Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS.....75.

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The *News and Courier* estimates of the sixty-four delegates elected to the State Democratic Convention thirty-four are for Hagood, nine for Gary, eighteen opposed to Gary and not committed to any candidate, and three whose positions are not known. The later elections of delegates would make the count vary a little from the ratio given above, and would, we think, give the uncommitted delegates the majority.

The delegates to the National Democratic Convention from Massachusetts favor Senator Bayard for President, and think with him as a candidate against either Grant or Blaine the State would be doubtful; so much so that they promise if the race takes this shape to give the Republicans all they can do to hold the State, and thereby keep the Massachusetts campaign orators at home if they do not whip them at the polls.

The Columbia *Mercury* of last Sunday nominates Hon. J. N. Lipscomb, of Newberry, for Governor, and supports its nomination in a sensible editorial pointing out his fitness for the office. Col. Lipscomb is an able and conscientious gentleman, who would make an excellent Governor. He is a practical man, thoroughly identified with the people of the State and in full sympathy with the spirit of economy and retrenchment, which is so much needed in South Carolina. His nomination would be received with enthusiasm throughout the State.

The United States Senate, by a strictly party vote, has refused to confirm Col. R. M. Wallace as United States Marshal for South Carolina. In this the Senate has done right. Col. Wallace is unfit for the place by reason of his strong prejudices and his unlimited partisanship in the arbitrary discharge of the duties of the office. The Chief Justice, under the authority to appoint until his successor is confirmed, has reappointed Wallace, but we hope Congress will remain in session long enough to secure the appointment and confirmation of another man.

Senator Hill, in the course of the debate on the Kellogg case, intimated that Senators Butler and Hampton would lower the honor of the Palmetto State if they did not vote to unseat Kellogg. Senator Hampton replied well and truly to this gratuitous and insulting insinuation, but we think more might have been said upon the subject without violence to the cause of truth. Mr. Hill is not the man to teach the Senators from South Carolina the lofty principles of representative State honor. He needs study in that school himself. Only a few weeks ago we saw him fighting to confirm a man named Simmons as Supervisor of Census for the State of Georgia, who made his written application to the President for the position because he wanted the appointment "as a victory over the corrupt secession traitors." Then Mr. Hill pretended to think it was necessary to confirm Simmons to prevent an unfavorable impression being created at the North towards the Democratic party. Now he wants to unseat Kellogg, regardless of the consequences to the Democratic party. All of these things are in accordance with Mr. Hill's standard of honor. Those who know Senators Hampton and Butler will not wonder that they do not act up to such a standard.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 131 to 90, passed a resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May inst., sixteen if the Senate concurs the session of Congress will end on that date. The whole South Carolina delegation voted for the resolution, which will probably pass the Senate, and thus terminate one of the most barren sessions of Congress ever held. It seems to us unfortunate for this body to adjourn before the tariff bills are acted upon. The country is now suffering under an oppressive and unequal tariff, which the great mass of the people of this State demand should be reduced. The committee of Ways and Means in the House has at last reported back a bill upon this subject, which, though not all that it should be, is a very great improvement, and we think Congress should not adjourn until it passes the bill. It is the most important bill that has yet been before Congress, and every consideration of policy and duty dictates that it should be passed. To adjourn now is to give the Democratic party all of the opposition and war which the high tariff men can make on it, for the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee reported the bill; and at the same time, to forfeit the strength which its passage would give us with the advocates of free trade, who compose the great mass of the American people, for a failure to pass it, is directly chargeable to the majority party in Congress. The session should last long enough to pass this measure of relief if it requires a continuous sitting of Congress up to the 4th of next March, when the term of the present members expires by limitation of law. The session will have lasted six months, and almost, if not absolutely, nothing has been accomplished. We cannot afford to go before the country on such a puerile record. The tariff should be remodeled, and a certain and fair method of counting the vote for President and Vice-President should be adopted. Then there would be something to show for the session's work. To stay in Washington six months without doing anything, and just as important matters are coming up for consideration to adjourn on the plea of economy, is a little too thin to go down with the average American voter. Congress should attend to the most important matters before it, or new members should be selected next time who will attend to them, instead of wasting time and adjourning without accomplishing anything.

Senator Hampton takes the proper view of Kellogg's case. There is no doubt that he procured his seat in the United States Senate by fraud and corruption, nor is there any doubt that Judge Spofford, the contestant, was the legally elected Senator from Louisiana; but at the same time that this is true, it is equally true that the case was settled and finally decided by the Senate when Kellogg took his seat. It was a great wrong to the State of Louisiana and a great injustice to Judge Spofford for the Senate to exercise its partisan power in judging of the qualifications of its members, but that is an offence against the people of the United States, and can only be used to proper advantage in a campaign against the party which perpetrated these outrages through consideration of party advantages. The Senate decided the case, and so it must rest. In our Supreme Court a case may be ever so improperly and unjustly decided, but it being the Court of last resort, a final judgment, cannot be remedied, nor can the same question be afterwards decided to the contrary in the same case. So it is with Congress. Each house being the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, the action in the Kellogg case was a final determination of the question, and another Senate can no more call up the case and reverse it than the Supreme Court could call up a case it had decided for the purpose of reversing its ruling. It is of great importance that the Democratic party should not take a partisan view of this important question, and it is gratifying to see that while the Republican party had not a single Senator with fairness enough to oppose the admission of such a man as Kellogg, whose admission, though an outrage upon law and decency, was to be of political advantage to their party, the Democrats have such men as Thurman, Bayard, Kernan, Butler, Hampton, Pendleton and other Democrats, who care more for law and order than for party advantage, and therefore oppose any unlawful means of undoing an unjust decision, preferring to lose a vote to the Democratic party in the Senate rather than exercise a partisan power contrary to law and precedent. It is the highest credit to the Democratic party that it can rise above party advantage in the consideration of public questions, where the theory and principles of our free institutions are involved. To do right is worth more to any political party than a dozen Senatorial seats. We are glad to see the Democratic party exercising its power with such moderation.

"WHISKEY AND BAD COMPANY."

A White Man Hanged for the Murder of a Colored Man at Spartanburg, S. C.

Special Dispatch to News and Courier.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 14.

Thomas White, who was convicted of the murder of Pet Hawkins, colored, at the last term of the court, was hanged to-day in an enclosure within the jail yard, no one being present but his relatives, the sheriff, a guard of ten men and a clergyman. A strenuous effort had been made to avert the sentence of the doomed man by his counsel, who visited the Governor with sundry petitions on Monday, and by White's mother, who met the Governor yesterday evening at the train with supplications and tears. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was also issued on Wednesday by the Probate Judge, but all this proved fruitless, and the condemned man has paid the penalty of the law.

White has all along manifested a stolid indifference to his fate. He was calm and collected to the last, mounting the scaffold with a firm tread, without betraying the slightest fear. After prayer and the administration of the sacrament by the Rev. Milnor Jones, the rope was placed around his neck, when he complained of its being too tight. It was adjusted, and he expressed himself as being prepared to die. He asked once or twice for an absent brother and sister. He maintained to the last the profession of a total ignorance of the deed for which he died, but alleged that Byrd, the barkeeper, put a pistol in his hand, remarking that he (Byrd) intended to kill a negro before morning. *White's last words were that he wanted everybody to know to what end whiskey and bad company would bring a man. Had it not been for these*, he said, *he would not have died upon the gibbet.* He dropped four feet eight inches at eight minutes past 12 o'clock, made three slight struggles, and all was over. The pulse ceased to beat in eight minutes. The body was examined at twenty-two minutes after 12 o'clock by Dr. Russell who discovered slight beating of the heart. The body was cut down soon after and placed in a coffin and delivered to the relatives.

White was about 28 years old, and is another sad victim of pistols and whiskey. May his fate prove a solemn warning to the youth of our State.

The circumstances of the crime for which White paid the extreme penalty are somewhat peculiar, and illustrate very forcibly the truth of the assertion that whiskey is at the bottom of nine-tenths of the crime in South Carolina.

White was a resident of Spartanburg County, and lived near Glenn Springs. He had all his life borne the reputation of being a dissipated character, and was a hard drinker. On the day of the murder White came to Spartanburg Court House from Cowpen's Station on the Air Line Railroad, and had been drinking all day with boon companions. During the afternoon while White was in a barroom with Dr. Lee Smith a negro boy came to the door of the saloon and asked Dr. Smith to come out for a moment as he desired to speak with him. Dr. Smith did not go, and White stepped to the door and found two colored boys, one of whom was Pet Hawkins, the deceased. White asked Hawkins if he was the —— rascal who had called Dr. Smith out. Hawkins had a bundle in his hand which he put down and appeared as if he expected an attack. Without waiting for an answer White then drew his pistol and shot Hawkins, killing him almost immediately.

Hawkins was a young colored boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, and appears to have given no provocation for the assault upon him.

White was tried at the last term of the court for Spartanburg County, before Judge Wallace, and was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of April. Urgent appeals were made to the Governor by the mother of the prisoner, and a petition was forwarded signed by every member of the jury who convicted him, asking the Executive to commute the sentence from death to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. The mother of the doomed man furthermore made an affidavit that she believed her son to be insane, that she had three other children in the Asylum, and had every reason to believe that the prisoner was not in his sound mind.

On the day fixed for the execution Governor Simpson granted a reprieve until yesterday.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

A Noteworthy Letter of Gen. Hagood—The Democracy have Got the State and will Keep it, but Need Repose and Rest.

The following letter was addressed to Gen. Hagood by the Newberry Democratic Club:

NEWBERRY, S. C., May 3, 1880.

Hon. Johnson Hagood, Comptroller Gen.:

SIR—It becomes my pleasant duty to communicate to you the action of the Carolina Democratic Club of Newberry County lately taken in reference to yourself. The subjoined resolutions which were adopted by our club, will convey to you the information and our desire:

Resolved, That we request Gen. Johnson Hagood to name some day within the next two weeks when it will be convenient for him to attend and address a mass meeting to be assembled under the auspices of the Carolina Democratic Club.

Resolved, That Gen. Johnson Hagood be the guest of this club during his stay in Newberry.

Hoping to hear from you at some early date assenting to our request,

I remain your most obedient servant,
J. E. BROWN,
President Carolina Dem. Club.

The reply of Gen. Hagood is as follows:

COLUMBIA, May 6, 1880.

J. E. Brown, Esq., President of Carolina Democratic Club, Newberry, S. C.

DEAR SIR—Your communication of 3d instant is received, forwarding to me the invitation of your club to address a mass meeting to be assembled under its auspices. I beg very sincerely to acknowledge the gratification afforded me by this evidence of appreciation on the part of my fellow-citizens of Newberry, and my sense of the kind terms in which you have been pleased to convey it.

The issues of the approaching political campaign are to us of the gravest consequence. They involve the maintenance for the next two years of the honest and economical administration of State affairs which was inaugurated in 1876 by exertions previously unparalleled in our political history, and which it will be difficult to repeat. They involve also that which alone can place us beyond the danger of relapse and Radical rule, and at the same time give us release from the political strain under which we now labor. The Democracy have got the State Government, and they are going to keep it, but from the peculiar position of South Carolina she is liable to be a battle-field between the two National parties in every Presidential election so long as the Republicans are in power in Washington. We need repose and rest. Four years, if no more, of National Democratic rule will give us this and afford our people time to become thoroughly harmonized and solidified under the broad banner of equal rights for all and good government for the whole. Politics will not then be, as it is now with us, a matter of State life, and our people can, in a greater degree, turn their energies to material progress, while population and capital from abroad will, in confidence, seek to share in developing the abounding resources of our favored clime.

In view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, I feel that no risks should be run which prudence can avoid, and that if ever there was a time when personal aspirations should be subordinated to the general good, it is pre-eminently so with us now. The united energies and harmonious action of all the good men of South Carolina are needed for success in our local struggle, and for worthily bearing our part in the great effort for national regeneration.

Among the causes, in my apprehension, tending to impair this harmony would be a personal canvass before the people by those whose names have been mentioned by partial friends for nomination upon the State ticket. The heat of mere personal partizanship likely to be engendered, would be an element of discord before the nomination and a drawback to harmony afterwards, which we cannot afford to encounter.

The friends of every man who is put forward at such a time as this for prominent place should be assured that his record is sufficiently pronounced and known to enable the people to pass upon his merits without commentary from himself. They should be passed upon by the people after the fullest and freest discussion in the press or otherwise, but a discussion originating with and among the people themselves, and the decision be reached upon considerations of known principles, character and qualification. The unbiased verdict of his fellow-citizens thus rendered should, as I am sure it will, be accepted by all who have been honored by mention in this connection. And whether it assigns one to the baton of leadership or places him in the ranks, his energies should, and no doubt will, be cheerfully and freely given to the general welfare.

Impressed with these views I have declined from other sections of the State invitations similar to that which your club has honored me. In this, as in every other act of my public life, my course is submitted to the verdict of those whose interests are at stake; it is based upon convictions of what is best for the welfare of my State and people, and, I trust, is not devoid of the modesty which should characterize one in the presence of high responsibilities—responsibilities which, once conferred, cannot with honor be laid down short of success—if success be not impossible.

Renewing the expression of the pleasure given by your invitation, and assuring my friends of Newberry in whatever capacity I may be called to serve of the certainty of its acceptance at a later period of the campaign,

I am, very truly and sincerely,
JOHNSON HAGOOD.

Union Times: Revenue officers Cummings, Mounz and Charley Whitlock, arrested yesterday, on Main street, a man by the name of Foy, from North Carolina, for selling whiskey unlawfully from his wagon. They took Foy, a boy, two horses and a wagon, and the whiskey to Spartanburg.....Mr. W. T. Littlejohn, of Jonesville, has left in our office quite a curiosity to us and many others who have seen it. It is a stalk of common river bottom cane in full seed. The seeds have much the appearance of oats and grow in heads containing from three to six grains. We have always supposed that the cane did not produce seed, but the specimen before us removes that impression.

Laurensville *Herald:* We learned with regret from one of our farmers, one day this week, that the present prospect for a wheat crop in this County is very discouraging, and, it is feared, will be almost an entire failure—caused by rust. We learn, however, that the oat crop is fine where the land is good, and the yield at this time promises to be abundant.....A messenger arrived at this place from Glenn Springs on Tuesday evening last bringing the sad intelligence to his many friends and relatives here that J. Wistar Simpson, Esq., was stricken with paralysis about 8 o'clock that morning, and was speechless at the time the messenger left—9½ o'clock a. m. This is the second stroke Mr. Simpson has had.

Greenville *Advertiser:* Mr. W. D. Garrison, of this city, owns a cow that has been giving milk for seven years without intermission. She produces about two gallons per day.

Senator Hampton on Kellogg.

On last Thursday Senator Hampton, of this State, made an able speech in opposition to the effort which is now being made to unseat Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, of which the following outline has been published:

Mr. Hampton said he was not a lawyer, but he proposed to discuss the matter on generally recognized principles of justice and right, endeavoring to free himself from partisan feeling. There were cases, and this was one, where Senators should lay aside sectional prejudices and party allegiance. He did not impute to Mr. Spofford or his friends any improper motives, and, therefore, he was pained to differ from them, and from his party associates with whom he held so many views in common. They would at least credit him with sincerity in this difference. Mr. Kellogg's credentials were presented in January, 1877, and referred to the committee in March. Mr. Spofford's were presented in October. Both parties consented to a consideration of certain evidence taken by other investigating committees. The Senate also passed a resolution authorizing the committee to take full original evidence taken by other investigating committees.—There was no doubt that the committee had full authority to investigate all the merits of the case. Mr. Spofford at one time filed a request for more evidence, which was denied by the committee on the ground that sufficient testimony had been taken. This ruling, Mr Hampton thought, unjust, but it was undoubtedly fully competent for the committee to decide when to stop taking testimony. If a committee abuses its power in this respect, an appeal can be taken to the Senate. The Senate at that time announced its deliberate judgment that Mr. Kellogg was entitled to his seat, yet it is now claimed that that action had no binding effect. Mr. Hampton could not admit the principle that the settlement of a contested case on its merits could be overthrown at will upon the accession of a majority of a different party. If this case can be reheard now, what is to prevent its being heard again and again? In all litigation there must be some end of strife, and, in the spirit of law, this case should rest where it is. Mr. Hampton then cited a number of authorities and precedents in this country and England to show that it was a well established principle, that when a case was once settled upon its merits it could not be reopened. The consequences of leaving the title to seats forever to question were more disastrous than to have an occasional case wrongly settled. The whole weight of authority seemed to Mr. Hampton to show that the Senate acted judicially and that its action was final. He had carefully avoided the political aspect of the case. He dared not trust himself to enter too deeply into that question. All his sympathies were with the contestant, and with the State of Louisiana which had suffered so great a wrong, but the Senate had no power to redress that wrong. Time, the great healer, could alone assuage her wounds. He hoped the people of that State, with whom his own people had so much in common, would not misconstrue this action. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill) had expressed the hope that the Southern Senators would not ignore the right in this case. That great Senator would hardly refuse to admit the honesty of motive in those differing from the committee, when, as in Mr. Hampton's case, their sense of duty led them to sacrifice their personal feeling. The flag above them was that of all the States and all were equal there. Southern Senators were not here, as might be inferred from the report of the minority of the committee, on probation or temporarily, but as equal representatives of sovereign States. They had no need to excuse or explain their conduct. They would be judged rather by their acts than their professions. Let them do their duty and disregard the consequences. He thanked the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill) for denying the rumor dishonorable to his State. He was jealous of her honor.—He had fought on bloody fields with her gallant troops, side by side with those of her sister State of Georgia, led by the Senator's colleague (Gen. Gordon).—They went where honor could be gained, but where personal safety could not be found. If in those dark days, when it was not my good fortune to enjoy what I now do, the benefit of the precepts and example of the Senator from Georgia, I upheld as best I could the honor of my State, I trust that I shall not prove recreant to it now. The people of South Carolina can best judge how their honor is guarded here, and should it ever be my misfortune to misrepresent or disappoint them in any way by having the courage to follow my convictions, they will at least say:

"He braved the shaft of censure and of shame;
And on the field of honor pledged a soldier's fame."

THE BURNED CITY OF MILTON.

Loss of Over $2,000,000—Official Account of the Condition of the Place and People—An Appeal for Aid.

MILTON, PA., May 14, 1880.

A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day in the car works, and a heavy northwest wind prevailing, it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. It was estimated that 400 buildings were burned, including all the churches, hotels, banks, newspaper office, the gas works and the depot. Assistance came from Sunbury, Danville, Williamsport, Lewisport and Watsontown. Several bodies have been recovered, but they are burned beyond recognition. Two hundred and fifty families have been rendered homeless and are camping out in the fields. Supplies of provisions and clothing are needed at once. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

MILTON, PA., May 15.—This place has been crowded with people all day. The scene at noon was heartrending. Hundreds are gathered around the planing mill, where food is distributed by the relief committee. Several carloads of provisions have arrived during the day from Harrisburg, Williamsport and other places. Two hundred and fifty tents were forwarded by Governor Hoyt this afternoon, and they were erected in the fields adjoining the town. Carloads of people went to Untontown to spend the night. Food was again distributed at the planing mill this evening, and persons who were worth thousands of dollars yesterday morning appeared to accept charitable relief.

Dispatches are being received from different sections of the country offering aid. The local relief committee has issued an appeal to the public, which says: "After a careful personal inspection of the situation we submit to the people of Pennsylvania and the benevolent everywhere the following statement of the extent of the losses, condition of the inhabitants and aid necessary for the proper relief of the town. The fire swept with total destruction in the brief space of five hours an area of one mile long and a half mile in width, compactly built, covering the entire business and best built portion of the town, and including with very few and minor exceptions all the churches, stores, banks and manufactories, involving a loss of about two million dollars, insured only to the extent of about a half million.

"Hundreds and hundreds of people, men, women and children, are homeless and penniless, having nothing left but the clothes on their backs. At the present time contributions of medical supplies and clothing for males and females of all ages are much needed. To the generous-hearted public we would say that, in our opinion, the mere supply of food, medicine and clothing will come far short of the measure of relief required of you. These are much needed and highly appreciated by this stricken community. If, however, this prosperous town, with its enterprising and labor employing industries, is not to sit in its ashes desolate and despairing, large contributions of money are much needed to enable its people, by their own industry, economy and enterprise, to re-establish themselves. All your contributions of money, or whatever else, will go into the hands of reliable and discreet men and be dispensed in a fair and most efficient manner. All contributions of money should be sent either to R. M. Frick, cashier of the Milton National Bank, or John M. Caldwell, of the First National Bank. All contributions of food and clothing should be sent to the relief committee. Let your contributions be large and free.

MILTON, PA., May 16.—Early this morning crowds of people began to arrive, and throughout the entire day the streets and roads leading to the town presented a complete jam in the shape of vehicles of all descriptions, together with persons who walked miles to view the ruins. It is estimated that fully 20,000 strangers visited the town during the day. Religious services were held by the different pastors of the town at different places in the open air. Immediately after services were over many went to the distribution room to receive food from the relief committee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—At a public meeting held at the Mayor's office at noon to-day, in behalf of the sufferers by the fire at Milton, an urgent appeal for contributions was made. The subscriptions received amount to $3,380. Another meeting will be held on Monday.

THE ATLANTA HOLOCAUST.

Ladies Dressed as Angels—A Gas Jet Sets Fire to a Wing, and Five Amateurs are Wrapped in Flames—Their Wild Flight.

The Atlanta *Constitution* contains the following particulars of the burning of five young ladies at the Opera House in that city:

It seems that just before the time for the performance to begin a group of eight or ten young ladies were collected in one of the upper dressing rooms, which is reached from the stage floor by means of a short flight of steps leading up to a narrow balcony, from the edge of which rises a low wooden railing. These young ladies were dressed to represent angels. They wore full flowing tarletan robes, with very large sleeves, relieved by long broad wings standing stiffly out behind, and made of common batting. The mind staggers in the effort to imagine a more combustible costume. A gas jet was burning in this room. It had been lighted for the purpose of burning cork, which, as everybody knows, is used by amateurs and professionals, the world over, in making up the face for artistic effect upon the stage. Among the ladies in this dressing-room were Miss Maggie Chapman, Mrs. Abbie Hammond, of Baltimore, Miss Madge Ellis, Miss Minnie Bellamy and Miss Katie Mayrant, who is a visitor here from Charleston. One of the above named ladies—some say Miss Chapman, some Mrs. Hammond, others Miss Ellis—in turning about, thrust her wing into the blazing jet. In less than one minute she was in flames, and in wheeling around in her fright, had communicated them to the other two. Mrs. Bellamy, who was also in the room, took in the situation at a glance, and, with the quickness of thought, violently shoved the girls nearest the door—her daughter and Miss Mayrant among the number—out upon the balcony. The three flaming angels rushed madly from the room, and two of them, in passing down the balcony to the stage, set fire to the wings of Misses Bellamy and Mayrant. The third, Mrs. Hammond, frantic from fright, took a shorter path to the stage, throwing herself over the balcony railing and falling a distance of nearly ten feet to the floor below. Having regained her feet she was making for a pile of rubbish in a corner, evidently with the intention of throwing herself upon it, when Messrs. G. S. Barnum, T. F. Hutson and Prof. Agostini, three of the performers, came heroically to her assistance, and by folding her in coats and stripping off her fiery garments saved her life. Miss Chapman ran down the balcony steps, and was intercepted at the bottom by Dr. Olmstead, who bravely enfolded her in his own coat, but alas, she pulled away from him, when Mr. Edward King flew to his aid, and nobly striking her to the floor, the two together fought the fiery scorpions, which were drinking up her young life, until they were dead. Miss Bellamy, as soon as the tip of her wings caught from the passing flames, with a coolness which borders on the marvellous, threw herself upon her back on the balcony and rubbed the fire out before it had time to spread over her dress. Miss Ellis did not leave the balcony, but with a presence of mind truly phenomenal made her way to an adjoining dressing-room, and throwing a piece of carpet around her rolled over and over upon the floor until the flames were extinguished. Miss Mayrant was doubly unfortunate. In her desperate effort to escape from the balcony she was not only set on fire, but knocked down. She fell at the head of the steps leading to the stage, and Miss Chapman passed over her. She then rolled heavily down upon the stage floor, sprang to her feet and ran in upon the stage proper. She saw no hope there. The ladies there were dressed like herself, and she would not endanger their lives by running to them. She saw no man. The thought flashed through her mind that she could be saved only by gaining the street. So she shot like a meteor through the stage door, rushed down two flights of steps and reached the pavement screaming and with the flames shooting high above her head. The very minute she struck the sidewalk two brave and stalwart arms, between which was beating a heart without a thought of self, encircled her flaming frame, and Mr. John Hill stood there fighting the fire as if it was a pleasure. In just three seconds another grand man was by his side clapping his hands over her mouth and nose to keep the tongues of fire from piercing her very throat, and tearing away the burning shreds, which like fiery serpents were coiled about her failing form. This was Mr. Frierson, of Frierson & Leak, and in less time than it takes to write it he had her carefully wrapped up and tenderly placed upon a lounge in his office. And thus another life was saved.

Miss Maggie Chapman was horribly burned about the neck, throat and arms. She inhaled the flames, affecting most seriously thereby the bronchial tubes. She was borne to her home on Houston street late in the afternoon upon a bed. She is attended by Drs. Westmoreland, Wilson, Olmstead and Howell, who think her condition extremely critical.

Mrs. Abbie Hammond is dangerously burned about the neck, shoulders and arms. She was first taken to the residence of Dr. Willis Westmoreland, where she was most tenderly nursed. Later in the afternoon she was removed upon a lounge to the home of her friends on Luckie street. She is attended by Drs. Westmoreland and J. M. Johnson.

Miss Madge Ellis was painfully burned upon both arms, and Miss Mamie Bellamy was severely burned upon each shoulder. These young ladies are attended by Dr. Thad. Johnson, who thinks their condition by no means serious.

Miss Katie Mayrant was conveyed in a carriage by Dr. James Alexander to the residence of Mrs. Boylston, on Peachtree street. She has three very painful burns—one on either arm and one upon her right shoulder.

ATLANTA, May 14.—Two of the young lady amateurs burned at the Opera House in this city on the 12th instant have died.

— Oleomargarine cheese will come next.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Gleanings from our State Exchanges.

Charleston *News:* Early yesterday morning the conductor on the night train from Augusta on the South Carolina Railroad was startled when near Graham's by hearing the not unfamiliar sounds of an infant wailing proceeding from the interior of a large new market basket that had been quietly resting upon one of the seats in the passenger coach for hours. An investigation revealed the presence of a bouncing white boy baby, adjudged by competent persons to be about the age of three weeks. There was no owner for this luggage to be found, and it was brought to the city and temporarily given in charge of a stewardess. The youngster was well dressed, and had with him the following letter of recommendation: "This child is of honest birth. Deal gently with him as you hope for mercy. He has been christened Arthur King. Continue so to call him." The note was written upon a slip of ordinary foolscap paper, and was evidently the work of an educated person. It is not known at what point the basket was put on the cars.

Abbeville *Medium:* Up to the 11th instant, Capt. Perrin has issued one hundred and sixteen tax receipts. His total collections of State and county taxes amounted to $1,649.11 and for the Savannah Valley Railroad $255.90.....Col. J. E. Calhoun, whose premises were sometime since raided by the revenue officers, has succeeded in effecting a compromise with the Government. Upon the payment of the ordinary license of ninety cents on the gallon and the costs of the seizure the commissioner has agreed to return the contraband liquor to Calhoun without further prosecution. This will make the matter cost the Colonel about three or four hundred dollars.

Greenville *News:* Messrs. Earle, Wells and Westmoreland, who represented the city in the recent arson trial, have remitted their fees, $200.....It seems that the Ku-klux have been revived—this time among our colored friends. Mayor Townes and Sheriff Gilreath, Col. Cothran, John Greer and Mr. Curtin are the unfortunate gentlemen addressed by the anonymous villains. The coffin is duly drawn and the threat of extermination made.

Walhalla *Courier:* Mr. Jesse Wall, of Rabun County, Ga., caught on the Churcherow Mountain one day last week two young panthers, out of a family of four, the old ones escaping. He now has the young panthers on exhibition.....Mr. C. L. Reid harvested from his storehouse lot, on the 7th instant, 1,952 pounds of red clover. The lot contains one-third of an acre. It is not longer a question whether clover can be grown in this County. On the contrary, a gentleman from a clover country, who saw this patch, stated he believed it was better than generally grown there. Major Dendy has a fine patch in his office lot, nearly ready to cut. These patches can be cut once or twice more this year with good seasons.

Spartanburg *Spartan:* Mr. Chas. B. Hammett continues to have the gold taken from his land on Pacolet. He is operating in a very inexpensive way on the surface. One or two veins have been struck, but they have not been tested for the want of machinery. He has a twenty-dollar coin taken from his mine this year and stamped 1880.....Monday, the 3d instant, the intendant had all barkeepers of the town summoned to answer the charge of selling whiskey on Sunday. All accept one came up and plead guilty and paid ten dollars each into the treasury. This one finally yielded and handed in his contribution.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest over the bodies of Robert Bird and his wife Hester, colored, at Sharp's Turn-Out in the upper part of this County. Hester was found dead in her house the previous afternoon with her throat cut, and Robert the same afternoon threw himself in Killian's mill pond, a few miles from his house, and drowned himself. The witness testified that he was seen sitting in the door of his house with his wife between 3 and 4 o'clock. A few moments the door was shut and they were not to be seen. About 12 o'clock previously, they were seen sitting on the side of the bed. About 5.30 o'clock Robert went to the place where he was working on the railroad and said to the other hands "Good-bye, boys!" He also told Mr. John McCabe, section master, good-bye. Shortly after this he was seen in the pond gasping for breath and immediately drowned.

Mr. McCabe, with whom he was speaking and in whose yard he was living, testified that Robert had for about two months past expressed a desire to tell him of his private troubles. He said he was not jealous of his wife but he "wanted to catch one dead nigger."

The wound of the woman was a cut on the right side of the neck severing the large blood vessels on that side, the spinal column and the wind pipe.

There was no positive testimony that her husband cut her throat, but the circumstances were such as to point that way, and the certificate of the physician who made the *post mortem* examination expressed the opinion that she could not have made such a wound with her own hand.

The jury returned two verdicts. One that Robert Bird came to his death from suicidal drowning. The other that Hester Bird came to her death from wounds inflicted by the hands of Robert Bird.

It is rumored that Bird was wanted in Alabama, and that some years ago he tried to hang himself with a grape vine. —*Columbia Register.*

Colombia Shows Fight.

PANAMA, May 7, 1880.

The United States steamship "Tennessee" arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th instant, bringing as passenger Ernest Diechman, United States Minister resident in Colombia. On the 5th instant this gentleman paid a formal visit to the President of the State, Hon. Damaso Cervera. Diechman at once launched out into a general dissertation on canal matters and the coaling station business. He employed the principal portion of his time in condemning a project which was undertaken by Europeans, and assured the President that the institutions, language and sovereignty of Colombia would be destroyed by the multitude of Frenchmen and Englishmen who would flock to the country with the commencement of work on the canal. His explanation of the coaling station matter was unsatisfactory, and the result of the whole interview, so far as its effects on the President and Secretaries were concerned, was exceedingly unfavorable. The Panama *Star and Herald* says Diechman assured his Excellency that the visit of United States war vessels, "Adams" and "Kearsage," was of the most harmless and innocent character. They were occupied in making surveys and observations, verifying charts and engaged in other peaceful labors in accordance with the practice of all modern nations which are interested in commerce, proceedings to which no civilized nation should object. No idea of occupation of Colombian territory or aggression on her rights was contemplated for a moment. Diechman made this statement with the object, as averred, of calming any ill-feeling which the circumstances alluded to might have created in the country, and he sought to deepen the effect of his conciliatory language by producing copies of the instructions under which the expeditions were conducted. In this, however, he signally failed.

The President of the State has received orders by telegraph from Bogota, dated April 20th, to intimate to "the commander of the United States war vessels, "Adams" and "Kearsage," if they still remain in the territorial waters of Colombia, to suspend the surveys and other operations in which they are engaged in the Laguna de Chiriqui and Golfo Dulce, and that from the latter bay the "Adams" should retire immediately, as there are in it no ports which have been opened to commerce according to the customs regulations of the Republic." When the steamer "American" left Carthagena a report was current there that two thousand men had left Bogota for the Isthmus, and were daily expected at Bananquila. The purpose of their visit was not stated, but is supposed to have some relation to the coaling station affair, which the Colombian Government is evidently disposed to resent in the form in which it has been attempted. The occupation of the Laguna De Chiriqui and Golfo Dulce by the American war vessels was the theme of general conversation in Carthagena and the neighboring towns.

— Alabama expects one more representative in Congress under the appointment that will follow the taking of the present census.

— A granddaughter of Daniel Boone, who is also a grand-niece of Zachary Taylor, has lived in Cameron county, Texas, for twenty years.

— A colony of Mormons has settled in Fayette county, Texas.

— Milam county, Texas, has imported 70,000 bushels of corn this season.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Col. E. Alexander will present them, properly attested; those indebted to the same will make payment to JOHN H. MAXWELL, Adm'r.

May 20, 1880 45 3

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executors of the Estate of R. S. Hill, deceased, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 21st day of June, 1880, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from their office as Executors.

RUFUS S. HILL, Ex'r.
MRS. M. G. HILL, Ex'x.

May 20, 1880 45 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in June, A. D. 1880, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, one dark brown horse MULE. Levied on as the property of J. J. Mattison in favor of Alexander Stewart, Plaintiff, against J. J. Mattison, Defendant. Terms of sale—Cash.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.

May 20, 1880 45 3

Assessment Notice.

THE Auditor's Office will be open from the First day of June, 1880, until and including the Twentieth day of July, 1880, to receive Tax Returns of Personal Property in Anderson County for the year 1880. And for the convenience of Tax Payers will have Deputies at each of the places named below to receive Returns for the said year:

Belton—At Belton, 12th, 13th and 14th July.
Brushy Creek—At J. W. Rosamond's, 14th and 15th July.
Brushy Creek—At Equality, 16th and 17th July.
Dark Corner—At Sherard's Store, 14th and 15th July.
Fork—At N. O. Farmer's, 14th and 15th July.
Fork—At G. W. Maret's, 16th and 17th July.
Garvin—At Bethany, 12th and 13th July.
Hall—At Dr. Milford's, 12th and 13th July.
Honea Path—At Honea Path, 15th, 16th and 17th July.
Hopewell—At Piercetown, 19th and 20th July.
Martin—At Clinkscales' Mill, 19th and 20th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton, 5th, 6th and 7th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton Factory, 9th July.
Rock Mills—At Williford's Store, 15th July.
Savannah—At Holland's Store, 16th and 17th July.
Williamston—At Williamston, 8th, 9th 10th July.

The Real Estate is not assessed this year, and remains at the same valuation of last year. Where parties have bought or sold land since the first day of June, 1879, and don't remember whose name it was returned in for 1879, or do not know much about how it is arranged, had better make their return at the Auditor's office. Tell the Assessor the number of acres you had on hand the first day of June, 1880.

You return the property you own or have under your control as parent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, agent, &c., on the first day of June, 1880. All parties who are twenty-one years old on the first day of June, 1880, are liable to Poll Tax, and those sixty years old on that day are exempt.

THOMAS J. WEBB,
County Auditor.

May 20, 1880 45 2

Hernia or Rupture Cured!

Genuine Stamped "I. B. SEELEY, WARRANTED."

No. 2 A. No. 2 Convex. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.

Seely's Hard Rubber Trusses, made in every desirable pattern, shape or strength. Springs coated with hard rubber. Light, cool, cleanly. Free from all sour, rusty or padding unpleasantness. Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.

Complete assortment, for sale by
WILHITE & WILHITE.
☞ Correct adjustment a speciality.

May 20, 1880 45

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All