

TAKEN BY STORM.

How Merritt's Men Drove the Spaniards from their Trenches

IN FRONT OF MANILA.

It Was Not Long Before the White Flag Was Run Up and the City Surrendered to the American.

The American collier Zafro, from Manila, which arrived at Hong Kong Wednesday, is anchored in Junk Bay. She left Manila on the 14th. A typhoon is raging, and it is impossible to land the mails with further details of the battle at Manila. It is learned, however, from an American naval officer that when Admiral Dewey, on August 6, demanded the surrender of Manila within 48 hours, the Spanish commander replied that the insurgents being outside of the walls, he had no safe place for the women and children who were in the city, and asked for a 24-hour delay. This Admiral Dewey granted. At the expiration of the specified time Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt consulted, and decided to postpone the attack.

On August 13 the American squadron formed in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at the Malate fort. The shots of the Americans fell short, and some time was occupied in finding the range. Then the Callao, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spaniards, got under the fort and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done with the rapid fire guns. The fort failed to reply, but fired on the American troops who were storming the Spanish trenches.

The large American ships were ordered to cease firing after an hour's work, owing to the failure of the fort to respond. The fighting in the trenches was most fierce. Fifteen minutes after the Spaniards were driven to the second line of defenses they were forced to retreat to the walled city, where, seeing the uselessness of resistance, they surrendered, and soon afterward a white flag was hoisted over Manila. The Belgian consul at Manila, M. Andre, boarded the Olympia and returned with an American lieutenant to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender. Gen. Merritt proceeded to the palace at 3:30 o'clock, and there found the Spaniards formed in line. The troops surrendered their arms, but the officers were permitted to retain their swords.

The American loss is reported to be six or eight killed and 40 wounded. The Spanish loss was considerable, but the exact numbers are not obtainable. The trenches were filled with badly wounded Spaniards. Manila is now under martial law, with Gen. Merritt as military governor. The California Red Cross Society rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded. Perfect order prevailed in Manila on the evening of August 13. As the Americans marched in, flags were placed around the houses of all foreigners, in order to prevent their being looted.

The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodshed, they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender unless they were unarmed. Before the surrender, the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu in the Pasig river. It is supposed that Admiral Dewey was unaware of the departure of the Governor General Augustin. The Zafro's officers first heard of the news of the governor general's flight on their arrival here. Gen. Augustin's escape is considered to have been prearranged, as he brought with him his family and suite. The Manila correspondent of the London Times gives the following particulars of the capture of the city:

"The capture of the town was not without certain melodramatic elements. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish made a serious resistance against the advance of the right wing of the American force, it was decided to foresee that a sudden attack would be made by the land forces to satisfy the Spanish honor, nor has it been a well kept secret that the captain general practically suggested the manner in which the American troops should advance to prevent loss of life on both sides. At first it was not intended to attack the trenches, but quietly to advance after the bombardment had ceased.

"At the last moment, however, the programme was changed, and orders were issued for the land battery to open fire simultaneously with the fleet, and for an advance to be made as soon as the Spanish trenches. The reason for this change of plan is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted. Gen. Anderson placed his division, according to direction from Gen. Merritt. There were eight battalions of the First brigade under Gen. MacArthur in fighting line on the right, with three battalions in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second brigade, under Gen. Green, were in the trenches across the Calle road to the seashore, three others forming a reserve. The troops left the camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunderstorm. They carried 300 rounds of ammunition per man, and two days' cooked rations.

"Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got under way with flags masted. At 9 o'clock the Olympia led the way, attended by the Raleigh and the Petrel. While the Callao, under Lieut. Tappan, and the launch Barcolet crept close in shore in the heavy breakers. Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships cleared for action, silently advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston and Boston, formed the reserve.

"At 9:25 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white against the stormy sky, completely hid the Olympia. A shell exploded across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanish fort at Malate, San Antonio de Abad. Then the Petrel and Raleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire, directed towards the shore into the entrenchments. Owing to the heavy rain, it was difficult to get the range, and the shots at first fell short, but the fire soon became accurate, and the shells rendered the fort untenable. While the four guns of the Utah battery made ex-

cellent practice on the earthworks and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spaniards replied feebly with a few shells.

"Less than half an hour after the bombardment began, Gen. Green decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, being probably invisible on account of rain. There were six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp and opened a volley, firing from the partial shelter of low ledges within 200 yards of the Spanish lines.

A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the shore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge formed by an inlet under the outworks of the fort, and by 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. McCoy hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the stars and stripes, amid wild cheers along the line.

Meanwhile, the fleet observing the movement of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment had lasted exactly an hour and a half. An hour later, Gen. Green and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth regulars and the third regular artillery were engaging the enemy and directed them towards the advance into Malate. The vicinity of the fort was uncomfortable on account of numbers of sharpshooters in the buildings 200 yards distant. The forward movement therefore, was postponed, and in a few minutes the outskirts of the suburb was well occupied, and the sharpshooters were driven away.

As the Californians under Col. Smith came up the beach, they played the national air, accompanied by the whistling of the Mauser bullets, and during the sharpshooting continued to encourage the men with inspiring music. Each regiment carried its colors into action. There was considerable fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the battalion of Californians pushed into Luneta, a popular promenade, with 200 yards of the most of the city. Then the white flag was hoisted at the southwest corner of the walled town. Gen. Green, with the members of his staff galloped along the Luneta, under a sharp scattering fire from the houses near the beach, and parleyed with an officer, who directed him along to the gate, further east.

"At the moment, the Spanish forces, retreating from the Santa Ana, came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by insurgents who had eluded Gen. MacArthur's troops, and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward, if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of treachery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents' action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, soon ceased by the advance of the retreating Spaniards to the Esplanade, when Gen. Green ordered them to enter the citadel.

"Soon a letter was brought from the captain general requesting the commander of the troops to meet him for consultation. Gen. Green immediately entered with Adj. Gen. Bates. Meanwhile, according to arrangement, the moment the white flag was shown, Gen. Merritt, who occupied the steamer Zafro as temporary headquarters, sent Gen. Whittier with Flag-Lieut. Brumby ashore to meet the captain general and discuss first a plan of capitulation. Gen. Whittier found the officials much startled by the news that the attack was vigorously continuing along the whole line, the American troops even threatening the citadel.

"All available Spanish troops were immediately massed in the vicinity of the palace, awaiting the succession of events, concerning which a certain degree of anxiety was evident. Gen. Merritt entered with his staff at 3 o'clock. The situation was then better understood, and a conference with Gen. Jaudemez was held. The terms agreed upon may be outlined as follows:

"An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines.

"A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no patrol being exact.

"Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, and possible deficiency being made good by the Americans.

"The safety of life, especially of the Spanish soldiers and citizens, to be guaranteed as far as possible.

"The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the direction of Gen. Merritt.

"Banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations, unless they are changed by the United States authorities.

"The effect of order prevails tonight on both sides of the Pasig, and the night guard, remaining armed on duty and cooperating with the American sentries, are preserving quiet. About 2,000 soldiers will lay down their arms tonight in the palace vestibule. The stories of starvation in the town are exaggerated. The Spanish troops appear to be in excellent condition, and there are only 17 sick.

"Great credit must be given Gen. Merritt for his attack, which was successfully carried out in every detail under unusually complicated conditions. His orders were strictly followed, fully detailed orders resulted in every case in the immediate settlement of every difficulty, however threatening. The conduct of the Spanish was in a few cases reprehensible, such as their setting fire to the gun boat 'Cebu' and the destruction of several armed launches and boats after the capitulation had been agreed upon.

"Lieut. Brumby lowered the Spanish flag in Fort Santiago and raised the stars and stripes, many Spaniards weeping, while the American band played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and a company of infantry presented arms.

"It was impossible to praise too highly the humanity of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, for a bombardment of the walled city would have inflicted severe losses upon the women and children. The conduct of the Americans, officers and men alike, toward all is highly creditable. It is difficult to realize that they are invading troops occupying a hostile town.

"The Olympia, Raleigh and Petrel fired about 70 rounds each of 3-inch and 8-inch shells at a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards.

CAME TO BLOWS.

McMahan and Mayfield Go it for One Brief Round.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

As Usual the Other Candidates Had Their Little Say and Retired. The Fighters Arrested.

An appeal to fists was the finale of the campaign meeting at Anderson on Tuesday last week. The meeting was a large one, about nine hundred persons attending. All the speakers were heard attentively. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION. Just before the meeting was called to order, Mr. McMahan announced that Superintendent of Education Mayfield had circulated a document purporting to be his campaign speech, containing references to himself. He said he would reply thereto when his turn came near the end of the meeting, and he hoped the crowd would remain.

ELLERBE AND TILLMAN. Gov. Ellerbe began by naming Ben. Tillman as the author of the dispensary law, and declaring that his brother, Col. George Tillman, had stated that it was originated to corrupt the morals of the people.

"I did not say any such thing," quoth Uncle George, tartly. "I said it was gotten up to control elections and for the politicians to divide the spoils."

"Oh, well," said the governor, that is the same thing, that would lead to corruption.

Uncle George—No sir, you may repeat what I said, but don't put words in my mouth.

Gov. Ellerbe—It amounts to the same thing. You dry up and let me speak.

Uncle George—I would not have misrepresented me if you had not misrepresented me.

MORE LIBERTY AND LESS TAXES. Uncle George Tillman stood for more liberty and less taxation. Liberty was invaded by the metropolitan police, by the whiskey constables, by the executive appointment of township officers instead of by election. The people had managers of election that they didn't want ranned down their throats. There ought to be township government in South Carolina as is the case everywhere else except in the south, where the negro has been the burrhead. The constitution, however, had removed this, and, besides, the Spanish war had caused a paternalism between the north and the south.

SCHUMPERT FOR HIGH LICENSE. Schumpert appealed for a good sensible disposition of the liquor question so that candidates could have higher issues to discuss. He had given great study to the subject of prohibition, first studying it in Europe. It was not because it did prohibit that he opposed it, but because it was a sham theory that debauched the citizenship. Even under the strictest prohibition law we are obliged to have whiskey for medicine, for sacrament, for science. It incalculable secret sin. He stood for local option with license so the county could manage its own affairs.

WATSON'S RIDICULE. Col. Watson ridiculed severely what he termed the so-called prohibition movement, and bitterly asked if a strict temperance man like himself was to be cast aside by temperance people for a raw recruit in the cause. He dared to say that a large majority of the prohibitionists were those who called the State officers spies and tried to kill them, while they would buy whiskey from wagons and never inform. The border counties wanted a prohibition law because they could go to the stills a few miles off and buy untaxed whiskey for \$1 per gallon.

WITH FLOWERS AND CHEERS. The prohibition candidate, Mr. Featherstone was received with flowers and cheering. He was glad to sound the prohibition tocsin in a county where so many noble men had fought all their lives for the cause. It was time for the State officers to speak and to try to kill them, while they would buy whiskey from wagons and never inform. The border counties wanted a prohibition law because they could go to the stills a few miles off and buy untaxed whiskey for \$1 per gallon.

WHO IS ARCHER? Mr. Archer was greeted with a dose of his own medicine at Spartanburg and he had asked "who is Featherstone?" and today he was met with the question: "Who is Archer?" from a score of throats. He indulged in a biographical sketch, and when he stated one of his ancestors had fought for the independence of the colonies, an old fellow exclaimed, "Hurrah for him against England." Mr. Archer said he represented the bone and sinew of the land, and was severe in his denunciation of the educational policy of the State. He declared it was only the children of the leaders who were catered to. Scores of legislators had sons who received higher education from the State, and the fact was that it was a case of "you vote for my appropriation and I'll vote for yours."

SECURITY AND WHEELING. Mr. Whittam declared that Ellerbe was not in the race, Mark Hanna to the contrary notwithstanding. He himself would get 40,000 votes, and he declared sincerely was a part of his nature. Watson didn't have any backbone, and his criticism of Ellerbe was simply the pot calling the kettle black. "We are cursed with too many hypocrites of that kind," said he.

BELLINGER'S PROPOSAL. Mr. Bellinger protested against his opponents' factional support in favor of the pledge of non-factional candidacy, public or private, required by the rules of the party. He demanded that the people vote without regard to faction, and especially that factions that had grown up in violation of a solemn compact between Democrats.

ROWER'S RESPONSE. Mr. Mower said he appeared as a man who always dealt fairly and openly with his Democrats. Every fact of his candidacy had been published. He had

filled as honest a pledge as his competitor had and was entitled to the same privilege. Any insinuation to the contrary was inconsistent to the facts.

SPRINGFIELD MAYFIELD led off by promising no fireworks and had almost no one, but McMahan had called him an elephant, and he and a Norman Perceon and he ought to be pulled out of the State house by the feet. He read from his campaign circular what he had said about McMahan; that he wanted office in order to spread himself; that he failed to spread at the law so he went back to the South Carolina College, where he was unable to spread to suit himself. He wanted a big office so he could spread big. If McMahan was elected he would have no more fireworks, but none of his ordinances passed. Judging from that there was no telling what he would do if turned loose and allowed to spread himself. "There is his ordinance to exempt mortgages; competency to marry; limiting State's lien; to regulate the destruction of timber and the planting of trees, and to protect atheists and infidels. If these are fair samples of his idea of spreading there is no telling what strange things he would introduce into the schools were he elected. If you want to take chances and allow him to put into force the many new plans he says he has on education (speaking I suppose) vote for Mr. McMahan."

McMahan's reply. "I have not advertised fireworks," said he. "I have asked you to present to hear me at this late hour and said that I proposed to answer from the stump at this first opportunity an unmanly attack made upon me by Mr. Mayfield under cover. I entered this campaign with the high resolve to offer to the people of my native State the services of a trained educator and to establish in our politics the methods of the man of thought, of refinement and of broad views. I have asked the people and the State with every encouragement, while Mr. Mayfield has acted and has felt as one marching to sure defeat. But my friends have told me not to feel too confident, that he is a somewhat and slick politician, and that he is somewhere something to injure me, that he had worked underhanded would turn up at the last moment when it was too late to defeat it. I have discovered one of these methods when I have yet two weeks of the canvass ahead of me. A pamphlet circulated by him or his henchmen has been sent me, entitled 'Campaign Speech of W. D. Mayfield,' that speech was never made and he knows it. It is false to call it his campaign speech and was designed to create the false impression that I had heard it from the stump and let it go unchallenged."

Mayfield—What were you doing at Tirzah?

McMahan—I spoke there, but did not allude to my candidacy or mention you. As I have passed from county to county he has followed me with this concocted attack. The serpent winds its noisome course and strikes from under cover.

Mr. Mayfield's expression changed at this remark, and he warned the speaker not to repeat it.

"The assassin," continued McMahan, "plies his murderous trade in the silence and the shadow of the darkness."

This brought Mayfield to his feet, and facing McMahan at close quarters he cried: "Stop, stop."

The scene was comical. Mayfield's big frame bostrode the narrow space like a colossus. Bending forward he shook his finger at McMahan, warning him to stop, measured tones to "stop," repeating it six or eight times.

"I'll stop," declared his like, young title reader.

"Mind now, stop," was the reiterated warning.

"You have the bulk," rejoined McMahan, "but God distinguished man from the brute by brain. You have the carcass, but that which marks the man is courage."

At this Mayfield turned to the crowd with a scornful laugh and a wave of his hand cried: "Why, gentlemen, I slapped his face once."

"You slapped my face," flashed McMahan. "Mayfield gathered himself together like a giant, and aimed a tremendous blow which landed glancingly on McMahan's head. McMahan's right shot out, landing upon Mayfield's eye. Both men pitched forward to settle it with their fists, but the chief of police, Chairman Prince, and others had thrown themselves into the breach and stopped it on the first round.

"Let him go on, I can whip him," shouted McMahan.

"Not on this stand," cried Prince as the men were led away and quiet was restored.

McMahan then proceeded with his speech until his five minutes expired.

COL. RICE was then introduced and created a laugh by saying that after such an incident he knew the crowd wanted no more speeches. He simply said he wanted no higher epitaph than his lifelong wish to live to see the day when every boy and girl had received at least an elementary education.

The combatants were required to deposit \$10 bond for their appearance at the mayor's court tomorrow, which both of them did.

THE OTHERS. The other speakers were Tompkins, Cooper, Bradman, Durham, Epton, Floyd, Blythe, Evans, Gray, Garris, Stansell, Thomas, Slight and Berry.

A Death Hole. The clearing of the city of Santiago de Cuba and the health of the people are matters receiving much attention. Probably the strangest odor Santiago ever knew and Santiago has had an unusual experience in odors—is the new odor of disinfectants that are being scattered through the city. The street-cleaning department has been hampered by lack of carts. The death rate continues very high, from 50 to 60 inhabitants and this rate, if continued, would carry off half the population in a year. The situation is serious.

Murder in Columbia. Abram Riley and Scepito Thompson had a quarrel about a small debt which the latter owed the former on Friday morning which ended in the death of Thompson at the hands of Riley. Both parties are colored, and lived in Columbia, where the killing took place.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Young Woman Murdered in a New York Hotel.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

The Victim was Beautiful and Her Death Revealed the Fact That She Led a Double Life.

New York has another sensation on hand. A very handsome young woman was found on Wednesday morning murdered in a respectable hotel. The murderer, a young man, was arrested on the fourth floor of the Grand hotel, Broadway, and Thirty-first street. She registered at the hotel Monday afternoon and later was joined by the man who is charged with her murder. He was seen leaving the hotel at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and a few hours later the woman was found lying on the floor of her room dead. She had been killed with a bludgeon and her person robbed. A fact which at first seemed to indicate that the deed was the work of an ordinary burglar was that in the adjoining room, Thomas E. Veal, ex-chief of the sanitary department of Atlanta, Ga., was during the same night robbed of \$7,000 which he had intended to take to a matress when he retired for the night.

The body of the woman was found lying near the mantel. Near her was a piece of lead pipe, one end of which was covered with insulating or bicycle tape. This was the weapon with which the murderer had caused the woman's death. The scalp was broken in two places by the blows of a heavy instrument. The woman had evidently been lying on a sofa on the west side of the apartment, with her back to the assassin. There were marks upon the fringe of the sofa which indicated that she had clutched at it. She had then evidently fallen to the floor, and had her way to the center of the room, where there was a large table, by the side of which she had fallen. No time was lost in making an examination of the clothing and effects. Concealed in the folds of her dress was the check which forms such an important part in the chain of evidence, and \$9 in money. The check was for the sum of \$13,000 and was drawn on the Garfield National bank to the order of Emma Reynolds by Dudley Johnson. On the back was the endorsement, "S. J. Kennedy," in a free and flowing hand, which corresponded almost exactly to the signature upon the check. There was no revenue stamp, but the person who had drawn the check had affixed an ordinary 2-cent postage stamp.

There was also found a satchel of black leather which had been slit open with a knife. The catch which held it shut was exceedingly intricate, and had not yielded readily to the efforts of the person who had tried to hastily open it. Papers, a blank contract for subscriptions for a book which bore the name of "E. C. Reynolds," and a card for examination for admission to the Academy of Dramatic Art revealed the woman's address. Captain Price immediately sent to that address, where the detectives found an aged colored servant, who said her name was Margaret Adams. She was taken to the hotel, and after making a hysterical demonstration identified the body of the murdered woman as that of her mistress. She said first that the woman was married and lived at No. 370 West Fifty-eighth street with her husband. Under cross-examination she admitted that her mistress was single, and that she had frequently been visited in the flat by Maurice B. Mendham, a broker, of No. 20 Broad street.

Captain Price, while detectives were busy upon the clue afforded by the check, made the most searching inquiry of the clerks and attendants of the hotel. He learned that the woman had gone to the hotel at about half-past 1 o'clock Monday afternoon and had registered the signature, "E. Maxwell and wife, Brooklyn." She then went into the dining-room, where she had luncheon and set her check to the desk. This is a trivial circumstance in itself, but it served to attract the attention of the waiters to the woman, as it is against the rules of the hotel for bills in the restaurant to be charged to patrons.

The waiter who served the woman, the head waiter, and the clerk in all morning hours were positively identified him. The last seen of him at the hotel was at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when a clerk saw him going down the stairs and leave the house by the Broadway door. Governor Busch and his physician, Dr. Edward O'Hanlon, found that wounds upon the woman's head were merely a breaking of the scalp and that the skull was not fractured. Her death had been caused by the dislocation of the cervical vertebrae. Dr. O'Hanlon called attention to the fact that the right ear of the woman was lacinated, as if the earring had been violently torn out, and the lobe of the left ear showed evidences that an earring had been worn. The colored servant said that she was positive that her mistress wore the earrings when she left the flat. She said also that Miss Reynolds had valuable jewelry in a small chain bag. All of these articles were missing.

Detectives who had been to the Garfield National bank returned to the hotel with the information that the check was worthless. The bank officers said that the man who endorsed the check, S. J. Kennedy, had a small account in the bank. They did not know the man who had signed the check, and pronounced the signature probably fictitious, as it was in the same penmanship as that of the false document. Captain Price immediately ordered the arrest of Dr. Stannard J. Kennedy, who was found at his office, No. 60 West Twenty-second street. The den-

ist took his arrest calmly, and when taken to the West Third-street police station, shortly before 4 o'clock, betrayed no great agitation. He was taken into the sergeant's office, where he was questioned as to his movements. He denied that he had been in the Grand hotel the night before. He was taken to the captain's private room, where there were six or eight detectives. Employees of the hotel were taken in one by one, and all of them positively identified him as the man who had been in the hotel the night before. Captain Price did everything possible to make the identification complete. He asked the employees to point out the person who looked like the man whom they had seen in company with the woman about the hotel. They said, with scarcely any hesitation, that Kennedy not only looked like him, but was the man. Kennedy admitted that he was acquainted with the murdered woman.

Detectives who were stationed at Miss Reynolds' flat at No. 370 West Fifty-eighth street returned to the station early in the afternoon, bringing with them Mrs. Christine Reynolds, the young woman's mother, and a little boy, her child. She had come to the flat to visit her daughter, and to take the child to the dentist's to have his teeth treated. She made the following statement, which was put in writing by a police stenographer: "My name is Mrs. Christine Reynolds. I live at No. 460 South Fifth avenue, Mt. Vernon. My daughter Emelyne has been living at No. 370 West Fifty-eighth street. She was at my home for the last time Sunday. The previous Thursday she was at my house, and said that Dr. Kennedy wanted \$900 to put on a race for her, and she would get \$4,000. She said that would be a great thing for her. She had already drawn the money, and had it in her satchel. Then she said: 'I don't think I will.' I think she put it in a New York bank, but I did not see her until Saturday night after nine. Then Sunday she said she had given it to Dr. Kennedy, and added, 'I'm going to meet him tomorrow at six o'clock.' That is all I know. Emelyne told me to come to him on Tuesday. He told her, she said, to bring a little satchel to carry the money, and she took a little black satchel from my house."

Emelyne Reynolds, sometimes called Dolly Reynolds, was twenty-one years old. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reynolds, live at No. 460 South Sixth avenue, Mount Vernon. Mr. Reynolds is a wealthy builder and owns his home and two apartment houses. Emelyne was a beauty. She had many suitors, and was fond of admirers. She was ever fascinatingly dressed. About two years ago she left home. She dressed expensively and told her parents that she was in the book business. They saw her every Sunday, when she went home to visit them. Sometimes she drove out in a fine trap; at others she rode a \$100 bicycle. She always had plenty of money, and never would tell her parents where she got it. "I earned it," she used to say when they questioned her. She wore several diamond rings, and a pair of earrings worth \$2,000. She had a pocket which was imported from China at a cost of \$300 on the ship that brought Li Hung Chang. It was called "Yako," and Miss Reynolds used to take it with her to Mount Vernon on Sundays. She would never tell who gave her the pocket.

The tragic death of the young woman brought out the fact that she had been leading a double life. At Mount Vernon, N. Y., where her parents reside, she was a prominent and popular figure in society. In New York she occupied a flat luxuriously fitted up at the expense of a wealthy broker. There she was known as Mrs. Reynolds. Maurice B. Mendham was the "Mr. Reynolds" of the flat at No. 370 West Fifty-eighth street. He and his brother occupied a brokerage firm, with offices on the seventh floor of No. 20 Broad St. Mr. Mendham has known the Reynolds family in Mount Vernon for a long time. He fitted up the apartment in which Dolly lived, and he spent much of his time there.

DROWNED BY A CLOUD BURST. Five Children Met Their Death in the Sweeping Flood. A cloud burst upon Sawmill Run, Pa., Friday morning caused a flood in that stream and endangered the lives of five persons. Five children are missing and all are supposed to have been drowned. They are: Irene Loftus, Regis Loftus, Nellie Sans, Margaret Shaugnessy and Anna Holzfatz. The body of Regis Loftus was recovered Friday evening. Mrs. Loftus, mother of the two Loftus children, is dying from the effect of the shock and exposure.

The water in the run began to rise Friday morning and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some other persons, were standing on a porch of the brick tenement house on Violet alley, in the rear of Main street. When the great wave, 20 feet high, came down, the porch was carried away and the people went with it.

Near the mouth of the run the sand dredge Pittsburg was moored, and when the men in it saw the wreckage coming down the stream and the people struggling for life, they stopped all else and went to the rescue. The men and women were carried out into the Ohio river, but saved by the sand dredge.

The great body of water did much damage. A sand bar 15 feet high at the foot of the run was washed away. Parties of men are searching for the bodies of the children. There was a heavy and continuous downpour of rain throughout western Pennsylvania from midnight until 8 o'clock Friday morning, and considerable damage was done by washouts and the overflowing of small streams, but as far as known there were no other casualties.

Killed and Wounded. Four men were killed and five others badly injured Thursday afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on the new building in the course of erection at 475 and 477 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Shot to Death. Wednesday afternoon near Sheridan, county seat of Grant county, Ark., a mob took Angus Nucleo, a negro, prisoner, from the officers and shot him, killing him instantly.

THE STATE'S EDUCATORS.

The South Carolina Teachers Institute Meets in Columbia.

The coming session of the Teachers' Institute, to be held in this city from August 29 to September 10, is attracting much interest among the educators of the State and promises to be largely attended. That such a convention of teachers will be both profitable and pleasant is assured, and that it will give a new impetus to school work there is no doubt.

Among the instructors who will have charge of the institute are those who are well known throughout the State in the educational field, and with two weeks spent under their tutelage much valuable information can be gained which will prove helpful in the school room.

As already published, the sessions of the institute will be held in the auditorium of the Presbyterian College for Women and Dr. Pell will be glad to do all he can for the success of the gathering.

Prof. Hughes, of Greenville, who is to be the director of the institute, has been in the city looking after the arrangement of the details, and the outlook, he thinks, is very promising for a large attendance of teachers.

For the information of all who expect to be present the following from Superintendent of Education Mayfield is published: To the Teachers and School Officers of South Carolina: I call your attention to the State Institute to be held in Columbia, August 29th to September 10th. It is an opportunity you should not miss. The corps of regular instructors in the county institutes held during the summer numbered 18 of the most efficient and leading public school men of the State, and all these are expected to be present each day to take part in the exercises and discussions, and each will contribute the best ideas, methods and principles he has obtained by study, observation and experience.

In addition, the corps of special lecturers will fill engagements at night and assist whenever possible in the daily sessions.

The institute will be held in the delightful located and commodious auditorium of the Presbyterian College for Women.

Board can be had at private boarding houses at 75 cents per day or \$4 per week. The Grand Central hotel offers a rate of \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

The chance to visit the State capital and spend 10 days in a well conducted working institute, manned by such a corps of instructors, is one which every wide-awake teacher and county and city superintendent will appreciate and use.

The railroads have given very low rates, and you should see that your agent has instructions in time. You will find it much to your advantage, and you are not only invited but urged to attend.

Following is the corps of instructors: T. B. Hamby, S. H. Edmunds, J. W. Thompson, E. C. Coker, E. J. Browne, C. A. Greaser, Patterson Wardlaw, D. W. Wallace, J. A. Boyd, W. K. Slight, L. W. Dick, A. J. Thackston, W. F. Moncrieff, Frank Evans, W. H. Wallace, W. H. Hand, W. Z. McGhee, E. L. Hughes, director.

Yours respectfully, W. D. Mayfield, State Superintendent of Education.

A BIG FLEET. In a Few Days Seventy Warships Will Rendezvous at Port Monroe. One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Port Monroe. Already 57 warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of 70. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor. These included in today's orders are the Navy, Rodgers, Lebonon, Wompatnek, Morris, Cavin, Lancaester, Maehias, Osceola, Peoria, Massachusetts, Sioux, Cheyenne, Waban, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit and Yankton. These and the ships previously ordered are mainly small craft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta and Castine. The movement of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fire infection. They will now be put in thorough repair and their crews gradually will be changed from naval militia to sailors of the regular navy. The navy department has not yet determined what ships will go to Habana, San Juan and other points in Cuba and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of policing the shore points is being considered and in due time a number of the light draught auxiliary craft will be used for this purpose. It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern waters.

An Outrage. The first report of outrage by the Spaniards within their lines in Porto Rico was brought to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson Wednesday by a priest, who had a deputation from Ciales, 20 miles northeast of Pinaros. The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and mangled by the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday. The priest appealed to the Americans for protection, but the latter are powerless to interfere in the present circumstances, even though a reign of terror be inaugurated.

Wheeler in Command. General Young retired from the command of Camp Wheeler Friday morning in favor of General Wheeler, who immediately took full charge. Young takes command of the cavalry under Wheeler, whose term as commander of the camp extends only until the arrival of Slaughter. Camp work is progressing smoothly. The transports Seneca and Mobile arrived early Friday morning with more troops.

HE HAD NINE WIVES.

And As a Natural Consequence Got into Trouble.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN

Who Had a Family in Nearly Every Town in His District and Lived Off Them. Worse Than Brigham Young.

A convention of Martin Jergensen's wives was recently held at O'Neill, Neb., with "wif" in attendance. Jergensen is a high-spirited salesman. Although he earns only \$100 a month, he has experienced no difficulty in maintaining his various establishments. In fact, the multiplicity of his helpmates constituted his great financial strength. For helpmates they were in the fullest sense of word. Nearly everyone of them worked for her own living and Jergensen's too.

He married