

NEW FASHION FAD.

HUGE BELTS EIGHT INCHES DEEP WORN BY WOMEN.

Will Make Stout Women Shorter and Slim Ones More Graceful—Latest Hints in Millinery.

THE belt of the autumn girl is a fashionable monstrosity. It is the most conspicuous article of her attire, says the New York World. English women are prone to belts, and Americans are following the fashion with a vim set by their sisters across the water. The big stores are exhibiting many new and very striking designs in belts. The ingenuity and originality is surprising, and one wonders what next may be the feminine fancy and deplete the feminine purse.

Some of the most elegant belts in quality are made of firmly woven silk tastic, the surface being of satin finish. These vary in width from five to eight inches, accordingly, as one's physique demands curtailing or enlargement to produce the desired effect. They can be had in colors and are fastened by elongated clasps and novel buckles conforming to the depth of the belt. These are worn with empire gowns to produce the short-waist characteristic of this style of dress.

By reason of its elasticity it permits of the free and graceful motion of the

fall models, but what there are take the form of poppies and roses, which appear in velvet silk, and the prettiest of all which are made entirely of



PARISIAN HAT WITH BOW OF CARMINE SATIN HIDDEN AND BLACK AGRETTE.

feathers. Then again, roses are closely imitated with taffeta silk, cut on the bias with rolled edges. Lace is a secondary factor with new hats. In

OUR DEAD AT CHICKAMAUGA.

MONUMENTS FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA HEROES.

The Commission Appointed by Governor Evans Recommend the Erection of Monuments to all South Carolinians Engaged in the Battle.

Under authority of a joint resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, passed December 22, 1894, viz: "That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to select designs and places of location for monuments to the South Carolinians engaged in the Chickamauga campaign."

Section 2. That said commission will make its report to the Governor, who will communicate with the General Assembly at its next regular session 1895, with such recommendation as he may deem best, at which time such further action upon the recommendations of the Chickamauga commission may be taken as the General Assembly may see fit." The following commission was appointed by the Governor: Gen. C. I. Walker, Major J. D. McLucas and Capt. C. K. Henderson.

The commission has decided to recommend to the Legislature the erection of the following monuments: One principal monument, commemorative of the valor of all the South Carolinians engaged in the battle, to be placed on Dyer's Knob, the spot where Kershaw's brigade made a most glorious and victorious charge, and a conspicuous position on the field; one of smaller size, each, to Kershaw's brigade, to be placed where they fought the whole afternoon on Snodgrass Range; one to the South Carolina regiments, (10th and 19th) of Manigault's brigade, to be erected where they fought for three hours on Snodgrass Range; one to the South Carolina regiments, (6th and 24th.) Gist's brigade, and one to Calpepper's Battery, the position of the last two to be designated hereafter. That to Kershaw's brigade, being the largest number of South Carolinians, to be the largest of these four; Manigault's and Gist's smaller, and to Calpepper's battery smaller still. For these four monuments the commission rather favor a design somewhat similar to the monument to Battery I, 4th U. S. artillery, now on the battlefield.

All the monuments are proposed to be made of South Carolina granite, of the most enduring kind, to be without any ornamentation which will be injured by the wear of the elements and time, to have no sharp edges, the blocks of stone to be joined in the most secure and lasting method, all lettering, etc., to be cut in and no raised letters to be used, and everything to be of the most substantial and permanent workmanship and material. The past record of all builders will be considered as to their habit of doing thorough work. The larger monument to have on it, in some appropriate place, the palmetto, our State emblem.



FALL FASHION NOVELTY—THE NEW SEVEN-INCH BELT.

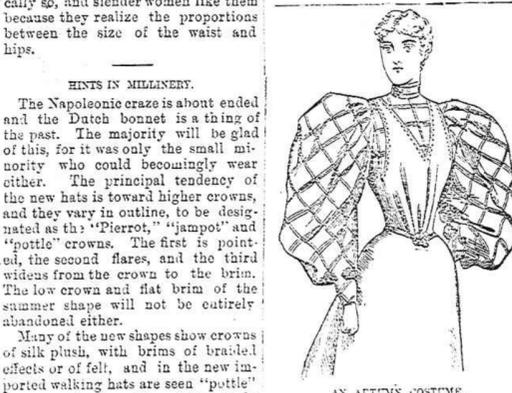
body, which is an additional advantage to women who affect the wearing of the belt.

Belts are pretty, and, despite any controversy as to the advisability of wearing them from a hygienic standpoint, are going to outlive themselves upon us wherever opportunity is offered. They are becoming to most women, and for that reason alone they will assume the right of way. No young woman is in the swim unless she numbers three dozen belt buckles in her collection. Belts are more necessary now than ever before, for basques are an obsolete fashion, and all bodies terminate at the waist line, which fact makes the introduction of girdles imperative. All women agree on the one point, that belts tend to make a stout woman less emphatically so, and slender women like them because they realize the proportions between the size of the waist and hips.

A SMART AUTUMN COSTUME.

Lime-green Amazon cloth, with a dash of plaid silk, with bright touches of color, composes the smart autumn costume here shown. The dress is remarkably pretty and most stylish as an indoor toilet, and the effect may be heightened by an eight or ten inch facing of the plaid inside the skirt, picked out at the edges and put in slightly full.

The skirt is cut from a fluted pattern, which is not excessive in width, and yet gives a very full appearance,



AN AUTUMN COSTUME.

and has no darts round the top, although it fits perfectly to the figure. The bodice is made on a fitted lining, cut in four parts only, viz., the two fronts, each with two darts, and the two backs, necessitating a seam down the centre. This centre back seam is sewed and boned, and the top faced to just below the bust line with the plaid and the front darts are also sewed and whalebone inserted, and they are then faced with plaid, ready for the plain material.

Below, the British Parliamentary leader, who is an enthusiastic golfer, says: "Care may sit behind the horse-man, but never presumes to walk with the caddy."

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EMANUEL WILLIAMS KILLED.

Outlawed by Several States and Supposed Murderer.

The notorious outlaw, Emanuel Williams, was killed at Seivern Saturday night by Mr. Oscar Meyer, a conductor and Southern Express messenger on the Carolina Midland Railroad. Meyer and Williams had had some trouble some two or three weeks since at Seivern, and Meyer had been advised by numerous friends to be on the alert, lest Williams would take an advantage some time and kill him in the dark.

Meyer, who runs regularly as conductor on the Carolina Midland Railroad, received a dispatch at Wagener last night reading thus: "Be on the lookout; something wrong in town." This put him on his guard, when he went to Seivern he first asked the agent and afterwards Engineer Goodwin to walk with him to his boarding house. Goodwin agreed to do it, and when they had come in about two steps of his house door Meyer saw a man rise out of the bushes to his left with his left hand in his bosom as if gripping a weapon.

Meyer fired and the shot took effect in the left side about one-half inch from a line with the nipple and two inches to the right of it. The ball passed through the heart and lung and pressed against the skin on the back side. Acting Coroner G. Jones Baltz-jury held the inquest today, and the jury, with Mr. Emanuel Busbee as foreman, brought in a verdict that "Emanuel Williams came to his death from a gunshot wound in the hands of Oscar Meyer, and that the said Oscar Meyer's life was in imminent danger at the time."

Meyer has numerous friends, and everybody seems to think that the verdict is perfectly righteous and entirely consistent with the fact.

It will be remembered that Williams is the man who, for all intents and purposes, has been outlawed by several States. He is the man who is supposed to have killed Mitchell Poole, of this county, about two years ago. After his trial for this he was carried to Alabama to answer for crimes he was supposed to have committed, and put on bail there. His bondsmen proved that he was drowned in the Alabama river and the bonds were satisfied.

From that time he was successively in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, till January, 1895, when he was brought back to South Carolina on suspicion that he was the murderer of County Treasurer Copes.

Under this charge he was lodged in the Penitentiary and retained there till some time in April last. Williams' career has been a notorious one of crime and depravation.

Oscar Meyer is a young man, honest, frugal, industrious and strictly attached to his own business, of a quiet disposition and perfectly calm and considerate. He stands very high in the opinion of his employers, the Carolina Midland Railroad and Southern Express Company, who, no doubt, will see that he has a fair showing in the Courts.

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THE MURDER OF MOSELEY.

SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN FROM BEHIND BY A NEGRO.

Four Negroes Arrested and Militia Ready to Protect Them. Plot to Assassinate Suspected.

State Constable J. J. Moseley was brutally murdered Sunday morning at 1:15 o'clock at Greenwood. He was at the Georgia, Carolina and Northern depot, where a large lot of furniture was expected on the night train. He asked a trial justice for aid and had the constable of that office accompany him.

While transferring packages, after he had seized them, a negro grabbed a rifle and fired two shots at Moseley. The express drayman fired two shots and Moseley fired two shots at the man.

A negro behind Moseley shot at him at close range, killing him instantly. The post mortem by Dr. Neel and others showed that the ball passed through the brain, lodged against the basilar pons, causing instantaneous death.

A jury was drawn about an hour after the tragedy and were in session all day Sunday, and up to the time that this report closed. Four negroes are heavily guarded and other arrests will follow.

The streets were thronged all day by people waiting for the coroner jury's verdict, and some talk of lynching was indulged in, but wiser counsel prevailed.

This is to many minds a clear case of a pre-arranged assassination, and the good people of Greenwood are much incensed, and are doing everything in their power to bring the culprits to justice.

While Mr. Moseley has unnecessarily exposed himself on frequent occasions, there is no excuse to offer on behalf of the "dark devil" who perpetrated this dastardly crime. Mr. Moseley's life was threatened more than once, and notwithstanding the overtures of friends and relatives, he has persistently laid himself liable to such fatalities as overtook him Sunday morning.

Mr. Moseley, it is said, has captured more liquor than any other constable on the force, and has enjoyed the confidence of his superiors in the dispensary office.

Moseley went to Ninety Six Saturday and made some seizures there, arriving at Greenwood late at night and going to his death.

According to Mrs. Moseley's wishes the body was buried at Greenwood on Monday. A wife and two children survive him. He was insured for \$1,000 in the Order of the Golden Chain.

Governor Evans ordered the militia to be ready at call of the mayor to protect the prisoners.

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MONTHLY REPORT

Of the South Carolina State Weather Service for September.

J. W. Bauer, director of the Weather Bureau, has just issued the following summary for September: The past month was noted as being the warmest September in the history of the State, of which record is available. Along the coast, the mean temperature was exceeded by that of 1881 only, in the annals of the Weather Bureau. The excess of heat occurred mainly during the daytime as the night temperature differed but little from those usual to September. The month was remarkable for the number of days with maximum temperatures of 90 or above, the average for the State being 11 days, ranging from three at Port Royal to 27 at Shaw's Forks. There was a period of from 8 to 11 consecutive days on which the maximum temperature reached 90 or above in the central portions of the State, which was the greatest heat-wave ever recorded in the same month, and seldom surpassed during the hottest months.

There was only 26 per centum of the usual rainfall and it was not well distributed. Over a narrow strip extending from Beaufort into Charleston county, there was a slight excess, amounting to 1.5 inches, but the rest of the State was only 18 per centum of the normal amount for the rest of the State. Three stations reported no rain, and eight others less than half an inch. All the rain fell before the middle of the month, followed by an unprecedented period of clear, hot weather that quickly dried the ground and stunted the growth of fall crops to a standstill; cutting short such crops as usually come so maturely by the end of September. The top-crop of cotton and late root crops sustained the greatest injury; pastures became brown and bare; streams ran very low, and wells went dry in a few localities. The drought was most severe in the western portions of the State. The month was favorable for harvesting, and especially for picking cotton, the dry weather made it possible to secure the lint in the finest condition. It was too dry for late corn and peas.

There was a light frost, the first of the season, in Oconee, Pickens and Greenville counties on the morning of the 30th.

TEMPERATURE.—Monthly mean for the State 76.9 which is 2.3 above the normal. Highest monthly mean 81.0 at Shaw's Forks; lowest 73.5 at Red Hill. Highest temperature 103 at Spartanburg on the 25th; lowest 35 at Holland on the 30th. State range 71; greatest range at any station 62 at Spartanburg; least 27 at Charleston.

RAINFALL.—Average for the State 1.29 which is 63.65 less than the normal. Greatest amount at any station 6.94 at Charleston, least, none at Central, Longshore, and Shaw's Forks. Greatest amount in any 24 hours 2.61 at Charleston on the 8th. Average number of days with 0.01 or more rain, ranging from 9 days at Greenville and Yemassee to none at Central, Longshore, and Shaw's Forks.

WIND, prevailing direction, North-east.

WEATHER, average number of days clear 17, partly cloudy 8, cloudy 5. Fogs, dates of, 1-2-5-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-18-20-21-22-24-25-26-29.

SOLAR HALOS, Central 20; Gillisonville 7-8-12; Santuc 18.

LUNAR HALOS, Gillisonville 8th.

THUNDERSTORMS, dates, 1-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-16-27. Places, — Camden 1-10; Charleston 1-8-9-11-12-27; Cheraw 8-9-10-13; Columbia 10; Gillisonville 1-7-8-12; Longshore 16; Port Royal 11; Statesburg 6-7-8-9-10-13; Trenton 5-16.

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THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Editors from Iowa—Ohio and Cincinnati Days—The Farmers Congress.

The Iowa Exposition on Saturday, there are two hundred in the party.

The Ohioans of Georgia are preparing to receive their friends on Ohio and Cincinnati days, which will be December 5 and 9 respectively. Cincinnati desired a day for herself, and Friday afternoon the directors fixed it for December 6. Cincinnati has more exhibitors in the Fair than any other city outside of the East.

The Farmers' National Congress, read the program paper at Friday's session of the National Women's Club. It was the "National Council of the Women." Mrs. Elizabeth Griggs led with a paper on the "National Council of the Women." Mrs. Helen F. Parks, of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, read a paper on "Woman's Position in the Industrial World."

The Farmers' National Congress on Friday developed into a financial debating club. Ex-Governor William Lawrence, of Ohio, presided over the discussion by an address on "Bimetallism and How to Secure It." He took the free-silver side and made a strong argument. It was a conference of those countries which favored silver, leaving out those countries favoring gold.

Mr. Lawrence was followed by the Hon. J. F. Stanford, a member of the former Congress, who took the gold side. The speaker again saying that he hoped that his records would not be credited to him because he came from Colorado. He said that Mr. Lawrence's position of calling a conference of the silver nations was not the best plan, but that the United States was big enough and great enough to maintain the parity of the two metals, and that the Government could maintain the ratio of 16 to 1.

J. D. O'Neil, of India, offered resolutions reciting that the demeritization of silver was the result of the action of the commercial nations of Europe, and requesting the President to call an international monetary conference. The Convention's concluding resolutions were as follows: "Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation by Congress which will have the effect to cause either gold or silver to be exported, so as thereby to have substantially only one of the metals as money in the country."

"Resolved, That we will oppose any political party that will endorse the foregoing resolutions."

The following were announced on the committee on Resolutions: Lute Wilcox, Colorado; the Hon. Isaac Patterson, Iowa; D. Texas; J. B. Hamblitt, Georgia; J. W. Merton, Tennessee; A. Stewart, New York.

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WEEKLY TOBACCO REVIEW.

The Danville, Va., Register tobacco review for the past week is as follows:

There was right much animation on the loose leaf tobacco market during the week ending Saturday. Double sales lasted up to the dinner hour during each day.

Most of the tobacco sold were bright goods and came from North and South Carolina.

There was a sprinkling of tobacco from the country around Danville, and consisted principally of bright goods.

Prices on all grades were well up and are high, while the market shows no signs of weakening.

The farmers who brought tobacco to Danville last week, were well satisfied with the prices obtained.

The continued dry, harsh weather, keeps the farmer from handling his tobacco in the barns, and no large breaks are looked for until there shall be a good season for handling the leaf.

Manufacturers had a tolerably fair week, the aggregate shipment of plug and twist amounting to 115,540 pounds.

The daily sales of revenue stamps were as follows:

Monday	\$1,690 35
Tuesday	844 80
Wednesday	1,351 71
Thursday	1,042 17
Friday	1,011 94
Saturday	992 01
Total	\$6,932 98

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DEATH OF DR. BYRD.

A Member of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention.

Dr. J. O. Byrd, Senator of Florence County, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, died suddenly at his home at Timmonsville at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. He had been slightly unwell for a day or two, but it was not thought that anything serious was the matter. He went out in his yard Sunday afternoon and fell in what was thought to be a faint. In spite of every effort made to resuscitate him it was impossible. Death must have been instantaneous.

Dr. J. O. Byrd, of the Florence delegation, was a practicing physician. He was born at Timmonsville February 1, 1836, and received a common school education at that place. He began the study and practice of medicine very early in life. Dr. Byrd's entry into politics was in 1888, when he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Darlington county. He was re-elected in 1889. After the creation of Florence county he continued as its representative. He declined to run in 1890, but was brought out in 1892 and elected to the House for the third time. In 1894 his friends ran him for Senator and he was elected by a handsome majority. His political career has been one of marked success, having never been defeated for any office that he has ever aspired to. Dr. Byrd's family comes from Virginia, where William and John Byrd, his ancestors, were well-known patriots.

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DUNN'S BUSINESS REVIEW.

Cotton Goods Go Up as Evidence of a Short Crop Increase.

B. G. Dunn & Co. in their weekly review of trade says: The price barometer gives indications that a not entirely favorable Cotton goods go up with increasing evidence that the crop of cotton is short. Prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides and leather all show some decline, a general indication in new orders being the result of a general business depression. With an immense volume of business, not much exceeded in the largest amount of the exceptional year 1892, and with evidence that in several important branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is a general uncertainty about the future of our industries. Money markets are neither strict nor threatening, foreign exchanges no longer raise apprehension, and all our fears about the great Northern crop are past. There have been few advances in prices of raw materials in the past month, and only few works have been closed by strikes for an advance.

In woolen manufactures a demand for dress goods and some specialties have been fully employed, but most of the works making men's woolsens, for which new orders are scanty, find not enough to keep wholly in the dark as to future foreign competition, involves such risk that some concerns may close for a time.

It is too early for cotton movements to cast much light on the probable yield. Port receipts, thus far 23 per cent., smaller than last year, do not indicate as small a crop as many fear, in view of the known lateness of picking. Widely-distributed advice to hold back cotton have some influence also. At present prices, averaging 8 1/2 cents in Southern markets, against 7 1/2 cents a year ago, 7,000,000 bales would bring \$130,000,000 or more than 9,000,000 bales brought last year. Some months ago Dunn's Review predicted that three million bales of American cotton would be carried over and would be utilized by some. Mr. Hilson, the Saint European authority, shows that 2,577,000 bales were held September 1st in ports and at mill here and abroad.

Failures for the week have included a bank and several concerns of some size and have been 263 in the United States against 231 last year, and 82 in Canada against 85 last year.

SUNDAY DROWNINGS.

A Pleasure Party Overturned and Four Men Drowned.

A ferryman's yawl boat, in which six persons were crossing the eastern branch of the Patuxent river, at Baltimore, was capsized and four of its occupants were drowned. The dead are: Fred Volkman, James Hamilton, and the general appearance of the boat is very desolate. The note has been "doctored" to give it an aged appearance.

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has discovered the existence of a counterfeit ten dollar silver certificate of the series of 1891, check letter "D," bearing the portrait of the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. The counterfeit is apparently printed from an etched plate of zinc carrying the general appearance of the genuine note is very deceptive. The note has been "doctored" to give it an aged appearance.

More Sympathy for Patriots.

At a largely attended special meeting of the Richland Labor Day Association at Columbia, whose members are representatives of labor organizations, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily and cordially sympathize with the patriots of Cuba in their efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke, and urge all lovers of liberty in the United States of America to use their influence, individually and collectively, to induce the executive and legislative branches of our government to recognize the republic of Cuba; to take such steps as will best serve the cause of liberty and carry out the wishes of the people in regard to the success of the Cuban patriots."

A New Bicycle Record.

W. W. Hamilton rode one mile unaided at Denver, Col., in two minutes and two-fifths of a second. The best previous record was 2:07 1/2. Hamilton's record is official as it is held against the sanction from the L. A. W. club.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

October Returns for Corn Show a Falling-Off in Southern States.

The October returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture make the general condition of corn 95.5 per cent. against 96.4 for the month of September. In most of the Southern States the condition has fallen far below last report.

The averages of condition in the large and surplus crop growing States are as follows: Tennessee, 99; Kentucky, 99; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 92; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 87; Minnesota, 94; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 114; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 99.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of 12.6 bushels, being 6.10 of a bushel less than last October's preliminary estimate.

The rate of yield of selected States are as follows:

New York, 13.1; Pennsylvania, 15; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 18; Wisconsin, 15; Minnesota, 19; Iowa, 18.8; Missouri, 12; Kansas, 7.5; Nebraska, 12; South Dakota, 19.3; North Dakota, 19; Washington, 14; Oregon, 20; California, 10.

The indicated quality for the country is 85.7. The quality in some of the principal wheat States is: For New York, 99; Pennsylvania, 99; Ohio, 87; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 88; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 99; Washington, 99; Oregon, 92; California, 87.

The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 29.6 bushels per acre, of rye 14.4; of barley 26.4. The condition of buckwheat is returned at 81.8; Irish potatoes 87.4 and tobacco 82.3.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Two \$25,000 Lumber Plants to be Started in North Carolina.

The Manufacturers' Record reports that for the past week there has been no increase of recent weeks in the number of new industrial enterprises projected in the South, but work is being vigorously pushed upon many plants now under construction.

Some enterprises of considerable magnitude have been put in shape for announcement during the week. Bonds have been placed to the extent of \$750,000 in Baltimore for deepening and enlarging on a very considerable scale the Dismal swamp. Canal extending from Norfolk to Carolina. A dispatch to the Record states that the plans have been made for the construction of a cotton mill at Newport News to have 35,000 spindles. This is in addition to the company recently organized in Richmond to build a large mill at Newport News.

Among other enterprises were a \$200,000 cotton mill in South Carolina; a cotton seed oil mill in Alabama; a large fertilizer plant in South Carolina and another in Kentucky; a \$100,000 lumber company and a \$20,000 water works in Mississippi; two lumber plants of \$20,000 and \$25,000 capital respectively in North Carolina; 400 coke ovens in Virginia, and \$25,000 coal mining company in West Virginia.