

Revising Railroad Rates.

The New Commissioner Issues Startling Circulars.

COLUMBIA, January 14.—Special: The newly organized railroad commission has started out at revising rates. Two articles have been affected by special rates just issued. Buggies and carriages and wagons will receive a very considerable reduction in freight rates, and the cotton seed hulls of the South Carolina manufacturers can, after the 20th of the month, be shipped at a much lower rate than at this time.

Perhaps the most important and general reaching circular is that making the joint rates from local stations on one road to another station on another line 20 per cent less than the sum of the locals. It will be seen that this circular exempts the rate now in effect between the Southern and Coast lines, and that it should not supersede any other joint rate now in force. It is understood that this agreement as to joint rates has just been effected between the Southern and South Carolina and Georgia Railroads. It is said that this regulation is in "the neighborhood of what is desired." There is no question that the circular is about as far reaching as anything ever yet done by the commission, and no doubt will be antagonized by some of the lines, but the larger systems seem to be agreeable to the arrangement.

THAT FAR-REACHING CIRCULAR.

The circular (No. 34) reads:

OFFICE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, }
COLUMBIA, January 14, 1895. }

On and after February 20, 1895, joint rates from local stations on one road or system to local stations on another road or system shall be 20 per cent less than the sum of the locals of each road or system: Provided, that such rates shall not apply to roads which may have adopted joint rates on or before the date above fixed, which rates shall be on the basis of the joint rates now in force between stations on the Atlantic Coast Line and stations on the Southern Railway and the Richmond and Danville Railroad; Provided further, that such rates shall not supersede any other joint rates now in force.

By the board, W. D. Evans, Chairman.

M. L. Bartlett, Secretary.

The Rock Hill and Yorkville buggy companies will no doubt kick their heels in delight over the reduction in rate on their products. The rate on released buggies, carriages, etc., has been reduced from one and a half times first to first-class. This is a considerable reduction. The circular (No. 33) reads:

OFFICE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, }
COLUMBIA, January 14, 1895. }

Supplement No. 9 to Exception Sheet No. 3 of the South Carolina railroad commission.

The following change to take effect February 20, 1895, is made in classification, viz:

Now reads: Carriages, buggies and trotting wagons, K. D., boxed or well crated, value limited to \$15 per 100 pounds. L. C. L. Class D. 1; if released, 1 1/2.

Changed to read: Carriages, buggies and trotting wagons, K. D., boxed or well crated, value limited to \$15 per 100 pounds. L. C. L. Class D. 1; if released, 1.

By the Board, W. D. Evans, Chairman.

M. T. Bartlett, Secretary.

The rate on cotton seed hulls has been reduced to 20 per cent higher than Class L, the lowest rate given in this State. The old rate was what was known as Class D, which is the same rate as on hay and grain. The circular (No. 35) reads:

OFFICE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, }
COLUMBIA, January 14, 1895. }

Supplement No. 10 to Exception Sheet No. 3 of the South Carolina railroad commission.

The following change to take effect February 20, 1895, is made in classification, viz:

Now reads: Hulls, cotton seed, L. C. L., Class D, same as hay and grain.

Changed to read: Hulls, cotton seed, L. C. L., 20 per cent higher than Class L, lowest shipped.

By the board, W. D. Evans, Chairman.

M. T. Bartlett, Secretary.

It will be seen that the commission has this time taken the precaution of giving thirty days, notice before the new rates and regulations are to go into effect.

A professor of the Wesleyan University claims to have discovered the bacillus of "June" butter. There is a flavor about the butter made in June that is not possessed by the butter of any other month. The professor says other butters may be inoculated with the bacilli and become as sweet as the sweetest, and as pure as the purest. Furthermore, flies will not light on the inoculated butter.

Thirty-three fatalities have been reported for the last season in the Alps, which is less than the average. Four persons met their deaths by avalanches or falling stones, six by exposure to the weather, fourteen missed their footings and fell down precipices, three were killed by lightning, one fell into a glacier fissure, one was lost while seeking edelweiss, and four cases are unexplained.

The Butte Catastrophe.

Acres Strawn With Dismembered Human Limbs.

BUTTE, MONT., Jan. 17.—When the smoke caused by the successive explosions of giant powder at the hardware warehouse last night had cleared away the sight which presented itself to the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The ground for a block around the scene of the accident was strewn with quivering flesh of the dismembered men and horses, pinned down by fragments of fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse. The warehouse was literally blown to pieces and a hole seventy-five feet deep was excavated in the ground by the force of the explosion. It is feared that some bodies were thrown into this chasm by the force of the explosion and that they have been cremated.

Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality, the entire fire force were called out to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. Three policemen had been detailed to keep the crowd back and they were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back for some distance from the scene of the fire, and were rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numerous persons living in distant parts of the city have lost the power of speech from force of the shock. The list of the dead will probably reach 75 and the damage done to property will be more than \$1,000,000. In all, three car loads of powder exploded.

At 2 o'clock this morning forty-three dead lies had been found and removed to the morgue. Many of them were shockingly burned and so mutilated as to be totally unrecognizable.

A small boy, whose name is not known, about ten years of age, was found dead in the street a block and a half away from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in a house half a block away by an avvil thrown through the roof. Human heads, legs and arms were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the greatest of three explosion. It is believed that the complete list of the dead cannot be secured for several days.

The first explosion was caused by nitro glycerine stored in the private warehouse of the Keyon-Connel Commercial Co., which was burned. The second came from a car load of powder on the railroad track and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Keyon Connel Company.

At ten o'clock this forenoon the known number of the dead was forty-seven. This list will undoubtedly be increased when the debris of the explosion is removed, as it is almost certain that bodies lie hidden in the ruins of the demolished warehouse. Of the dead thus far recovered, twenty-six have been identified either wholly or partially. In some cases the identification has been by articles of clothing or jewelry, the bodies being defaced and blackened so as to render personal identification impossible. It is not impossible that in some cases mistakes have been made, but, in general, there is little doubt as to the identity of the bodies. Some of the bodies or portions of bodies, will never be identified, because of the frightful mangling they have undergone. Headless trunks without a vestige of clothing adhering to them, dismembered limbs and pieces of flesh are in some cases all that is left. The dead are now distributed among the various undertaking establishments, but some time to-day or tomorrow all will be collected in one place so that identification may be facilitated. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will be a public affair and union services will be held by the clergymen of all denominations. The families of the firemen and policemen who died in the performance of their duty, will be taken care of by the city. Public subscriptions will be started for the relief of others.

Reorganizing the Militia.

Adjutant General Watts is now at his office busy preparing for the reorganization of the entire military force of the State under the new militia law passed at the last session of the State Legislature.

He expects to issue a general order in a few days applying to the reorganization, changing certain companies from one regiment to another, and rearranging all the regiments, battalions, etc. This work is already well under way.

Gen. Watts says he finds that the militia men throughout the State are taking more kindly to the enlistment plan than they did at first before they understood it. A general order will also be issued this week instructing all companies to prepare for inspection at once, as the Adjutant General intends to make the inspections much earlier than usual this year, most companies being composed of farmers, who would otherwise have to leave their crops at critical times.

The Adjutant General yesterday forwarded his annual report to the Adjutant General of the United States, as required by law.—The State.

The Georgia Cracker, in the column contributed by Lecturer Ham, quotes a distinguished citizen on the subject of "Provincialism."

Strange Impromptu Duel.

Evans' Brother and Tillman's Nephew.

It does seem strange to hear of members of the Tillman and Evans families popping away at each other with revolvers at short range in an impromptu duel, especially when one considers how intimate ex-Governor Tillman and Governor Evans have been in their political life. It was therefore a matter of keenest surprise to many yesterday when the news reached Columbia that Capt. James H. Tillman, the nephew of ex-Governor Tillman, and son of ex-Congressman Geo. D. Tillman, and Mr. Bernard B. Evans, the youngest brother of Governor Evans, had had such a duel in the law office of Attorney S. McGowan Simpkins, in Edgefield, and that both the combatants had been wounded. The shooting had taken place on Monday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, yet no news of it was sent out from Edgefield by wire. None could be obtained yesterday in that way.

The first news of the affair was imparted to Governor Evans by a relative, who came from Edgefield on Monday night, and the Governor went over on the early train yesterday morning.

During the day several gentlemen went came in from Edgefield—friends of both parties—and from them several stories of the affair were obtained. The stories on opposite sides conflict in most material particulars. Last night The State received a story by wire from Edgefield, the information in which is incorporated below. The State endeavors to present below the substance of all these stories, without prejudice to either side. It is a difficult undertaking, but then if there be shortcomings, none but those in the room when the shooting took place can give a true version, and doubtless the version of each man present would vary greatly.

For a long time there has been bad blood between the two young men. It originated during the holiday season 1893-94, over a year ago, at a German given in Edgefield by the club of which Mr. Evans was the president and Capt. Tillman a member. This trouble was purely of a personal nature. And it was the direct cause of the shooting, the feeling having grown more intense on account of utterances on the part each, since the affair occurred.

The young men were brought together this: Prior to the affair mentioned above Capt. Tillman had entered into a financial obligation to Mr. Evans. He had very nearly discharged the obligation it seems, when he failed to meet a certain date. Mr. Evans then placed the matter in Attorney Simpkins' hands, instructing him to bring suit. Capt. Tillman signified his desire to discharge the obligation and end the matter, provided Mr. Evans were present. Mr. Simpkins on Monday afternoon went to Mr. Evans and informed him that Capt. Tillman was at his office and said he was ready to end the matter, but insisted on Mr. Evans being present. So far all the stories agree, except that one says that Capt. Tillman "was asked" to meet Evans in Mr. Simpkins' office.

Several stories agree that when Mr. Simpkins went to Evans and told him of Capt. Tillman's statement, Evans said that there was bad blood between them, and it would be best that they should not meet. They say, too, that Mr. Simpkins said that it was only a business matter and that alone was concerned. Anyway Mr. Evans went to the office. While Mr. Simpkins and Capt. Tillman were talking, it seems, Capt. Tillman, so one story goes, remarked that the thing would have been settled sooner, but Evans had insulted him a year ago and had acted the d—n scoundrel all the way through. This story then goes that Mr. Evans, who was behind Tillman, fired, the ball entering the cheek and coming out at the chin.

Other stories say that Tillman brought in the reference of the old difference, when Mr. Simpkins said that was not the matter to be settled. Evans said that if Tillman felt he had been insulted, he was ready to give him satisfaction at any time, but that this was another matter and he had come there to settle it. According to these accounts Tillman then whipped out his pistol and with the remark that if Evans was ready to give satisfaction, the time and place was immaterial, and they might as well settle it, fired a shot, the ball going through Evans' hat.

Another story is to the effect that when Tillman made his remark about the scoundrel, Evans gave it the "d—n lie," and thereupon the shooting began.

It is hard to tell much about the shooting itself. Some say each man shot four times, and some say three. Some say Evans fired the first shot and some say the contrary.

The first story was to the effect that Tillman fired first; that Tillman was going out of the office when Evans fired his last shot, hitting him in the chin, and Tillman turned and fired his last shot, hitting Evans in the shoulder.

Another story goes that Tillman says Evans shot him from the rear when he was not expecting it; that Tillman's first shot went through

Evans' hat; that Tillman's next ran along Evans' arm and came out back of the shoulder; that Tillman was shot in the chin and had his pistol hand disabled; that each fired four shots; that George Evans was in the same building in another office, and when the shooting began, hurried into Simpkins' office, but no further shooting took place; that Tillman stood at the door for some time after he left the office, declaring that Evans had tried to shoot him in the back; that Tillman was out on the streets yesterday; and that both men had been placed under arrest by the town marshal.

Another story is to the effect that Evans' first shot went through Tillman's cheek, coming out at his chin; that Capt. Tillman turned and fired, the bullet entering Evans' arm; that the two next shots were fired simultaneously, Tillman's bullet piercing Evans' left breast, ranging around the body and lodging under the left shoulder blade, while Evans' ball entered Tillman's right hand and ranged up the arm; that on the third fire Tillman's bullet entered Mr. Evans' hat at the band, and had not Evans dodged, the shot would have been fatal; that the ball from Evans' pistol passed through Tillman's trousers; that Mr. N. G. Evans fired a shot or two harmlessly as he came upon the scene, the bullets finding resting places in the wall; that Capt. Tillman was at his law office all day yesterday; that Mr. Evans was in bed last evening and physicians were probing for the ball in his shoulder.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

Now these are the several stories of all sides obtained yesterday, and they are given for the information of the public, and in order that justice may be done to all the parties, so far as the means of obtaining information are productive of results.

Considerable of a stir was created in Columbia by the affair.—The State.

Died Suddenly.

The Wife of Judge R. C. Watts Passes Away at Her Home.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the sudden death of Mrs. Alleen Cash Watts, the wife of Circuit Judge R. C. Watts, which occurred at her home at Cash's Depot on Sunday evening. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Col. E. B. C. Cash, and her sister, Mrs. Dr. Trippett of Society Hill, is now the last surviving member of the immediate family of the late Col. Cash. She was about 36 years of age, and leaves five children, two boys and three girls, the eldest being a boy of 11 years and the youngest a girl of 2 years of age.

Mrs. Watts was generally beloved by all who knew her, and her untimely demise will be deeply lamented, not only at her home, but in Laurens, where she lived for some years, and elsewhere in the State.

Judge Watts' brother, Maj. W. A. Watts, passed through the city yesterday afternoon on his way to Cash's Depot. Adj. Gen. John Gary Watts returned from Charleston Sunday night and went on to Cash's Depot early yesterday morning. It is not known whether the remains will be interred at Cash's Depot or taken to Laurens.—Columbia State, Jan. 14.

Thawed With a Vengeance.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 14.—A terrific explosion occurred about half a mile east of Gibsonburg and twelve miles west of this city yesterday. The nitroglycerine magazine of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company blew up and scattered to the four winds the structure and adjacent buildings and trees. No one was injured. The shock of the explosion was terrific and was felt for miles around. The explosion was due to an oil stove kept burning to thaw explosives.

The Historical Commission.

Governor Evans has appointed the historical commission which is provided for under the Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The commission as appointed consists of: D. H. Tompkins, ex-officio chairman, Henry McIver, W. C. Benet, W. A. Courtenay, Prof. R. Means Davis and J. E. Tindal. The commission is expected to collect data relating to the history of the State.

People shed tears when in sorrow or sometimes in anger, because there is a rush of blood to the head, the eyes and temples become hot, and the tears are a natural provision to keep the eyes cool.

Minzie Chew is a woman highway robber serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. By wild screaming and wilder talking at night she has made the keepers so angry that they now keep her chained up in her cell, with a halter tied in her mouth to insure silence.

M. Notovitch, the traveler, who claimed to have found a buddhistic life of Jesus during the time he was supposed to have spent in India, has issued a long reply to his critics and announces his intention of returning shortly to Thibet, where he says he found the manuscript, and securing proofs of the truth of his story.

The President of the French Gives up His Office.

Offended at the Censure of the Government by the Vote in the Chamber of Deputies Monday.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. Casimir Perier has resigned his office of President of France. He announced his resignation this evening at a specially summoned meeting of the cabinet, having previously informed M. Challeme-Lacour, the president of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the President's resignation spread like wild fire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation. The following official communication, dictated or written by M. Casimir-Perier, was made public before midnight:

"The President of the Republic has taken a resolution to resign his official functions. Yesterday's proceedings and vote in the Chamber of Deputies are in his eyes but secondary incidents of the struggle that has begun against parliamentary regime and public liberty. He had hoped that the President of the Republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles, and that the political confidence of all parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those, who in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself, would undertake the defense of the first magistrate of the State. He has requested the ministers to withdraw their resignations, provisionally, in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor. Monsieur Charles Dupuy, president of the council, has informed the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, of the decision of the President of the Republic and they are going to convene Parliament with urgency."

M. Challeme-Lacour, president of the Senate courteously allowed himself to be interviewed by the United Press correspondent late this evening, notwithstanding the great pressure of business suddenly thrust upon him by the president's resignation. He said it had not been decided whether to convene the national assembly to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier for 18th or 19th inst. He will probably announce the date to-morrow on the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the presidency may be explained by the fact that as he was a sub-secretary of State in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1893, he regards the adverse vote on the subject in the Chamber, Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this be the reason of his resignation or not, it proves to what length he is prepared to go against the Socialists, whom he regards as aiming at a revolution.

When the United Press correspondent left the Chamber of Deputies at 7.30 o'clock this evening not the slightest suspicion of M. Casimir-Perier's intention to resign had been remotely suggested, so that the announcement, when made, came like a thunder clap from a clear sky.

Extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editor of La Petite Republique was wildly elated, but considered it certain that M. Casimir-Perier would be re-elected if he would be a candidate again. Otherwise there is a consensus of opinion that Henri Brisson is certain to be elected to the presidency of the Republic.

Dr. Talmage is said to receive \$500 for a lecture and sometimes \$1,000. He makes more money out of his lectures than any other man on the platform. Col. Ingersoll's price is \$500, while Dr. McGlynn, Joseph Cook and others of the same rank of lecturers command from \$100 to \$150.

Christina Georgina Rossetti, the English poet, who died the other day was the third of the gifted children of Gabriel Rossetti. She was born in London 1830, was a deep student of early Italian poetry and her later verse is permeated by religious sentiment.

"Provincialism is the curse of the age. One-half the people do not know how the other half live, and when they find out do not benefit by the knowledge. I know a bright and well educated man who has been away from home a great deal, spent eight or ten years in northern and eastern cities, and yet the mold of the northeast Georgia soil is on him yet, and he will never get over it. Of course we are all provincial at first, just as every tadpole is born with a tail, but some of us shed it and some of us do not. I wish there were some way to make every man shed the tadpole tail of provincialism, and learn that the little spot where he happened to be born is not the hub of the earth. It would save lots of trouble."

Seeking the Old Age Germ.

An Italian bacteriologist has to some extent startled his professional brethren with a proposition which he defends with warmth and skill. It is to the effect that old age is due to a specific bacillus, and that that bacillus may be discovered and its evil offices counteracted. In simple terms, the Italian asserts that perpetual manhood, if not perpetual youth, is a reasonable end to be aimed at by scientists. He shows—and his professional brethren agree with him—that the tissue changes of advanced life may be traced indirectly to germs. In the body there are produced ptomaines, or poisons, and these poisons set up various degenerative processes in the vital organs—the liver, the kidneys, the blood, etc. The ptomaines are generated by bacilli. The professor thinks that science should be able to run through the series of causes and effects until the specific germ of old age is found and dealt with.

His theory is so far-reaching and apparently impossible that it finds few adherents. Doctors say that he is a bacteriomaniac; "much learning has made him mad." Nevertheless, there is a fascination about his teaching that holds the minds of his critics, even while they condemn his conclusions.

A bacteriological discovery, not quite so sensational as the Italian's theory, has been made in this country. It is that appendicitis, the "fashionable complaint," is not always caused by a seed or some hard substance becoming lodged in the vermiform appendix, but is really a germ disease. The specific germ has not yet been discovered, but it is asserted positively that it is almost in sight. The doctors are on the trail of it. This information will be appreciated by people who have denied themselves grapes, cherries, raspberries, etc., for fear of swallowing a seed and giving the little worm like appendix an opportunity to get in its deadly revenge.

A Brilliant Life Ended.

The Sad Death at Bamberg of Prof. John J. Riley.

BAMBERG, Jan. 13.—A gloom of sadness has been cast over Bamberg by the death to-day of Prof. John J. Riley of the Carlisle Fitting School. He had been sick only a week, suffering with appendicitis, and expired while the physicians were preparing to perform an operation.

Professor Riley graduated from Wofford College in 1892, and has since held the chair of mathematics in the Carlisle Fitting School. He was a universally popular young man and a promising member of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, and was only twelve months ago wedded to Miss Daisy Sally, an accomplished young lady of Orangeburg. The remains were escorted by a large delegation of citizens this evening to Orangeburg, where they will be interred to-morrow.—The State.

Typewriter Paper of all kinds for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

Lead Pencils from 5 cts per dozen up, at H. G. Osteen & Co's.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the Gazette, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme.



Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's. "I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin. Hood's Sarsaparilla is prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.