

# FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. IX.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

NO. 2.

## POWERS ON TRIAL.

### Kentucky Court Proceedings Interrupted.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN FRANKFORT.

### A Plan Drops His Pistol, Which is Discharged by the Fall and a Rush is Made for the Scene.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with abetting the assassination of William Goebel, began Friday before Judge Moore. The court was guarded inside and out with militia and scores of deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles, to prevent possible interference from "mountaineers," who were reported on their way to Frankfort, but their presence was unnecessary, as the mountaineers failed to appear and no disorder occurred. The Commonwealth's witnesses were called, numbering 40. Golden was not in the list. The witnesses included Warden Eph Lillard, Detective Armstrong, Sheriff Besworth of Fayette county, who arrested Secretary Powers and Captain John Davis, and Silas Jones, of Whitley county, who are now under bond, charged with complicity in the murder. The testimony tended to show that the shots came from that section of the executive building in which Secretary Powers' office is located, although no one swore that the shots were from the Secretary's office. F. Wharton Golden, who is said to have made a confession, will be put on the witness stand later. Prosecuting Attorney Paisley said that sufficient evidence had already been heard to warrant holding Powers, but that the case would be much stronger before he was through. Former Governor Brown, for the defense, says the evidence so far is decidedly weak. It is probable that all of the witnesses for the prosecution will be heard by Saturday afternoon. During the afternoon a soldier in the rear court yard dropped his revolver on the stone flagging and it exploded. In an instant every man in the crowded court room was on his feet, fully a third of them with their hands to their pockets. Eph Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, testified that he walked just a little ahead of Senator Goebel and when the first shot was fired he saw that the second window in the office of the Secretary of State was slightly raised. The other shots, he said, did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols. Policeman Wingate Thompson testified that as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard, he saw armed men at the entrance to the executive building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them. Detective Armstrong, of Louisville, said that Secretary Powers refused any information whatever at the time of the shooting as to who was in the building.

Captain John P. Hawn, of Barbourville, testified that Powers had asked him to turn over his ammunition and company to Lieutenant Gibson previous to the shooting. Governor Brown made the point that a man can not be convicted as an aider of a crime unless some principal is convicted of the crime. As the actual murderer of Goebel has not yet been named, the point possibly involved the liberty of Secretary Powers. Judge Moore ruled against the defense.

### Porto Ricans Starving.

Ponce, P. R., By Cable.—The situation here is now more serious than at any time before or since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The price of rice, beans and coffee has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. Demonstrations against the delay of the United States government in settling open questions have recently been held at Mayaguez, Yabo, Aguadilla, Pajaro, Juana Diaz, Guayama and other towns.

### Watson and Hay.

Indianapolis, Ind., Special.—Secretary Walter, of the middle-of-the-road Populists, is said to be slated for national chairman. "Tom Watson, of Georgia, can have the nomination for President if he wants it," said Mr. Walter, "and I believe Dr. B. F. Hay, of Minneapolis, will be his running mate."

### Preparing for Convention.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—Several important matters appertaining to the Republican convention, received the attention of the sub-committee of the national executive committee Friday. Fourteen thousand admission tickets for each day of the convention were apportioned, arrangements for the dissemination of the proceedings were made and the convention badges, 9,000 in all, were ordered. Sergeant-at-arms Wiswell will have the appointment of 500 assistants, 200 door-keepers, 250 pages and 1,000 additional employees, besides issuing permits to the press, messenger and telegraph operators. About 50,000 tickets will be engraved.

## THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

### The South.

The United States government is now sending out its regular distribution of seeds, good sized packages of the seed of the Florida velvet bean whose wonderful qualities for restoring worn out land have been exploited extensively in the press of the country in the last two years.

The Port Gibson compass, in which was stored 2,000 bales of cotton, was burned Sunday; loss \$100,000; fully covered by insurance.

Stove moulders were given a 15 per cent. advance by the Stove Founders' National Association meeting at Atlanta, Ga.

Snowstorms and frosts have been general throughout the South and it is feared fruit has been damaged. Ex-Governor William J. Stone, national committee man from Missouri, said in an interview at St. Louis that a movement is on foot to eliminate free silver as a campaign issue.

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, who arrived at Charleston, S. C., from Washington Sunday night, en route to Savannah, inspected the harbor defenses there.

The American National Bank of Macon, Ga., has decided to increase its circulation under the new currency law from \$45,000 to \$130,000.

Administration officials are advising General Wheeler to withhold his resignation in order that he and General Lee may be retained with the rank of brigadier general.

A skeleton found on a high mountain near Granberry, Texas, has been identified as that of William Brown, who disappeared a year ago.

Charles Humphreys, a negro who late Saturday night entered the room of Miss McCoy, daughter of a white farming just outside of Phoenix City, Ala., was lynched by a party of white men. The young woman recognized Humphreys and a mob immediately started in pursuit. They came upon the negro about ten miles from Phoenix City. He confessed the attempt and was shot to death.

### The North.

Two soldiers, Arthur London and Austin H. Milman, were fatally shot by Cicero H. Thompson, a saloonkeeper, at Valentine, Neb., whom they attacked in his bed room.

Commander William Emory has been detached from the membership of the Inspection Board and ordered on temporary special duty at New York.

A panic stricken crowd at the high school building in Kenosha, Wis., was saved Friday night by Louis Ferry, a student, who coolly extinguished the fire that had stampeded the audience in the hall.

Andrew Bolter, one of the most noted entomologists in America, died Sunday.

### Foreign.

It is officially denied that the siege of Mafeking has been raised or the town relieved.

Considerable bodies of the Orange Free Staters are reported in British dispatches to be ready to surrender.

The Princess of Wales opened an Irish industrial exhibition in London.

General Otis has been authorized to permit Filipinos to enlist as members of the regimental bands in the Philippines.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad, was sold at public auction at Joplin, Mo., to satisfy a \$23,000,000 mortgage with one year's accrued interest, held by the State Trust Company, of New York. Silas W. Pettit, chief counsel of the Philadelphia reorganization committee, bid \$12,500,000, the upset bid.

Evans Weed, a wealthy farmer of Newfield, Conn., will petition the legislature to change his name to Adams, after which he will transform his large farm into a duplication, as far as may be, of the Garden of Eden. Then he will advertise for some woman named Eve to be his consort.

The Grand Canal, part of the valley of Mexico drainage system, was inaugurated Saturday with much ceremony by President Diaz and his Cabinet.

A controlling interest in La Lucha, the Havana newspaper, is likely to be purchased by Michael J. Daly, of the Brooklyn politician, who is building sewers in Havana.

Patent office work this year promises to beat the record.

### Miscellaneous.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, the United States army officer detailed to observe the conduct of the war from the Boer side, has returned from the Modder river.

The \$17,000,000 dividend just announced by the Standard Oil Company called forth a resolution by Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, demanding that the attorney general proceed against the company under the Sherman antitrust law.

Admiral Dewey submitted the report of his aid on the trial of the submarine boat Holland. He expressed satisfaction that the craft was not in Manila harbor to oppose him.

## ARE IN THE DARK.

### British Know But Little About Situation of Their Armies.

### GEN. METHUEN'S PROGRESS SLOW.

### The British Movements are Slow and Cautious, and the People Have Confidence in their Judgment.

London, By Cable.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war for the Associated Press says: Two points of acute interest here just now are Mafeking and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Rouxville, along the Basuto border. About Mafeking we are in the dark. Colonel Plumer has but a handful of men and is not strong enough to attack Commandant Snyman and raise the siege. Commandant Snyman, therefore, has attacked him and Colonel Plumer has prudently retired, expecting no doubt, to return after Commandant Snyman whenever the latter goes back.

Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great things. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he shall have Mafeking relieved, supposing the garrison can hold out, but he does not disclose his plans in advance.

General Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops enough. The Boer general, who is hoping to get past General French up to Kroonstad, may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able, by temporary disposition to elude the British. If he stands to fight he may be detained for some time.

Lord Roberts has now been more than ten days at Bloemfontein. He seems to wish to settle the country before him before going on. Probably too, he has extensive preparations to complete. His next campaign will go into the dry season, when the night are often very cold and the veldt is dry and bare. He will want his men equipped for this season and his transport service qualified to be as near independent as possible of grass and water. The design no doubt is that General Buller, in the next advance, will move simultaneously with Lord Roberts General Buller, perhaps, is not yet ready. Lord Roberts will shortly have the Eighth Division and may also form of the troops now available a new Tenth Division. He will then have in his own hands 70,000 men and General Buller will have 40,000. The former force need not necessarily be moving all on one line, for it would be as easy to form a third column to cross the Vaal river at Kimberley and turn any Boer defense on that river. It is view of these figures and the known power of Lord Roberts as a leader, I attach little importance to the Boer declarations that they will make a big fight. If they stand before they are driven into Pretoria, I expect, they will be enveloped. They may defend Pretoria, but that can help them but little. It will be a question of weeks Lord Roberts may be looked for north of the Vaal at the end of April and before Pretoria, if the Boers fall back to that place in the first half of May.

### Palmetto Notes.

On Tuesday a prisoner was received at the State penitentiary whose career has been an interesting one. His name is Allen and he came from a good family. He was school commissioner of his county—Dorchester—up to the time he got into the trouble which has made him a convict. He was convicted of forgery and has entered upon the service of a sentence of 10 years. The fellow is a man of intelligence, but is one of the "fell-by-the-wayside" class. He has been put to work in the hosiery mill, and seems disposed to make a good prisoner.

### Brevities.

The tobacco growers of Virginia have made a start by the organization of Mecklenburg county to co-operate with the North Carolina association.

Over 9,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco have been sold at Kingston, N. C., for the year 1899-1900, exceeding all expectations. The warehouses at that place will close for the season at the end of this month.

### To Blow Up Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—There is much excitement in Democratic quarters over a report that the guards in charge of the State arsenal had laid a mine in front of the State arsenal, connected with the inside by a wire, so that it could be touched off in case of an attack. The excitement was increased when another report was circulated that one of the officers had purchased 100 feet of fuse from a local hardware merchant and it was reported that this fuse was to be attached to the mine alleged to be at the arsenal.

## MURDERED AND BURNED.

### A Young White Woman Horribly Mutilated.

Chesterfield, Special.—News reached this place last week of a most horrible murder committed in the upper portion of this county, about five miles southeast of the town of Jefferson. On Monday night, the 12th inst., Cassie Boan, a white woman of very questionable character, was cut and burned to death in the woods. Her body was cut in five different places—each cut being a deep flesh wound. The gashes ranged from four to twelve inches in length. This not satisfying the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed, the poor woman was set on fire and all clothing burned from her body.

This crime is shocking in every detail. A helpless woman cut and burned to death in the dead hours of the night in the woods, nearly a mile from any one's house. Her screams for mercy sounding in the night air only led to the discovery of the deed. The unfortunate woman lingered in her misery until Tuesday, the 13th inst., when death came.

A murder most foul! A blacker crime cannot be conceived. The very thought of it sickens a civilized people. Our civilization demands that the guilty be brought to speedy justice.

Henry Jackson, Ben Jackson, John Jackson and Tom Steen, all white, were brought to Chesterfield on Thursday, the 15th inst., and lodged in jail. They are charged with the murder of Cassie Boan. The murder of this woman is by far the most atrocious crime that has ever been committed in Chesterfield county. It is said that Cassie Boan left home on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., and that nothing was seen or heard of her until her mutilated body was found in the woods.

The case will come up before Judge Klugh at 10 April term of court.

Cassie Boan was single, aged 20. She was part Indian, the daughter of George Boan. The poor creature was set on fire; all the clothing burnt from her body, and when found was screaming and crying for help. Skin would slip off when touched. There was a bloody trail of about half a mile along where she had crawled over logs and tried to escape. Doss Jackson, John Jackson, one of the accused, Abb Kirkley and Jim Viner went to her after first going to each other's house collecting a crowd. She asked John Jackson to take her hand, but he refused. The others asked her name and she told it. They threw an overcoat over her and went away for help.

Sam Woodward carried her from her father's house Sunday afternoon to the house of Vince Meltons, about two miles away. From that place she went away with Tom Steen and James Jackson. Nothing more was heard of her until found in the woods.

Coroner Woodward went immediately to the scene of the crime and held an inquest, the result of which the arrest of Harvey Jackson, Ben Jackson, John Jackson, J. T. Steen who are now in jail awaiting trial. All of the men are white and of bad characters. It is said that one of the prisoners turned State's evidence.

Great indignation is felt in this county over this horrible crime.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### What Our Lawmakers are Doing from Day to Day.

### SENATE.

Seventy-sixth Day.—Discussion of the Porto Rico government and tariff bill as resumed in the Senate. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presenting a speech dealing with some of the constitutional phases of the measure. He maintained that as the treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land, it was impossible for the United States to abandon either Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Seventy-seventh Day.—Upon the authority of the governor of Alaska, Mr. Turner of Washington, made the statement in the Senate that concessions for gold mining in the bed of the sea near Cape Nome, Alaska, had been granted by the Secretary of War, and upon that statement he based a resolution of inquiry. Senator Turner said if such a grant had been made it was a shame, a reproach, and a scandal. The resolution was agreed to. In a few minutes and without discussion the additional urgent deficiency bill was passed with one or two other measures of importance.

Seventy-eighth Day.—Almost the entire session of the Senate was spent in the discussion of the conference report upon the Porto Rico appropriation bill. The Democratic Senators manifested a disposition to criticize the re-consideration of the house provision covering future collections of revenue, professing to find in this action a desire to continue the Dingley tariff.

Seventy-ninth Day.—The Senate adopted the conference report on the Porto Rican relief bill, by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strict party expression. No Democrat voted for the report, but Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, voted with the Republicans. The time of discussion was consumed principally by Mr. Tillman, Democrat, of South Carolina, who made a fierce attack upon the measure as agreed upon in conference and accused the Republican Senators and the Republican party of indirection, hypocrisy and "dirty work." His speech was quite characteristic, and was listened to with interest by his colleagues on the floor and the people in the galleries.

Seventy-ninth Day.—For a few minutes in the Senate, surprise bordering almost on consternation in some quarters, was created by a request of Mr. Foraker that the Porto Rican government bill be recommitted to the Porto Rican committee. The request precipitated a lively colloquy, but it finally was developed that the bill Mr. Foraker wanted recommitted was the civil government measure, now on the calendar and not the unfinished business. During the elucidation of his request, however, Mr. Foraker plainly indicated that it was his purpose to separate the bills and press the Porto Rican tariff bill to an early vote, his desire being to have the vote taken not later than next Thursday.

### HOUSE.

Seventy-fifth Day.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Porto Rico relief bill. The Democrats supported a motion to concur, on the ground that it would avoid further delay in extending relief to the inhabitants of the island, but the Republicans stood firmly behind Chairman Cannon in his demand that the House should insist upon its original provision to appropriate not only the money collected on Porto Rican goods up to January 1, but all subsequent moneys collected or to be collected. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. The pension appropriation bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Barney, of Wisconsin; McCleary, of Minnesota, and Bell, of Colorado, were appointed conferees.

Seventy-sixth Day.—The House entered upon the consideration of the Lound bill to restrict the character of publications entitled to 1 percent. pound rates as second class mail matter. The bill has been before Congress for several years. Mr. Lound defended the bill in a lengthy speech. The other speakers were H. C. Smith, of Michigan, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Little, of Arkansas; Bell, of Colorado; Henry, of Mississippi; Stokes, of South Carolina and Brown, of Ohio, in opposition to it.

Seventy-seventh Day.—During the debate in the House upon the Lound bill relating to second class mail matter there was a sharp exchange between Mr. McPherson, Republican, of Illinois, and Mr. Lantz, Democrat, of Ohio, on a charge made by the former that the latter was the attorney of the party by which is fighting the bill, but the debate was without incident. Both sides believe the vote now will be close. Mr. Lound has agreed to accept two amendments, one to increase the number of sample copies which newspapers can send at second class rates from 500 to 2,000, and the other to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail to those having an average of 5,000 circulation. These are all concessions he will make.

Seventy-eighth Day.—After a spirited discussion extending over three days the Lound bill relating to second class mail matter was recommitted by the House to the committee on postage. The majority in favor of the motion to recommit was decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present Congress. Mr. Lantz said after the vote was announced that this was the third time and out, and far as was concerned, the motion was 148 to 96, with 10 present and not voting.

## Million D Bar Mill.


Gainesville, Ga., Special.—The Pacolet Manufacturing Company, of Pacolet, S. C., has bought a tract of 850 acres of land two miles from this city, on which will be erected a \$1,000,000 cotton mill. The mill will operate 50,000 spindles, and make standard sheeting for export only. Thirty thousand bales of cotton a year will be consumed and 1,400 hands will be employed. Boston architects will prepare plans next week, and the construction will begin at once.

### No News To Report.

London, By Cable.—Lord Roberts's telegraphs to the War Office, from Bloemfontein, under date of March 23, evening, as follows: "There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

The Boston Journal puts it in this way: "Congressman Robert Roberts will return to his families."

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 12



Central Time at Jacksonville and Savannah. Eastern Time at Other Points. Schedule in Effect February 25th, 1900.

NORTHBOUND.	Miles.	No. 39		No. 45	
		Daily	Ex Su	Daily	Ex Su
Ly. Jacksonville (P. S.)	12	8:00	7:45	12:10	11:55
" Savannah (So. Ry.)	12	12:10	12:05	4:10	3:55
" Brunswick	12	4:20	4:15	6:20	6:05
" Blackville	12	4:30	4:25	6:30	6:15
" Springfield	12	4:40	4:35	6:40	6:25
" Sully	12	4:50	4:45	6:50	6:35
" Perry	12	5:00	4:55	7:00	6:45
" Columbia	12	5:10	5:05	7:10	6:55
Ly. Charleston (So. Ry.)	12	7:00	6:55	9:00	8:55
" Summerville	12	7:10	7:05	9:10	9:05
" Beaufort	12	7:20	7:15	9:20	9:15
" Orangeburg	12	7:30	7:25	9:30	9:25
" Kingville	12	7:40	7:35	9:40	9:35
" Columbia	12	7:50	7:45	9:50	9:45
Ly. Augusta (So. Ry.)	12	9:00	8:55	10:50	10:45
" Graniteville	12	9:10	9:05	11:00	10:55
" Aiken	12	9:20	9:15	11:10	11:05
" Trenton	12	9:30	9:25	11:20	11:15
" Johnston	12	9:40	9:35	11:30	11:25
" Columbia (U. S.)	12	9:50	9:45	11:40	11:35
Ly. Columbia (Bldg St.)	12	10:00	9:55	11:50	11:45
" Winnsboro	12	10:10	10:05	12:00	11:55
" Chester	12	10:20	10:15	12:10	12:05
" Beaufort	12	10:30	10:25	12:20	12:15
" Charleston	12	10:40	10:35	12:30	12:25
Ar. Charleston	12	10:50	10:45	12:40	12:35
Ar. Richmond	12	11:00	10:55	12:50	12:45
Ar. Washington	12	11:10	11:05	1:00	1:05
Ar. Baltimore	12	11:20	11:15	1:10	1:15
Ar. Philadelphia	12	11:30	11:25	1:20	1:25
Ar. New York	12	11:40	11:35	1:30	1:35

SOUTHBOUND.	Miles.	No. 39		No. 45	
		Daily	Ex Su	Daily	Ex Su
Ly. Columbia	12	7:45	7:40	9:50	9:45
Ly. Jacksonville	12	8:00	8:00	10:00	9:55
Ly. Savannah	12	8:10	8:10	10:10	10:05
" Brunswick	12	8:20	8:20	10:20	10:15
" Blackville	12	8:30	8:30	10:30	10:25
" Springfield	12	8:40	8:40	10:40	10:35
" Sully	12	8:50	8:50	10:50	10:45
" Perry	12	9:00	9:00	11:00	10:55
" Columbia	12	9:10	9:10	11:10	11:05
Ly. Charleston (So. Ry.)	12	10:00	10:00	12:00	11:55
" Summerville	12	10:10	10:10	12:10	12:05
" Beaufort	12	10:20	10:20	12:20	12:15
" Orangeburg	12	10:30	10:30	12:30	12:25
" Kingville	12	10:40	10:40	12:40	12:35
" Columbia	12	10:50	10:50	12:50	12:45
Ly. Augusta (So. Ry.)	12	11:00	11:00	1:00	1:05
" Graniteville	12	11:10	11:10	1:10	1:15
" Aiken	12	11:20	11:20	1:20	1:25
" Trenton	12	11:30	11:30	1:30	1:35
" Johnston	12	11:40	11:40	1:40	1:45
" Columbia (U. S.)	12	11:50	11:50	1:50	1:55
Ly. Columbia (Bldg St.)	12	12:00	12:00	2:00	2:05
" Winnsboro	12	12:10	12:10	2:10	2:15
" Chester	12	12:20	12:20	2:20	2:25
" Beaufort	12	12:30	12:30	2:30	2:35
" Charleston	12	12:40	12:40	2:40	2:45
Ar. Charleston	12	12:50	12:50	2:50	2:55
Ar. Richmond	12	1:00	1:00	3:00	3:05
Ar. Washington	12	1:10	1:10	3:10	3:15
Ar. Baltimore	12	1:20	1:20	3:20	3:25
Ar. Philadelphia	12	1:30	1:30	3:30	3:35
Ar. New York	12	1:40	1:40	3:40	3:45

Trains 43 and 34 (mixed except Sunday) arrive and depart from Hamburg.

### Sleeping Car Service.

Excellent daily passenger service between Florida and New York. Nos. 31 and 32—New York and Florida Limited. Daily except Sunday. Composed exclusively of Pullman First Drawing Room, Sleeping Car, Parlor and Observatory Cars. Between New York, Columbia and St. Augustine. Nos. 33 and 34—New York and Florida Express. Drawing room sleeping cars between Augusta and New York. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars between Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Washington and New York. Pullman sleeping cars between Charlotte and Richmond. Dining cars between Charlotte and Savannah. Nos. 35 and 36—U. S. Fast Mail. Through Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars between Jacksonville and New York. Pullman sleeping cars between Jacksonville and Columbia. Arrive daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati, via Asheville.

FRANK S. GANNON, Traffic Mgr., Third V. P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.  
W. A. TURK, S. E. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass. Agt., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.