

A CHANGE IN TACTICS.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES PUT BY RAW HIDES AND SALT.

Orderly Meeting at Chesterfield—George into National Issues—Ellerbe and Evans for Points—The Crowd Under-estimated.

CHESTERFIELD, S. C., June 26.—The campaign of education is actually dawning. The meeting of the second week opened here today with a decided revolution in the character of the speakers. Wonderful, wonderful to relate, the lambasting was discontinued and the discussion of issues began. For a day, at least, the scorcher and the roaster have been laid aside and the people have been regaled with more edifying and enlightening discussion.

The crowd of about 800 persons was well behaved and throughout good humor, interfering with no one and applauding circumspectly. In truth the meeting was really ideal in comparison with its predecessors, both in respect to the character of the speeches and to the orderly, good natured demeanor of the crowd. About one fifth of the people were tar-heads who came from the Old North State but a few miles distant, and a few of them were Populists to the core.

General Butler made a rather easy going speech, leaving out all harsh references to his opponent, and doing his "blistering" in a very mild way. He went into a lengthy discussion of national questions relating to the condition of the country. He claimed the crowd refrained from taking a hand primarily. He was not applauded at first, but later on he got full measure. The Governor's speech was by no means a happy effort. It was rather tame and did not provoke enthusiasm. General Butler likewise discussed public measures and had nothing to say of the Governor. His speech seemed to be effective with the crowd and is regarded as one of the best he has made. He was listened to very attentively.

The feature of the meeting was the brotherly spat between the Marlon swamp fox and the Aiken game cock. General Ellerbe charged his brother candidate with tacking himself on to Tillman's coat tail and with voting against salary reduction. Evans, in reply, declared to a nicety that with him Reform was second nature, while Ellerbe's Reform had a revenue favor about it.

There was not a word from the crowd as Governor Tillman began to speak. He reviewed his official career, giving a reason for his second term as Governor that he wanted vindication by the people. He felt and knew that he had done his whole duty, though he may have made mistakes. He scored the Democratic party for its treachery, and Cleveland for having betrayed his trust. He pictured the poverty stricken condition of the farmers and said they were eekered out of their earnings by the same menacing scoundrels who had made mistakes. He explained the money question, telling how England, the creditor of nations, had stricken down silver in order to enhance the value of the interest received from other nations. Every man having a pocket book and stocks was opposed to silver. These fellows had manipulated Congress in regard to the issue of paper money, and now control the outlet of money, prices and products. Silver had shrunk and with it the pocket of the people had shrunk. This country ought to be paying interest. It ought to be issuing its own money. The only reason that this could not be done was because one-half of the country was bamboozled by the newspapers and manipulators to the money power is always on hand and thieves in both parties joined hands to keep the people poor and make themselves rich. He told about Judge Simonton and the railroads, and after showing up what a awful judge he was, the Governor went on to read into Butler for voting for Simonton's confirmation as circuit judge, saying that he wanted to help him for the sake of his kinsman, Bunch McFee, whom Judge Simonton, he said, had helped out in the railroad case.

General Butler received some cheering and a cry of "God bless the old General" when he was introduced. Referring to his fight for silver in Congress he said he had received letters from people in the North threatening to blow him up. He said he had not done his best to induce the party to carry out the financial platform. He saw no relief as long as Butler said it was his opinion that the tariff bill would be passed this week and that its passage would bring better times. The trouble with the country did not lie in the insufficiency of money but in the inequality of its distribution, and it came from the national banking system and Republican legislation.

Representative F. P. Taylor asked General Butler what was his vote on the anti-optim bill. The General replied that he voted for an amendment proposed by Senators George and Cox which would have been effective in breaking up the gambling in futures, and which provided that any man who traded in futures should be put in the penitentiary. The bill that came from the House was nothing more than a plea of blank paper as far as its effects for good went, and that to that extent, enlarge the currency of the country and make cotton and corn and all the products bring more, the next great political battle would be fought in this country would be the all men, of all parties for financial relief, and for one was unwilling to sacrifice the Democratic party in the struggle between one man, Mr. Cleveland, and all the people of the State to get together like brethren instead of trying to throttle each other like cowboys. "I beg and pray and beseech you, if it is the last word that escapes my lips, to bury all animosities that have been created. If

I can accomplish the unity of our people I would lay down my robes of office or even my life, without a single regret. It is for this reason that I am making this appeal." He concluded by saying that the money power and corporations have such control in the country that a revolution is certain. He will be with the people in their great fight, whether in office or out. He begged that animosities and bitterness cease. He begged the people to send to the Senate whoever they thought best fitted for it, even if it was Tillman. He made a pretty appeal for white supremacy above everything else. He thought the best way to secure this supremacy was by a constitutional convention.

EVANS AND ELLERBE SPEAK. General Ellerbe was the first gubernatorial speaker. He said he had had today and had received letters from other speakers that told him that Senator Evans are industriously circulating a story that he (Evans) is the choice of Tillman for Governor and that Tillman is in a quiet way working for Evans. General Ellerbe said: "The Governor has said in an interview that he is hands off in this light and that he has no choice. Here is Governor Tillman ask him if any man is his choice. I say that it is unfair to me and my friends to be circulating this story in the hope of winning on it. General Ellerbe proceeded to criticize his friend Evans for his tardiness in getting in the Reform cause, telling some things, as at Sumter, highly amusing the audience. General Ellerbe next charged Evans with having voted against the salary reduction in 1892.

"That is not so," said Evans. "I will prove it on you," said Ellerbe, and he read from the records where Senator Bulst, the Charleston anti-Senator, had moved to indefinitely postpone the salary reduction bill and where Evans had voted with the anti-Tillman lawyers for postponement. Ellerbe also charged Evans with having voted against the farmers college in 1888. General Ellerbe told the crowd that he had asked for a reduction, showing where he had asked to have one of the clerkship of his office abolished and had always been in favor of all around reduction of salaries.

Continuing General Ellerbe said: "My friend (Evans) intimates that there has been a State House ring that Governor Tillman broke that ring. I will ask my friend to specify, to name the men who composed that ring. Senator Irby wrote a letter charging that there was a ring in the State House. I have never heard anything of the State House for Irby but expressions of pity and sympathy. Irby charged that a caucus of ring Reformers had been held at Wright's Hotel. It is false. Senator Evans says he called, was at Governor Tillman's house, and the Governor was present. (General Ellerbe told who were present.) No one was discussed as a candidate for Governor at that time. I repeat, and I repeat, I distinctly understood, that as far as I know, there is no ring in the State House. I want my friend to specify, and I ask him to do it. I am running on my record and I am not in any ring. My friend ought to do the same. My friend did not tell himself on Governor Tillman's record. I am as good a Reformer as Governor Tillman or any body else, and Governor Tillman can and will tell you so.

The speaker was frequently encouraged by remarks from the audience and having been generally applauded. He devoted the remainder of his speech to telling what had been accomplished by the Reform movement and discussing national issues. He concluded before his time was up, and a cloud belated the speaker. Senator Evans had been speaking only a few minutes when rain began falling. The chairman adjourned the meeting to the court house, a half mile away, where the speaking was continued. Senator Evans resumed his speech, employing his time in answering the accusation of his friend, Ellerbe. He ridiculed Ellerbe in a good natured way, making the crowd laugh. He told jokes on his friend and these almost amused the audience. Senator Evans said he did not come in this race to attack Ellerbe, but had been jumped on and would defend himself. If Ellerbe started out to prove that he (Evans) had not been true to Tillman and Reform, he would not notice every grasshopper. Ellerbe says he has done lots for Reform, but he has been well paid for it. He is a Reformer, but it looks like he has been one for revenue. Senator Evans says he has been a Reformer since 1888. At that time he wrote an article in the Augusta Chronicle. He read this article. It was a defense of the Reform movement then beginning and the right of farmers to organize for political purposes. The article was published in the Statesman, then starting his agitation. In 1888 he was elected to the Legislature by the farmers of Aiken and was twice re-elected, each time on the Reform platform. Two years ago he was sent to the Senate by farmers by a thousand majority. The people have never regarded him as a coat tail swinger.

To the charge of having voted against Tillman for the Agricultural Board, he said it was an attempt to shelve Tillman, who had afterward censured his vote for nominating him. He had voted against the agricultural college as charged, because he had been offered an appropriation which would have increased the taxes of the people one-fourth of a cent. This was not in accordance with the Reform platform and was not for the people. Later he had fought for Clemson College because the bill was different.

"I am not Tillman's candidate or any body's candidate," declared Evans. "Any man who accuses me of disloyalty to the Reform cause I will tell him lies, but not lying is going to do it. What is the matter with you (referring to Ellerbe)? Is it that he has got a big fat office and wants another? It looks like he is swinging on Tillman's coat tail. I am no coat tail swinger." Evans told a good joke about a boy who said this to his father, who wanted two, and said this to Ellerbe, who had one, and that wanted two. (Laughter.) He ought not to jump on me because I want a potato.

About the salary reduction vote, he said he cast it because the first bill did not cut salaries equally. He also said that Jim Norton, Ellerbe's son, had gone to him (Evans) and begged that salaries be kept as they were, as he

and other clerks couldn't live. He said Norton had put up a poor mouth. Senator Evans declared that afterward he had voted for a salary reduction bill. He had voted in 1888 to cut the salary of legislators to \$4 per day. He said that every Reform man who has been put in his charge to pull through the Legislature. To hear Ellerbe talk, he said, would be to hear that Ellerbe had done everything and that Tillman had done nothing and taken part in anything. Senator Evans said he had been a Reformer by inheritance. His uncle, Mart Gary, was a Reformer, and Evans desired to right some of the injustices done Gary. Evans said it looked like Ellerbe was jealous of him because he goes to Tillman's house. He said the Governor often sends for him to advise on matters regarding the Reform movement, because Tillman thinks I have more sense than some people. I care not if the people know I do love Tillman and have no other political dangers. During the Darlington trouble he had not slept forty-eight hours.

"About the State House ring, all I know," said Evans, "is that they wanted a March convention. That looked like a ring rule. They wanted candidates nominated in March without ever appearing before the people. I told them that if they didn't let the people hear them they would all be kicked out of office. Governor Tillman endorsed our views. Ellerbe voted in favor of that March convention. I made Tillman put his foot on it."

Senator Evans said the anti hated him awful hard. At Sumter one of the primary we will elect you, Ellerbe, Senator Evans declared, but not egotistically that if he had not assisted in refunding the State debt, it would never have been refunded. He had spent his money in doing what he had never asked the State to pay back a nickel of it. He not only spent money, but time.

He had defended the constitutionality of the bonds before the Supreme Court and made no charge for it. After the debt had been refunded, Ellerbe had the check on the bonds sent to his home in Marion, so Ellerbe might sign them. It would have cost the State \$300 to send and get the bonds back from Ellerbe's home.

Senator Pinley and Dr. Straut, Congressional candidates, followed the other speakers on the same subject at other meetings. Secretary of State Tindal and G. Walt Whitman arrived just in time to address a small number who had remained in the court house. The campaign party then adjourned to Cheraw this afternoon and will go to Bennettsville tonight.

A Train Held Up. SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26.—Train No. 6, from Savannah, Florida and Western Railway from Thomasville, Ga., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, was held up one mile this side of Homerville, 120 miles Southwest of Savannah, this morning at 1:50 by six masked men. The train was stopped and the express car was robbed of its contents, \$1,222 in cash. Two of the men boarded the train at Homerville, concealing themselves behind the tender. As soon as it was started they climbed over the side, covered the engineer and fireman with pistols and told Engineer Jenkins to stop when ordered. About a mile from Homerville the order was given and the train brought to a standstill. Then four other similarly masked white men joined the party and while the two who kept the engine covered they proceeded to get into the express car. Conductor Farris came out with a train hand to investigate the cause for stopping, but did not stand on ceremony when ordered to return to his car. The two who kept the engine covered, Calder to open the door. He refused and was then told he had better get out of the car. He heard one of the men lighting a fuse and before he could reach the corner, a dynamite cartridge exploded, breaking the door from its fastenings and completely stunning the messenger. When he came to he was looking into the barrel of a pistol and was ordered to throw up his hands. He did not hesitate long and when told to open the safe he did so, taking the packages out as ordered. The robbers were only one hour and twenty eleven miles from the scene of the robbery, where they left the engine and took to the woods. As soon as they were word sent to the officials here, they ordered a freight to bring up the Sheriff Hurst of Thomas county, one of the most daring officers in the State, at the head of a posse, reached the scene about four hours later and with a pack of hounds, from McTear's convict camp, started in pursuit of the robbers, who were thought to have gone off in the direction of Okelkoke Swamp. The officials believe the posse has the right trail and that the robbers will be captured.

Trial of Living. CHARLESTON, June 28.—J. Henry Hackerman, a young white man, committed suicide five miles from here today. He tied a bar of iron around his waist and went out into the river, where he shot himself. It was his evident intention to have fallen into the water after shooting himself. He left the following note on the table in his room: Dear Mother and Father:—I am tired of living and so I will make an end of my life. So I mean to die and bury myself. It is useless to try and find a way out, for you will never find it. This is about all I have to say out of my mouth while I live. Your loving and beloved son, J. H. HACKERMAN.

A Sad Death. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 26.—John Logan Jamison, Jr., assistant overseer on the Thompson orphanage farm near Charlotte, was killed by lightning this afternoon under a poplar tree, under which he and his mule, with which he had been plowing, took shelter. Last Wednesday young Jamison was married to pretty Ruth Brown, one of the ward of the Thompson orphanage. After a motherless and fatherless childhood, Ruth had at last found happiness in marriage to a manly husband, but now, after five days of wedding life the unfortunate woman is a widow.

A QUIET MEETING.

PEACE REIGNS BETWEEN THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The Campaign Gathering at Bennettsville. Tindal, Ellerbe, Evans and Other Candidates Make Speeches Representing Their Claims.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., June 27.—The campaign is just humming along quietly now as a summer slush. The Governor continues to prod Cleveland's "old fat ribs" with his pitchfork and G. W. Whites is still blowing up Hell Gates by the gross without touching the South Carolina College, but all traces of blood have disappeared from the Senatorial moon. A majority of the meeting favored Tindal. Representative Whitman was the first speaker. He jerked the bell cord of the welkin and rung it for all it was worth. He put on his political diving bell and blew up Hell Gate again. He stated that in order to find out a man's politics he should look at his "revert to genealogy and the records." He had several other Hell Gates in the shape of the corporations and the money power to blow up but did not have time to fix the dynamite. He thought the best way for standing for the people in the North was to have a \$2 a head. He told of how a bank in his county could not lend \$150 because it did not have the money.

The trouble about the national banks was that they contracted or enlarged the currency to suit themselves. These banks reduced their circulation to a minimum, and he had voted in Congress to allow them to issue an amount of currency equal to their deposit in bonds. In the North said the money per capita, while we did not have \$2 a head. He told of how a bank in his county could not lend \$150 because it did not have the money.

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In regard to his voting for Judge Simonton's confirmation he asked why had Governor Tillman not sent some notice to Washington against it. The Governor's mouth ought to be closed on that score. Judge Simonton was an honest, upright man whom he had known for forty years and he could not get up in the Senate and vote against him just because Governor Tillman did him wrong. The Alliance and Reform party were just getting on his platform, as he had advocated free silver for fifteen years.

In the face of previous experience the people had re-elected Cleveland. The speaker intended to read the riot act and tell the people that they ought to have a candidate from the West. He had in mind a man from that section who was with us completely on all our great questions.

General farmers were the smartest people in the world. They made cotton at nine cents per pound, sold it at seven and still lived. But they could not live long at this. They must have relief. The General said the chairman of the meeting had reminded him of the speaking he had done the people wanted to hear issues discussed. This was what he wanted. He never heard a speech but that he learned something and he always tried to tell others what he knew. He deprecated bitterness and hoped to see the people all together.

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WAS THIS THE RANKEST HERESY?

THE SUB-TREASURY WAS SIMPLY AN EDUCATIONAL DOCTRINE USED EFFECACIOUSLY TO SHOW THE FARMERS THAT THEY HAD BEEN IMPOSED UPON AND TO SHOW THE INFIDELITY OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM; AND IT WAS SIMPLY A PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNOR SAID THAT AT SPARTANBURG WHEN HE HAD HIS FAMOUS DEBATE WITH BEN TERRELL BEFORE THE ALLIANCE, AND BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, HE HAD SATISFIED HIS AUDIENCE THAT IT WAS SOUTH CAROLINA'S PART TO MAKE THEIR LIGHT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SO LET THE SUB-TREASURY ALONE BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT HIS BROTHERN. WHEN THE STATE CONVENTION MET LAST YEAR THE FEELING WAS NOT TO SEND ANY DELEGATES TO CHICAGO, OR IF THEY DID TO INSTRUCT THEM TO LEAVE IF CLEVELAND WAS NOMINATED. IN A CAUCUS HE SPOKE AGAINST THIS AND SHOWED THE REFORMERS THE UNWISDOM OF SUCH A COURSE. HE THEN ARGUED THAT THEY COULD NOT AFFORD TO RISK THE ELECTION OF HARRISON BY DIVIDING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY. THE CONVENTION PUT THE Ocala platform in the State Democratic platform. He did not agree with them and told them so, but that was their right, and by putting it there the Third party was kept down in South Carolina, while, said he, you and I and two-thirds of the people here have a nerve of Third partyism up our backs as big as your finger.

In other States the Alliance kicked out of the party and had ruined itself in doing so. South Carolina remained in the Democratic and was an example to the other States which are now regretting that they had not followed our course. We are likely to have them follow our lead if we lead wisely and well, but we must not fritter our power by dividing on small issues. We must not load down our platform with such impractical schemes as are on the Populist platform. If we make the light in the South and West on the question of the government issuing all the paper money and taking it away from the corporations and making gold, silver, and paper interchangeable we will win. The tariff is a side issue and so is governmental control of the railroads. We must leave all these questions out of it and concentrate all our strength on the fight for the people's money. Speeches were made by several candidates for State offices.

NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE. German Fasteners Refused Permission to Visit Augusta. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29.—At a special meeting held on June 18 the German Fasteners of Charleston decided to accept the invitation of the German Guards of Augusta to participate with them in their celebration of "German Day," or "Deutsche Tag," (June 27) this city.

The company, having decided to go to Augusta, Capt. Schachte wrote to Columbia for permission for his command to leave the State. The following self explanatory correspondence existed between himself and Assistant Adjutant General Watts: Charleston, June 18, 1894. Gen. H. L. Farley, Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina. I have the honor to request you to grant me permission to visit Augusta, Ga., with my company, the German Fasteners, on the 27th day of June, 1894. Very respectfully, J. GARY WATTS, Captain German Fasteners. Respectfully forwarded approved. T. A. HUGUENIN, Brigadier General.

Columbia, June 25, 1894. Captain Henry Schachte, Charleston, S. C. Dear Sir:—Your letter to General Farley asking permission to leave the State armed and equipped has been received and was referred to the Commander-in-chief, and I am instructed by him to say to you that as your command is under charges he cannot grant your request. Very respectfully, J. GARY WATTS, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Upon the receipt of the letter of the General and Inspector General refusing the desired permission, the graphic correspondence below passed between Capt. Renki, of the Augusta German Guards, and Captain Schachte: Charleston, June 25, 1894. Capt. A. J. Renki, Augusta, Ga.: I have been unable to obtain the permission of the Commander-in-chief to leave the State we regret that we cannot be with you. HENRY SCHACHTE, Captain German Fasteners. Augusta, Ga., June 25, 1894. Capt. Henry Schachte, Charleston, S. C.: Ship uniforms and come anyhow; have plenty of guns. Answer. A. J. RENKI. Charleston, June 25, 1894. Capt. A. J. Renki, Augusta, Ga.: Gladly to do so but under the circumstances impossible. HENRY SCHACHTE. After sending the above telegram Captain Schachte wrote to Captain Renki the following letter with which the correspondence closed: Charleston, June 26, 1894. Capt. A. J. Renki, German Guards, Augusta, Ga.—Dear Captain: I write on behalf of the German Fasteners to say that we regret sincerely our inability to participate with you in your anniversary celebration. As explained to you by telegraph our application for permission to leave the State was refused by the Commander-in-chief. Very truly and sincerely yours, HENRY SCHACHTE.

Slaughtered Like Rats. LONDON, June 26.—The further exploration of the Point-Y-Peild mine which an explosion occurred yesterday, has shown that the disaster was far beyond anything imagined last night. The number of dead is 251. The original report that only 200 men were in the mine at the time was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the manager, who thought that a shaft of miners had just come up. Many of the dead bodies were mangled beyond recognition. Crowds of women, who do not sleep since the explosion, still surround the pit, awaiting news from the mine is slow and difficult, owing to the blocking of the galleries with dead horses.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

TWENTY FIVE MEN DROWNED BY THE SINKING OF A BOAT.

A Tug Over-crowded with Members of a Fishing Club Founders off Atlantic Highlands—The Steamer Algonquin and Two Tugs to the Rescue.

New York, June 21.—The tug Jas. D. Nichols, owned by Wm. Hoeves, of 87th street, this city, founded off the Atlantic Highlands shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Nichols had on board a party of excursionists numbering sixty-eight persons and also carried a crew of five men. As near as can be learned at this writing forty eight persons were rescued by the steamer Algonquin, of the Clyde line, and the tug Governor Wallace B. Hunt and the tug Morgan. This leaves twenty five persons unaccounted for and these have probably been drowned. The names of the victims have not all been learned yet, and it will probably be several days before a complete list of the dead can be gathered.

The tug Nichols was chartered by an association known as the Herring Fishing Club, whose headquarters are at No. 15th street, New York city. The tug, with the party on board, left the foot of 5th street, East River, at 7.30 o'clock this morning. She stopped at Pier 3 on her way to the fishing banks off Seabright, N. J., where several more persons were taken on board, making sixty-eight in all. The fishing was indifferent and the weather threatening, and the tug started homeward. Stories differ as to what happened on board, but according to one of the crew, the narrative the fishermen, to avoid getting wet, moved around on the dry side of the vessel, that is, the side where the waves did not strike with much force. It is claimed by some that this action on the part of the passengers resulted in the foundering of the tug. With the increased weight on one side she toppled over and the water ran into the cabin such an extent that it was practically impossible to navigate her. She struggled for a short distance and then, as the water continued to roll into her, she sank further and further into the swells and went down. By others it is claimed that the shifting of the passengers had nothing to do with the accident. These allege that the tug was an old and rotten affair; that she was heavily over-crowded and consequently top-heavy, and that when she got into the heavy sea she simply went over.

She blew her whistle and attracted attention on board of the steamer Algonquin, which was a mile away. The Algonquin lowered a life boat, but the tug sank before either the life boat or the tugs named came up. As she sank out of sight the top of the wheel house, which was torn away, was seen as she floated on the water. To every part of wreckage clung one or more of the drowning throng. The life raft was the most sought for and those who were so fortunate as to make it were saved. The tug's life boat was found afloat, but full of water. It was the body of a drowned man tangled up in fishing lines. The water was so rough that the Algonquin could not attempt to pick up her life boats, but gave a line and towed it astern until quarantine was reached.

Why He Killed Him. LYONS, June 26.—Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was again brought up this morning for examination before Examining Magistrate Benoist. When the examining magistrate asked Santo whether he had a personal grudge against President Carnot, he replied: "No, but he was a tyrant, and I killed him for that reason." "How did you stab him?" asked the magistrate. "I pushed aside the horses and curried and advanced to the carriage. I had a dagger concealed in my sleeve. I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at the stomach and brought my arm down sharply, shouting 'Long live anarchy.' The crowd rushed upon me and laid me prostrate. I was bent mercilessly." "Is the president dead?" asked Santo. As the magistrate made no reply, the prisoner took it for granted that his victim was dead. He smiled and raising his hand, imitated the act of stabbing the President with undisturbed gloom. The examination lasted four hours.

A Lady Killed. FLORENCE, S. C., June 27.—A horrible accident occurred here at 11 o'clock today, in which Mrs. Fannie Nachman lost her life and Mrs. Helena Welsh received a horrible scalp wound. Mrs. Welsh, a widow lady and a cripple, was out shopping today driving a horse and buggy. While on Darlington street the horse took fright and ran down Irby street. While crossing the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta tracks Mrs. Welsh was thrown out, falling on her forehead and resting her head on the forehead to the back of her head about six inches in length. Mrs. Welsh may recover from her injuries. The horse continued his mad run till it reached the electric light pole in front of the court house. Here the buggy was smashed into smithereens and Mrs. Nachman was thrown about thirty feet, falling on her head. She was knocked senseless, the concussion being so great that she died in about five minutes. No one knows the cause of the horse running. It is indeed a sad affair and has been the topic of conversation all day.

Outlaws at Yemassee. YEMASSEE, S. C., June 28.—Yesterday afternoon two negroes were caught breaking into the freight cars of the Charleston and Savannah Railway near Central Junction, and were followed by Bram White, who is employed by the road. He followed them to Yemassee, but before they reached there they had committed another offense. They had robbed another negro right in the sight of the Yemassee depot, and took all the money he had, also shooting him and badly bruising him. A posse was at once organized and they captured the two negroes and injuring them slightly. They were taken to Hampton County jail today. Operator Commins took a very active part in their capture.