

TERRIBLE WRECK.

A Train Jumped the Track and Plunged Into a Hill.

FIVE KILLED, MANY MISSING

Few Passengers Escaped Injury Three Soldiers Under Orders for Philippines Are Among the Dead.

Train No. 5 the New York-Chicago limited on the Erie railroad, was wrecked Thursday morning within the town limits of Greenville, Pa.

The dead are: Sergeant Major Harry A. Hart, Fort Wood, N. Y.; George W. Patterson, Philadelphia, private Co. I, U. S. infantry; carried a card of Iron Moulders' union.

Peter J. Curry, Coboco, New York, private Tenth infantry, aged 21. Unknown man, only papers on person was a postal card that had been sent to the Adams Produce company, Nashville, Ind., and a ticket from New York to that point. His face was literally torn to shreds.

The injured are: Wm D. Moore, 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn; compound fracture of left leg and badly cut about the head.

B. A. Marsden, Philadelphia; terribly crushed about the body. Ivan Lestersmith, Canistota, Pa.; badly bruised.

Jos. Kennedy, Brookfield, Mass.; compound fracture of left leg and bruised about the body.

Wm E. MacGinnity, attorney, Port Jervis, Ind.; hip crushed. Harry Weisberg, express messenger, Dayton, Ohio; crushed.

Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The train was composed of vestibuled Pullman cars, three sleeping cars, day coach, combine dining smoker and baggage car, and a mail car, and was drawn by a new Atlantic type engine.

The smoking car was pushed forward by the steel mail car ahead, which went through it as if it were paper, tearing, crushing, maiming and crushing death.

The smoke of the wreck is on a sharp curve. On one side, 40 feet below, flows the Shenandoah river, on the other is a steep bluff. The engine left the track at the curve and before it had gone two car lengths it was on the steep hill, where it fell upon its side and was half buried.

The train was running two hours late, and the accident happened at 7:10 just about the time when the occupants of the sleeping cars had finished their breakfast.

After the terrible crash the uninjured passengers set about the rescue of the dead and wounded, surgeons were summoned and within a few minutes the dead and dying were being carried from there as fast as they could be discovered beneath the wreckage.

It was several hours, however, before the victims had been removed and placed in the two rear Pullmans. The scene inside the telescoped cars was terrible. Men begged to be released and screamed in agony. One man heaped in a corner of the car, drenched there by the impetus of the mail car. The injured were placed in a special train and taken to the Spencer hospital, Meadville, about noon.

What little was left of the wreckage or express matter was dumped in the river to clear the debris for rescue. Several hundred sacks of mail were apparently little injured.

The train was in charge of Conductor Randall, with Engineer Lucie and Fireman Eckhart. Both the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, though both were painfully bruised.

Supt. Theknap and other officials were early on the ground. They were unable to assign a cause for the accident unless spreading rails on the level. A party of nine soldiers on their way from Fort Porter, New York, to Port Crook, Neb., occupied part of the smoker. Of these, three were killed and two seriously injured. They were under orders for the Philippines.

B. A. Marsden, Philadelphia, pinned in the smoker by a beam, his foot and chest crushed, his face shattered with the brains of one of the soldiers, insisted on the rescuers releasing an unfortunate Jew nearby. Mr. Marsden's wounds are considered fatal.

McKinley Roasted. A sensation was created in the house of representatives Monday week when Speaker Henderson failed to call the joint session to order for the John Marshall day exercises. He was present in the house, but sent Speaker Pro Temp. Vauht to the chair. It is said the speaker is indignant over the selection of Wayne McVeagh as the orator of the day, and that his failure to take part in the exercises is the result of the selection.

Republicans denounce the action of the bar association in asking McVeagh to speak. The reason is that a sensational and scathing denunciation of the policy of the administration in the Philippines toward the close of his speech eulogizing Chief Justice Marshall. The denunciation of the policy of imperialism was enthusiastically applauded by Democrats, but Republicans present remained silent. President McKinley was present and he was compelled to listen to the speech criticizing his course.

The address was couched in parliamentary language and while its meaning is clear, Mr. McVeagh's utterances were not offensive. The affair is the talk of the house.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY STEAL

Senator McClaurin Advocates Mark Hanna's Fet Scheme

When the ship subsidy bill came up in the Senate Thursday morning, Senator McClaurin, of this State, announced his intention of voting for it.

Senator McClaurin spoke in support of the bill, basing his advocacy on the measure upon the theory that the passage of it would benefit the cotton growing interests of the southern States. He cited the action of the Southern Cotton Spinners' association at Charlotte, N. C., in urging legislation of the character proposed in the pending bill.

Mr. Mallory said in reply to Mr. McClaurin that his opposition to the bill was based upon the opinion that it would not do what it promised to do in aiding the American shipping.

Mr. Morgan then spoke for five hours. He urged that the shipping bill be committed to the committee, to be recast in order that its constitutional and other imperfections might be corrected.

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THE TAXES.

The Amount Each County Has Assessed

ITS CITIZENS THIS YEAR.

Figures that Will be Read With Interest by Tax Payers All Over the State.

In the House on Friday the supply bill was called up. This bill makes the levy in the several counties for the purposes of conducting State and county affairs.

The first section of the bill requires that a tax of 5 mills, in accordance with the appropriation bill, be levied for the purpose of conducting the State government, and 3 mills for the public schools.

Abbeville, for ordinary county purposes, 2 1/2 mills; 10,000 may be borrowed at 7 per cent. to pay salaries of teachers, 20 cents per day is fixed as fee for detaining prisoners.

Aiken ordinary purposes, 3 mills. Adderston, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill.

Beaufort, for ordinary purposes, 4 3/4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 1/2 mill; sinking fund, 1 mill.

Berkeley, ordinary purposes, 5 mills. Bamberg, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; for the special road district of Denmark, 2 mills.

Bolton, ordinary county purposes, 1 1/2 mill. Cherokee, for ordinary county tax, 2 1/2 mills; for new jail, 1 mill; for county road tax, 1 mill; for sinking fund, 1 mill.

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Appropriations Made by the House of Representatives.

The appropriation bill adopted by the House of Representatives is as follows:

STATE HOUSE EXPENSES. Salary of governor, \$3,000; private secretary, \$1,350; messenger, \$400; contingent fund, \$5,000; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400.

Salary of secretary of state, \$1,900; clerk, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$1,500; stationery, \$500; extra clerk hire \$400; for books, blanks, etc., \$300.

Comptroller general's salary, \$1,900; three clerks, \$1,400 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing, \$500; stationery, \$300; traveling expenses, \$50.

State treasurer, \$1,900; chief clerk, \$1,500; two bookkeepers, \$1,350 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing of bonds and stocks, \$2,000; stationery, \$200.

Superintendent of education, \$1,900; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing, books, etc., \$1,319. State board expenses, \$300; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400; traveling expenses, \$300.

Adjutant general, \$1,500, assistant adjutant general, \$1,200; State armorer, \$350; traveling expenses, \$550; contingent fund, \$500; stationery, \$150; repairing arsenal at Beaufort, \$300; for the militia, \$2,000.

Attorney general, \$1,900; assistant, \$1,350; contingent fund, \$150; stationery, \$100; litigation expenses, \$1,500; for emergency \$500, if necessary.

Railroad commissioners' salaries, \$5,700; secretary, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$1,200.

State librarian, \$800; contingent fund, \$175; stationery, \$300; other expenses, \$100.

Two watchmen State house, \$900; janitor, \$100; engineer \$75 for seven months and \$25 for five months; two firemen at \$35 per month; for five months; keeper's contingent fund, \$200.

Supreme court, Chief Justice Melver, \$2,850; Justice Gary, \$2,850; Justice Jones, \$2,850; Justice Pender, \$2,850; clerk, \$1,275; Georgetown, \$675; Lazerotte, \$300; add clerk hire for State board, \$300.

Salaries of county auditors, \$25,500; printing for county auditors, \$2,500.

STATE COLLEGES. South Carolina college, \$28,107, and \$11,000 for steward's hall.

Winthrop college, \$43,000; for scholarship, \$9,456; for new dormitory \$30,544.

The Citadel, \$20,000; repairs, \$750; laundry, \$1,500; repairs, \$750; library, \$2,500.

State colored college, \$8,000. For the public schools, \$100,000.

DEAF AND DUMB. Cedar Springs deaf, dumb and blind asylum, \$20,000, and \$20,000 for the erection of a new building.

Salaries of State penitentiary officials, \$5,400. Catawba Indians, \$800 and \$200 for school.

The State hospital for the insane is to get \$200,000 for management expenses, \$100,000; building purposes, \$100,000; Walter property debt, \$4,120; salary of superintendent, \$3,000; board of regents, \$1,200.

DEBTS, INTEREST, ETC. For the completion of the State capitol, \$15,000.

Chalottesville exposition, \$50,000. The latest single item is \$253,045.45 to meet the interest on the public debt.

In the same connection is \$20,000 for the payment of past due interest liable to accrue on old bonds and stocks held by the State.

For the pensions \$100,000; \$600 for clerk and \$120 for postage, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Public printing, \$12,000; claims, \$8,000; governors' mansion repairs, \$250; water, \$2,000; lights, \$6,000; fuel, \$1,200; phosphate inspector, \$1,500.

A number of improvements on the State house are contemplated, among them \$2,000 for rewiring. The amount for repairs to roof is \$250.

Phosphate inspector's salary, \$1,200. For legislative examining committees \$100.

Salary of code commissioner, \$400. Expenses of committee to examine books of State officials, \$500.50.

Expenses of militia in Georgetown and Florence troubles, \$2,536.10. Unpaid accounts, stationery of house, \$294.44.

WANT THEIR HEADS

The Formal Indictment of Oulity Chinese Presented

NAMES AND OFFENSES GIVEN

The First Matter to be Determined in Settlement of the Case Against Poor Old China.

Dispatch from Peking, China, says at the meeting of the foreign ministers and Chinese plenipotentiaries, Wednesday, the entire proceeding, being presented to the Chinese. A formal indictment against the 12 officials whose punishment had been demanded by the powers was read, however, though Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng are dead.

The official whose punishment had been demanded are: Duke Lan, vice president of the police, who was necessary to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying Nien criminal accomplice of Prince Chun and Duke Lan in their machinations.

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A NEGRO'S GIFT.

One Thousand Dollars to Entertain Confederate Veterans.

Robert R. Church, of Memphis, is a type of that class of Negroes who realize that there is a community of interest between the whites and the Negroes of the south and that the Negroes should cultivate cordial relations with their white neighbors.

Church is one of the wealthiest Negroes in the country and is noted for his public spirit. He contributes liberally to charities and takes a lively interest in whatever Memphis undertakes.

Unsolitarily he has contributed \$1,000 to the fund for entertainment of the Confederate veterans at their reunion to be held in Memphis next May.

He was born a slave and during the war was stewed in a Mississippi river steamer boat which did the Confederacy to little service. After the war he became a popular caterer in Memphis and amassed a fortune. In reference to his contribution to the reunion fund Church says that he made his money in Memphis and feels that he should do what he can for the city whose people have been so good to him, and he adds: "No persons on earth are more disposed to help the former slaves than are the veterans of the Confederacy, those old men who yet remember the Negro in slavery."

The chairman of the local committee of arrangements in acknowledging Church's gift writes:

"It has never seen a more striking act to show what should be the real and genuine feeling between the races here and to prove beyond the question of a doubt what should be done in cementing and building up the real interests of this great growing city regardless of nationality."

Such Negroes as Robert R. Church are an honor to their race and creditable citizens of the communities in which they live.—Atlanta Journal.

Justice Harlan Unseduced. A recent incident which is receiving considerable comment in the press may be related in the words of William K. Curtis, writing to the Chicago Record:

Justice Harlan created a little sensation by a speech Friday night in response to a toast at the regular monthly meeting of the Loyal Legion.

The general assembly such as the King's Daughters had introduced last session.

Child labor such as you describe must result in rapid deterioration of those subjected to it, and I bid you God-speed in your effort to secure legislation that will prevent the development of the cotton mill industry in South Carolina has been phenomenal and there is a disposition on the part of the legislature to let well enough alone at the present, but if the good reasons in some of the bills are carried to their logical end, I fear that it is carrying something, very often to support the adult in idleness.

The working of children, of tender years, in mills injures them, both physically and mentally, the good sense of the State will determine whenever the question is properly presented.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1900. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Baldwin, One of the Columbia, S. C. Have your letter of Dec. 2d. I sympathize heartily in the effort to prevent children being put to work in factories at such an early age, and would gladly see an act passed by the general assembly such as the King's Daughters had introduced last session.

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