AndersonlCounty Oets Much Free | dicial consideration.

Advertising

SENATOR TILLMAN TALKS

He Rightly Thinks That the Citi zens of the Entire State

Should Not be Held

to Account.

The Philadelphia North American has in its issues of Menday and Tues system of "slavery" which obtains in Anderson county. This was brought led to Judge Benet's charge to the

grand jury to investigate the matter.
Mr. Geo. E Prince of Auderson, member of the general assembly and a very prominent lawyer, was in the city vesterday and stated that the grand jary is composed of men who will do their duty, and the people can rest assured that the conclusion reached will be a proper finding.

Another gentleman recalled that over two years ago, Judge Gary presiding, the grand jury of Anderson had somehing of the kind called to its atten-

mbly Capt. Banks of Newberry introduced a bill to provide for a constitutional amendment to increase the jurisdiction of magistrates in cases of

violation of labor contracts.

Mr. Wolling of Fairfield opposed the measure vehemently and exclaimed that in Anderson county a veritable system of slavery exists, that men are bought and sold as chattels.

This was indignantly denied by Mr.

R. B. A. Robinson, and the two members of the general assembly nearly Mr. Wolling's repeated charges pre

pared the legislature for the announce ment. not a week later, that Judge Benet had had the matter called to his attention by an anonymous letter and that he had given the grand jury instructions to investigate the matter. The Philadelphia North American,

after the court had ordered the investigation, sent a staff correspondent to Anderson and now claims to have made an "exposure." Half page illustra-tions fill up the front page of the paper and the Anderson "slave tarffie" is depicted in phosphorescent colors.

There are columns upon columns of interviews with preachers and others and the staff correspondent, writing 1898:"
from Columbia, describes the condi tions as he saw them when in Ander-

Among the festures of the "exposure" Tuesday were numerous interviews with congressmen. The following is the story of the Washington correspondent. Washington, Feb. 25th.

The North American's exposure of the revival of slavery in South Carolina was read with amazement by con-That such a condition could exist in

that part of the United States in this day was almost beyond the belief of senators and representatives, and they said The North American had done a public service in making the facts

The form of the contract which the negroes employed by the cetton planters are required to sign was perused with special interest. Wonder was expressed that South Carolina should have tolerated such a plot for a mo-

CAN CONGRESS INTERFERE? On the question as to to whether con-

gress had a right to interfere, on the ground that it was in violation of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, opinions differed. A great many lawyers in congress refused to give an off-hand opinion,

declaring that the matter was too serious, but all agreed that, whether coaiss acted or not, The North Ameri schoold continue its work by mak ing the people familiar with the details of the criminal wrongs involved in the

The North American secured the fol-

lowing expressions from Representative Asbury C. Latimer, of Belton, Anderson county, S. C. "Yes, we sell negroes in South Caro

"I see nothing so inhuman or outrageous in this statement of facts. When I say we sell negroes, I wish it distinctly understood that not one of the better class of the race is subjected

to this treatment. Here the South Carolina representative of the slave district stopped, and for several seconds looked at the head

lines of The North American. "I wish to say," he said, "that don't approve of the practice as it now carried on. While the Irinciple of selling men to make them pay for violations of the law may not be wi olly wrong; I do think that it is now carried too far. The governor and the courts of South Carolina have, and are, investigating the matter, and I feel assured that justice will be done.

SHOULD THEY RUN FREE? "I think the people of South Carolina realize that the manner of treating these unfortunate wrongdoors has gone too far, and that a more just pro-

sedure will be hereafter followed. "We are consured for not allowing negroes to run fee. Are they not lawbreakers? Should we allow them to run loose? It is not customary to allow convicts all the privileges of a community. While all those confined may not be convicts, every one of the men has been guilty of some offense against law and society. The question will be settled, and I know that the results will satisfy the American people.'

SENATOR TILLMAN. Senator Tillman in an interview said: "I am surprised that a respectable newspaper-and I consider The North this country-should lend itself to any

sensational assusations against the pecple of a State of this character. ocunty by the presiding judge, who I loot came.

SEVERELY HANDLED scored the system in the strongest possible language, and called a special term of court to receive their report, so that he can take the matter under ju-

"Besides, the State authorities, as I know with absolute certainly, have no sympathy whatever with any such wrong doing. They do not propose to countenance it in any way, and the State government will bend every effers to stamp out any such unlawful,

cruel system.

"The leasing of convicts has been broken up by the legislature, and no convicts are allowed to be hired to private parties, and the cooping in along with the convicts of ignorant and silly negroes as prisoners can no longer exist, even though public opinion did not frown upon it.
"From my knowledge of the feeling

day inaugrated a crusade against the of the people of the State-and I think know as much about public opinion in South Carolina as any other manthere is no sympathy with any view of about by the recent occurrences which | dealing with labor that is not fair and just.
"The nature of our crops requires a

contract that involves a year's work, and the effort of landowners has been in the direction of securing such an agreement, authorized by the legislature, as to compel persons, white and black, who have made contracts to cultivate the crop on shares to carry out their contracts.

"This is for ereason that the ex-penditures of ey for supplies and clothing duri. he nter, and, in fact, all through the summer, would all be 'est unless the crop was worked and ge red and prepared for ship-The preparation of land for the crop

and picking and and ginning takes ten

months, and croppers on shares who

were not bound by contract to labor by

the year would have the landowner at a great disadvantage.

"There is absolutely no ground for any assertion that the people of Suoth Carolina sympathize with this scheme to reestablish slavery under a contract system, and I am sure that the State authorities will take all necessary steps to stamp it cut."

CHANGE IN LORD CAMPBELL ACT

Granting Exemplary Damages in Case of Death by Accident.

Following is the text of the act to grant exemplary damages in cases of death by accident and entitled an act to "amend an act entitled 'an act to amend section 2316 of the revised Statutes of this State, the same being a part of the Lord Campbell act,' approved the 11th day of February, A. D.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Caroina: That section 1 of an act entitled 'an act to amend section 2316 of the revised statutes of this State, the same being a part of the Lord Cambell act," approved the 11th day of February, 98, be, and hereby is, amended in line 14 thereof by inserting after the word 'damages,' and before the word "as" the words "including exemplary damages where such wrongful act, neglect or default, was the result of reckless ness, wilfulness or malice"; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 1. That section 2316 of the re rised statutes of South Carolina of 1898, be so amended as to read as follows:

Section 2316. Every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife or hus band and child, or children, of the person whose death shall have caused; and if there be no such wife, or husband, or child, or children, then for the benefit of the parent or parents; and if there be no such, then for the benefit of the heirs at law of the distributees of the person whose death shall have been caused as may be de pendent on him for support, and shall be brought by or in the name of the executor or administrator of such son; and in every such action the jury may give such damages, including exemplary damages, where such wrongful act, neglect or default was the re sult of recklessness wilfulness or malice as they may think proportioned to the injury resulting from such death to the parties, respectively. for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought. And the amount so recovered shall be divided among the before mentioned parties, in such shares as they would have been entitled to if the de ceased had died intestate and the amount recovered had been personal assets of his or her estate.

The purpose of this measure is to compel Corporations, Railroad Companies, ctc., where recklessness is proven, to give damages in the way of punishment to the relatives of the party who was negligently killed.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has always held under Lord Campbell Act that while a person could recover damages in punishment as well as actual damages where a person was crippled by a R. R. Co., yet if that same person was killed instead of crippled the relatives of the deceased peron could only recover actual damages and could not punish the R. R Co , b making them give punitive damages or their carelessness.

This Act which Senator Brantley succeeded in passing after a hard fight reverses the Supreme Court of S. C. and now allows a jury to give Punitive damages where a person is killed as well as where he is crippled.

Looting in China.

Mr George Lynch, the war artist and correspondent, gave his lecture, "In the Heart of Pokin," at New York Among the stereopticon views with which Mr. Lynch illustrated his lecture were those of the apartments of the emperor and empress of China in the sacred palace in the forbidden city. These rooms of state had never been American one of the most respectble in | photographed, nor had a photographer | Republicans; but for all that, it has room of my villa, St. Agata, will be ever set foot within the sacred walls until Mr. Lynch and J. C. Hemmet entered with the allied troops. Mr. "The existence in one county of Lynch had some surprises in the shape of seventy-eight to fifteen. This fact diately after my obsequies," It is presouth Carolina of an unlawful system of photographs which show how the alone should sufficiently warm the sumed that the two mysterious boxes of contracts had already been called to soldiers of certain nations conducted party in Congress to keep clear of contained manuscripts of unpublished he found the spring, his venture will

MURDER AND SUICIDE

Dr. W. F. Aiken Shoots His Beautiful Wife, Then Himself.

Dr. W. F. Aiken, a leading specialist of Savannah, Ga., shot and killed his wife in their bedroom at an early hour Wednesday morning. The report of the pistol awakened their little son, aged eight years. In his night clothes and barefooted, the child ran in the street to call a policeman, when the officer entered the house he found Mrs. Aiken dead on the bed, with a bullet hole through her head, and Dr. Aiken, with a pistol in hand, lying on the floor dead. After shooing his wife he had placed the weapon to his own head and sent a bullet through his brain. The child said that he had heard his father count, "one two three," and then the

It was developed at the corner's in quest this afternoon that Dr. Aiken was about 38 years old. He was born in New York, and was graduated at Yale at the age 20 years. After graduation he was connected for a time with the health department of the city of New York. Then he took a special course in diseases of the eye and ear, and came south to settle. He married Miss Anna K. Potter, daughter of the Rev. A C. Potter, a clergyman of New Bedford, Mass. The Ray. Mr. Potter was a close personal friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. A brother of Mrs. Aiken, Aifred C. Potter, is now libra rian of Harvard university. This brother has been telegrahed for, and will arrive tomorrow to take charge of the bodies and remove them to Massachuset's for interment.

No cause for the tragedy was developened at the inquest. It was brought out that Dr. Aiken was a cigarette smoker to excess, and that he was of an extremely nervous temperament. Two weeks or so ago he had to have the services of physicians in what was believed to be morphine poisoning, and it was rumored at the time that he had attempted suicide, but the attending physicians said that was improbable. Lately his friends had noticed an extreme abstraction and irritability.

Dr. Aiken was devoted to science and was an inventor of some note. He is the originator of many opthalmological instruments that are now in common use all over the country. He refused to patent his inventions, saying they were for the benefit of mankind. He had a very large and lucrative practice, and was in independent circumstances. Mrs. Aiken was a lady of great beauty and many accomplish-ments. They leave four little children.

Cheating the Government. The report of the special committee of Congress which investigated the employment rolls was made public Thursday by Chairman Moody. It says that ne committee report that they "found certain abuses, namely: Transfer of employes from the duties of the positions to which they were appointed to other duties, unjusitfiable payments of compensation to employes while absent from their posts of duty, and divisions of salaries." The committee says that one employe has not worked over six months in nearly four years, during which he has drawn pay, and has not been in Washington for eleven or twelve months. Many cases of contributions by employes of salaries are mentioned, one of them in the last congress, being \$1,600 anually out of a salary of \$3,600. It is explained that these contributions went toward equafizing salaries of other employes. The committee finds ro evidence of the practice of assessment, contribution or division of salaries in the present congress. The committee recommend a permanent statute which shall properly and equitably adjust compensation and employment and specifically prevent

A Costly Sweep Out.

Playing about a trash dump in the city of Charleston Thursday little Carl Sanberg, the six year old grand son, of Charles Colson, found a package of unopened United States mail. The child, thinking the papers worthless, tore open some of the letters but when he found money in them took them to his grandfather. Investigation showed the letters to cortain \$5,000 in money and certified, endorsed checks. The letters had been sent from Rock Hill to banks. firms and people here. One of the checks was for \$26 17 and another \$18 60, from the Comptroller General to President D. B. Johnson of Winthrep college The money was to pay for scholarship for a score or so of young ladies from all over the state who are now at that institution. The post flice authorities say the packages must have been swept out of the Federal building with the waste paper. A thorough investigation

The South in the Saddle.

The New York Evening Post refering to the southern cotton mill industry, makes the claim that the southern mills are driving the Fall River mills to the wall, "selling cloth to the print works and bleacheries in Fall River at prices which the local mills cannot meet. The southern mills, for example. for which the Massachusetts mills must have 3 1-8 cents. And this is not all, for competition is promised soon i even the standard wide print cloth, the 38 1 2 inch, 64x64 s. Furthermore it is to be added that the south has inoreased her spindles in the past year to an amount equal to two thirds of the total spindleage in Fall River, about 3, 000,000 spindles.

Opposes the Steal. The Springfield Republican says: 'The lower branch of the Wisconsin legislature is overwhelmingly Republand also to those of Bousseto, where lican, having only seventeen Demo- he lived for many years. Then comes eratic members, against eighty-three the following request: "In the dining adopted resolutions urging the Wisconsin members of Congress to oppose antiquity. I desire that neither shall be | verted the Hanna ship subsidy bill, by a vote opened, but that both be burned imme-

A NEGRO BURNED

In the Street of Terro Haute, In-

KILLING A WHITE WOMAN.

Crowds of Mer, Women and Children Witness the Barborous Scene. No Attempt

at Concealment

Punishment, swift and terrible was meted out Wednesday at Terre Haute, Indiana to George Ward, the Negro who murdered Miss Ida Kinkelstein, the school teacher, by shooting her with a shotgun and cutting her threat Tuasday afternoon. A few hours after his arrest an angry mob battered down the doors of the jail, dragged the prisoner to the Wabash bridge, several squares away and hanged him to the ridge draw. Not content with the hanging the crowd out the corpse down, and, laying it on a sandbar under the bridge, kindled a fire and cremated the remains. It was the first lynching that Terre Haute ever expe-

rienced. Ward was arrested at 10 o'clock at the car works, where he was employed as a laborer, and after being fully ident fied by two citizes, made a confession. His only excuse for the marder was that Miss Finkelstein had called him a "dirty Nigger" and slapped him in the face. Sheriff Fasig communicated with Gov. Durbin, but the mob accomplished its work before the militia could be ordered out. militia could be ordered out.

The governor had wired Capt.

Thomas of Co. B, to place his company ful'y armed in readiness for duty. At noon the crowd outside the jail, numbering sevaral hundred, including men, women and boys battered down the iron doors, but were driven back by Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriffs Cooper, Hessick and Leforge were struck by scattering shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of police vainly tried to disperse the crowd

Ar 12:35 o'clock another crowd battered down the outer doors of the jail securing possession of the keys and enering the cell room. The side door was opened for the rest of the crowd. The cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He fought with the desperate ferocity of a beast at He was dragged out to the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy

hanmer felled him to the ground.

A noose was quickly adjusted to his neck and the meb started with its victim toward the Wabash bridge.

The feeble resistance made by the he was dragged through to the bridge and across the rough planking of the driveway to the drawbridge. Many are of the opinion that the fellow was dead before the cene of the hanging was reached. However, the rope was thrown over one of the upper beams and the body

drawn up. Then burning at the stake was agreed on unanimously, and a fire was quickly kindled on the bank of the river just south of the bridge. The body, bearing no sign of life, was thrown into the fire, and faggots were piled upon it. The stake was omitted. The body was in a horizontal position, he feet protruding at one end, the head at the other. The can of turpentine was poured on the eager flames. After that combustible oils seemed to low spontaneously toward the fire and the flames leaped high, while the body of the Negro was rapidly consumed. None of the mob attempted disguise.

When the body was taken down to be carried to the fire the bridge west of the draw was barricaded, but the east bank of the river and the bridge on the city side of the draw were crowded with thousands of men, women and children, gazing at the awful spectacle. With grim determination the mob fed the flames and watched the flesh shrivel to cinders and the bones

orumble and burn. Souvenir hunters were on hand in orce, and fragments of the body are now scattered broadcast. One man, while the feet still protruded from the dames, offered \$1 for a toe from "the Nigger's foot." A venturesome youth, drawing a knife from his pocket, made a dash for the prize. He quickly amputated a toe, delivered the goods and got his money.

As the bones began to crumble and fall apart the fragments were taken from the fire and carried away. At 3 o'clock there was nothing left of the body except a small section of the trunk and the back of the head. Busy hands kept the burning faggots piled upon the roasting segments. Women came o the scene by scores. At about 2:30 clock the barricade was removed and the crowd surrounded the fire.

Ward was 27 years old, and leaves a widow and two children. He came here four years ago, from Circieville, O. The statement that he was one time in an insane asylum is denied by his wife. He served a jail sentence in 1889 for larceny. The leaders of the mob make a profit on cloth at 3 can's a yard are unknown, and as public sentiment upholds the lynching, no prosecutions are expected.

> Verdi's will, says the London Chroniele, contains one very curious item. His residuary legatee is his niece,

A Mystery of Verdi's Will,

Maria Verdi, who is married to Signor Carrara. To the infant asylums and the hospital for the blind in Genoa he bequeaths £4,000. Large sums are also left to the charitable institutions and to the poor of his native village, Roncole, found two large wooden boxes of great | nine | the attention of the grand jury of that themselves when the opportunity to committing itself to any such mea- operas which the master did not wish be a conspicuous success. - Columbia to see the light.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. What Changes Were Made at the Re-

cent Legislative Session.

dhere were few county government the sures passed by the legislature of the There was a committee of 40 apprented to draw up a general bill. This and continued until next session as were nearly all other important gen Senator Dean introduced a bill to re

duce the commutation tax in Green-ville county from \$2 to \$1 Additional amendments relating to the number of days for road working were made for the counties of Union and Darlington. The commutation tax for Laurens and Florence, was reduced from \$1 50 to \$1, and for Hampton was increased from \$1 to \$2. With the exception of a special measure for Mailboro, this was the only county government act passed. It reads: Section 1. That section 4 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 3

and 4 of an act entitled 'An act to pro-

vide a system of county government for the several counties of the State, so far as it relates to the maintaining and working of the roads and highways in the State," approved 19th of February, A. D., 1900, be amended on line 55, by taserting between the words "Fairfield" and "Greenwood," the word 'Green-ville," and on line 59 by striking out the word, "Greenville;" and by inserting after Greenwood the words "and Chesterfield," and by striking out the word "Darlington" before the word "Union" between the words "Lexington" and "Williamburg" and "Williamburg," and inserting the word "Darlington," and by inserting between the words "day," and "pro

vided" the words "Union two days," and by striking out the word "Hamp ton" from the proviso after the words "Laurens one dollar" and inserting the word "Hampton" between the words "Georgetown" and "Horry," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 4. That all male persons able to perform the labor herein required, be-tween the age of 18 and 55 years, except in the counties of Oconee and Pickens, where the ages shall be between 18 and 55 years; and except in the counties of Green wood and Cherter field where the age shall be between the ages of 18 and 50; and except in Abbeville, Cherokee, Greenville. Horry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg and Union counties, where the ages shall be from 21 to 50, and also except ministers of the gespel in actual charge of a congregation, and persons permanently dis abled in the military service of this State, and persons who served in the late war between the State, and all persons actually employed in the quarantine service of the State, shall be required annually to perform, or day by Chairman Moody. It says that "some of the faults observed in the administration of affairs of the house are attributable to the persistence of mem bers of the house in urging upon the officers the appointment of their constituents and friends to subordinate places." In the offices of the clerk and doorkeeper the committee report that Laurens, Lexington, Darlington, Wil liamsburg, and York, four days.

the county of Florence five days, in the counties of Bamberg, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Edge field, Horry, Newberry, Ocone, Saluda Orangeburg and Sumter, six days. In the counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Georgetown, Hampton and Marion, eight days; and in the county of Richland, ten days. Union, two days provided, that ten hour's labor shall be held to be a day's work; provided, that the county board of commissioners of any county may cause to be levied road tax not to exceed one mill on al taxable property of any township in their county, when so requested by a written petition, signed by two thirds. of the freeholders of such township. such tax to be collected as other taxes, and to be expended on the roads and highways of such townships (except in the county of Pickens, where such peition (hall not be necessary.) And Bamberg county—in Bamberg county, each Special school district now or hereafter established shall be "a road district," and the county board of commissioners may cause to be levied a and tax not to exceed two mills on all taxable property within said road district, on a petition signed by two thirds of the freehold voters owning property within said road district (except that in Denmark road district no petition shall be necessary, but there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of two miles on all taxable property with in said district), said to be collected as other taxes, and the funds so collected shall be paid out on the warrant of the township commissioners, countersigned by the supervisor of county, said funds to be expended on the public roads within said road district where collected. Provided, further that in lieu of performing or causing to be performed the labor of ten hours per day, as herin named for the sev eral counties. a commutation tax may be paid by the person so liable on or by the 1st day of May of this year, and on or by the 1st of February of each year hereafter, which in the counties of Abbeville, Akien, Anderson, Cherokee, hesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter Mariboro and Union, shall be one dodar; in the counties of Florence and Laurens, one dollar; and in the counties of Barnwell, Bamberg, Beaufort, Herkeley, Charleston, Chester, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hor. ry, Hampton, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, Williamsburg and York shall be two dollars; and in the county of Oconce shall be three dollars. Provided, persons liable to labor under this

To Become a Banker. The company of Augusta capitalists who have recently acquired the Harris Lithia Springs have now assumed control of the property and Harris, the hustle, the wizard of the waters, who sspring in the wilderness found ago and a few days ago connto \$100,000 cash - is about to the banking business. If he engage it the banking business. If he shall be, alf as successful in his new field as to was in the old field where

act shall have the right to furnish a com-

petents ibstitute to laoor in his stead.

THE FREE PASS RECORD.

We have been asked by members of

How the Members of the House Voted On It.

the house of representatives who voted against the bill to repeal the anti-free pass act why neither The State nor The News and Courier printed the vote in detail. To this we replied that we did not know; that the legislative reporters of The State, and we believed of The News and Courier as well, were instructed to give the vote by yeas and nays on issues affecting important legislation; but that the omission of the detailed vote in this case might be at tributed to an error of judgment on the part of the reporters as to what constituted a measure of importance. At the request of these members-who, it is hardly necessary to say, voted against the bill-we rectify the omission by reproducing from the j urnal of the proseedings of the house of representatives on February 8 the following

H. 467.-Mr. Spears: A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent the use of a free pass, express or telegraph frank on any railroad by any United States senator or member of congress from this State, or by any member of the general assembly of this State, or by any State or county official, or by any judge of a court of record in this State," approved December 22ad, A. D. 1891.

Mr. Taium moved to strike out the enacting words. Upon that motion the yeas and nays were requested, and it was decided in the negative.

Yeas, 38; nays, 64 Those who voted in the affirmative

Messrs. Austin, Bacot, Beamguard, Brooks, Dorroh, Elder, Fraser, Gaston, Galluchat, Gunter, Haile, Hardin, Hol lis, Keels, Kibler, Lide, Logan, Lomax, McCall, McLaughlin, McLeed, Mishoe, Morgan, Moses, Moss, Prince, Rediearn, Richards, Rucker, Sanders, Strom, Tatum, Theus, W J Thomas, Thempson, Wilson, Wingo and Woodward. -38

Those who voted in the negative are Hon, W F Stevenson, speaker; Messrs. Ashley, All, Banks, Bates, Bivens, Blease, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Campbell, Carter, Cooper, Cosgrove, Croft, Crum, Dantzler, Dean, Dennis, Dodd, Dominick, Dunbar, Durant, Efird, Estridge, Fox, Freeman, Gourdin, Hill, Humphrey, Johnson, Kinsey, Lover, Little, Lockwood, Lofton, Lyles, Maul-din, Mayson, McCraw, McGowan, F H McMaster, Jno. McMaster, Morrison, Murchison, Nichols, W L Parker, Patterson, Rankin, Richardson, C E Rob-inson, R B A Robinson, Robertson, Sinkler, J B Smith, M L Smith, Spears, Vincent, Wolling, Wills, West, Weston, Williams and Woods.-64.

M., Spears moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was ordered to a third reading, and to lay that motion on the table. Which was agreed to...
The journal of the rest day, February, 9, shows that this bill passed its. third reading in the house without division.-Columbia State.

STIR UP CHINESE IRE

The Hatred of Foreigners May Last A Long Time.

According to the opinion of Sir Chih neu Lohfengluh, Chinese minister in London, anti-foreign sentiment will abide in China long after the present troubles are settled. His excellency assures that the "one-sidedness" of the powers' programme and the "atrocities' committed by some of their troops have given Western civilization an indelibly black eye among the Chinese people. The Chinese minister said:

"I regret to be forced to the concluion that the record of the powers in China will live in history as the record of ruined opportunities. Not the mere signing of peace terms can remove the preconceived impressions which events, in the popular mind, have not only ustified, but intensified.

Our people have not experienced any of the refining influences which they were told belonged to the occident. Iney have seen European soldiers murder, outrage and steal. They have seen diplomats demanding exactions some what out or keeping with .. the . philanthropic motives, which brought the great nations to our shores. Toey have seen, in short, the policy of loor with the door stammed in Chinas

"Years ago I translated the lives of Cromwell, Snakespeare, Bismarck, Napoleon, Warnington and Lincoln. wanted to show my countrymen the ort of character . that grew, and floweished in the West. Lam, grieved, as the southwest, 26 per cent. a believer in that character, that the last year s history has, failed to sup port the ideals which I sought 'to pro-

Lahfengluh intimates that China is ikely to interpose objections to paying neavy indemnity. He thinks none ought to be demanded or given in exess of the actual value of the property iestroyed. _______ in better

Praise for the Second. The Columbia State says Gen. Warren Keifer, under whose command he Second South Carolina served in lie. The megro escaped without be-Cuba, writing from his home in Sring . ing detected. Mrs. Buchanan screamed field, U., to Col. Willie Jones, former and assistance came before the fire had colonel of the Second, says some nice gained much headway. Search is now things about that model regiment of being made for the negro.

volunteers. He writes: I am very thankful to you for a besauful copy of South Carolina in the Spanish-Americad War, and I am very grateful to you for the generous and kind things you say of me on page 139 of the book in your history of your excellent regiment—the Second South ball. To make room for the dancers it Carolina infantry. I reciprocate the will be necessary to move 300,000 pengood feeling you express towards me, son cases. The use of the pension office and I know you must feel that I was for the inaugural ball will cost the govalway proud to have you and your gallant regiment in my comman i. I never think this is the last time the pension cease to speak of the promptness of the troops who served under me to obey, and the kind spirit the officers and men exhibited uniformly towards me. Your example was a good one for all to fol-

"Remember me most kindly to any of your officers or men you may moot. Assure all that I shall never forget the regiment." elc.

Four Children Cremated: Four children, 4 to 12 years of age, were cremated in the burning residence of Jacob Balt, at Litchfield, Pa., early Thursday morning,

EVIDENTLY A CRANK,

A Man Visits Charleston Who Is

Certainly Off. Mr. James Buchanan Weaver, who claims to be a retired lawyer of Philadelphia, announced today at the cour house, where he was a visitor, that he would be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1904, Mr. Weaver is a gold Democrat and says his platform will be a government for

the people, and by the people.

Mr. Weaver is an ex-Confederate soldier, having fought under Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia After the surrender he drifted to Philadelphia, where he went into the drug business, studied medicine and finally took up the law. As a lawyer, he says, he soor made a name for himself as well as plenty of money. Several years ago his wife died and having no encumberance he retired and of late years he has been traveling and studying political

questions
This morning Mr. Weaver was a visitor at the court house. He was a stranger when he entered but it was not long before he knew Judge Aldrich and every member of the Charleston bar who was present in the court house at the time. He introduced himself, de claring to his newly made friends that he expected to become a candidate for President of the United States in 1904 He said that he was a grand nephew of President Buchanan and had a right

"Oh, I am a smart man," said Mr. Weaver, in taking to an Evening Post reporter, "I know how to build political fences that Mark Hanna with all his wealth and power can not destroy. It will take Aunt Carrie Nation and her little hatchet to smash the political fences that I have con-

"Charleston is a gold bug town and you can say to the people through your paper that I'll be here when the next Presidential campaign opens and will talk Democracy and good gold money to the people of this ancient old city. This is a grand old town and I love it. Just tell them that you saw me and that I want a big vote in Charleston. Mr. Weaver talked about blind tigers in the city, declaring that they were as thick as black birds in the summer

ropes and could scare up a tiger at any Yesterday he visited the city hospital and St. Francis Xavier Infirmary, and went over to the Isle of Palms. "At the palm beach," he said, "I swiped a palmette, boxed it up and sent it to my little darling, in Philadelphia. "Oh, you need not laugh, for I am en-gaged, even if I am a widower," he

time, and while he has only been in

Charleston a few days he knew all the

explained.
"Tell the people of Charleston that I am going to call on Gov. McSwarmer and get his influence and support in my race for the Presidency."

Mr. Weaver said he was going to stay in Charleston for several days longer and that he would receive all politi-

cians at the Charleston Hotel.-Char-March Weather.

The following data, covering a period of thirty years, have been complied from the weather bureau records at Charleston for the month of March: Mean or normal temperature, 57 de-

The warmest month was that of 1871 with an average of 64 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1872 with an average of 52 degrees. The highest temperature was 86 de

grees on March 21, 1897. The lowest temperature was 24 de grees, on March 5, 1873. Average date on which first "killing" frost occured in autumn, November 20 Average date on which last "killing" frost occured in spring, March 3.

Average precipitation for the month 3.78 inches. Average number of days with 01. of an inch or more ten The greatest monthly precipitation

was 9.78 inches in 1872.
The least monthly precipitation wa 59 inches in 1887. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four conseen-tive hours was 3,14 inches on March 13

The greatest amount of snowfall re corded in any twenty-four-consecutive ours (record extending to winter of in the hope that the change of climate would benefit her health. The shock of (884 1885 only) was trace inches on March 7, 1899.

Average number of clear days, 11 pardy cloudy days, 12: cloudy days, 8 The prevailing winds have been from The highest velocity of the wind was 45 miles from the northeast on March

Outrage by a Negro.

An unknown negro entered the residence of Mes. Buchanan, 86 Spring street, in the heart of Atlanta, Thursday morning, and compelled her to cook lireakfast. Then, tying her feet and hands, he quietly ate the breakfast, after which he set fire to the house by placing a quantity of paper in the bed where he han forced Mrs. Buchaus n to gained much headway. Search is now

. It Comes High.

Wednesday the commissioner of pensions, dismissed his entire force for a week's holiday and turned over the building to the inaugural officials, who will then make ready for the inaugural ernment \$25,000 in salaries alone, Many office will be used for the inaugural

A Tough Yarn.

A newspaper at Kastamuni states, secording to a Ceylon paper, that while a peasant was shooting in a forest near that place he heard the growling of a bear, which he found under a tree suffering great pain from a large thorn in his paw. The animal permitted the sportsman to extract the thorn, and showed its gratitude by its paw, to a tree in which was a honey comb twenty pounds in weight.

ONLY ONE ESCAPED

Thirty-five Men Die in a Coal

HORRIBLE I HOLOCAUST.

Men Suddenly Found Themselves Shutz off from Life by a Wail of Raging Flames.

The worst disaster in the history of coal mining in Wyeming since the Almy horror eight years ago, occurred at Diamondsville Wednesday night. Thirty five men are believed to have perish. ed in a fire which started in mine No 1 of the Diamondsville Coal and Coke company.

The blaze was first discovered shortly after the night shift commenced work. It is though: to have criginated from a careless miner's lamp in the oil room. The flames made such progress that only one man escaped from the two entries in which it was confined. His name is John Anderson and he was frightfully burned in running the gauntlet of the flames, He was suddenly confronted by a wall of fire and smoke and wranning, his head in an smoke and wrapping his head in an overcoat he ran in the direction of the main entrance. He fell unconscious and was carried to the mouth of the mine. The alarm was sounded and hundreds of miners at work in the mines and on the outside rushed to the rescue of their imprisoned comrades. The fire had by this time made such progress that it was impossible to en-

ter the rooms of flames. The enure night was spent in confining the fire to the two entries and this moraing it was necessary to seal them up to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the mine. This step was only decided upon after all hope of saving the lives of the men had been abandoned. Nothing could live five minutes in the are, which was in-

creasing in fierceness every minute. The plugging of the two entries will smother the fire, but it may be several days before the barricades can be removed and the chambers explored. The exact total of men entombed is not yet known as a number are missing, some on sick leave and others in the hospital suffering from burns received while fighting the flames so that an accurate count is at present impossible.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine during the night and today were heartrending. Relatives and friends of the entombed miners rushed into the mine, frantically waving their hands and orying to the mine officir is and miners to save their dear ones. Many of the women and children were slightly injured in the crowd and by falling over bstacles in the darkness.

Diamondville has been the scene of a number of disastrous fires since the coal mines were opened there ten years attended with serious loss of life

The mine is owned by the Oregon Short Line railroad. Its output is about 175,000 tons of coal per year and upwards of 700 miners are employed. The fire was discovered by a boy named James Hetson who bravely ran and told many men who were inside. Richarn Fern, 15 years old, also ran through levels Nos. 6, 7, and 8 and notified the men, and many were saved through his courageous action. Seven men, headed by Mine foreman Griffin, made several desperate attempts to reach the men through the lower level, but their efforts were in vain, four of the seven being knocked down by fire damp, the others being compelled to

carry them to fresh air. It is given out by Superintedent Thomas Sneddon and confirmed by others familiar with the conditions that the lives of all the men were certainly extinguished within three minutes after the fire gained ascendancy. The fire is fully under control to

night, and Superintendent Sneddon announces that he will open the mine tonorrow for the recovery of the bodies. and resume work before the Superintendent Simpson, with his young son, who are among the victims, same to Diamondsville from Alabama about six weeks ago, bringing his wife

ast night's tragedy resulted in Mrs. Simpson's death today.

Cotton Goods Low. President A. A. Marginnis of the Marginnis cotton mills of New Onleans said Wednesday that he bad entirely cut off the manufacture of yarn for mar ket for the past two weeks. He has also materially reduced the output of cloth. The reason he gave was the excessive high price of cotton and the very low price of cotton goods. He said the cotton goods market was in a worse state of stagnation than it had been for several years. He was asked if the Southern Yarn Spinners Association, of which he is a prominent member, did not have for its chief object the general reduction of the output throughout the south, but he avoided the sub jeot. He also stated that it was not true that English mills had been forced to close this sesson on account of the

ack of cotton to ope A Remarkable Man. There is a remarkable old white man living near Pantego, Beaufort county. His name is Ransom Saunders. He is nearly 90 years old, he has been married six times (his sixth wife still livng) has been the father of nearly 40 children and apparently has still a long lease of life. He is well and strong and works hard. He dresses very thin even in the coldest weather, about like the average man does in summer, and never wears an overcoat. He is covered all over his person with thick, long hair the as greater protection than lots of clo' Ms would be from the cold. He is regular in his habits and a good

Killed in a Wreck.

citizen.

Two dead, three badly hurt, others slightly hurt and a passenger train burned is the result of a head on collision between passenger train No 16. southbound. and a local freight on the taking the man, by means of waving Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railway Thursday evening at Coal Valley, five miles from McKeesport. W. Va.