of age. Both are living and well, save for a trouble that afflicts both, and always in connection with pains where the cutting took place. Both men are always ill at the same time, though they may be far apart.