# TAKEN FROM A DIVE

Where She Had Been P.ac d by a Blind Beggar,

WHO SEEMS TO BE A FRAUD

The Timely Rescue of a Little of officers in protecting the negro, but White Old From a Notor -

ous Negro Den In Charleston.

The Charleston P3st, of Thursday says Nancy Jane McAteer, a young white girl, aged 10 years, whose home is in Chester, S. C., was Thursday norning taken out of F. Capers' restaurant on Market street by the polico. The girl had been placed there by Robert Sumner, a blind white man, who was fined in the Recorders' Court on the charge of being drunk and for larceny of clothing from Anna Stewart, 111 Cumberland street.

The place kept by Capers, who is a negro, is a notorious dive, and is in the very heart of the toughest and most wicked section of Market street. It is frequented by all seris of vile men and weman and is no place for a young white girl. Capers has frequently been before the grand jury on the charge of selling liquor and has also appeared before the Recorder on the charge of keeping a gambling dive.

As soon as it became known at police headquarters that the McAteer girl was living in this notorious resort, Lieut. Dunn, the officer of the day, sent an officer to the place and had her brought to the station house. She seemed glad to get out of the place and expressed a desire to return to her home in Chester, where her mother and father live. Steps will be taken to have her sent to her home. In the meantime she will be cared for by the Florence Crittenton Home, as Miss Tharin, the matron of that institution, has consented to take charge of the girl while arrangements are being made to have her returned to her people. She was sent to the Crit tenton Home.

The child was seen at the police sta

tion shortly before being sent to the Crittenton Hone. She is a blue eyed, flaxen-haired girl, and is exceed-ingly bright for a child of her years. She told the story of how she came to be in Charleston in a plain, straightforward, child like manner. Frequently she would burst into tears and express a wish to return to her mother and

father in Chester. She came here last Friday with Sumner, a blad man, to lead him ab ut the streets, for which he was to pay her twenty five cents a day and board. She left her home with her mother's con-sent to go to Columbia with Sumner, who we to return her to her people last Mo.day, but instead he brought her Carleston Ever since her arrival in he cit; she has ben leading him about the streets of the city and selling v.rs s to people. The verses are of the usual character that blind people peddle on the streets. She slept and took her meals at the restaurant on Market s ree'.

"Mr Sumner is a bad man some times, 'said the girl, "and last night he got drunk on hear and wine and was arrested. He is in the guard house now. He curses, too. "What are the police going to do with me?" asked the girl, and in the same breath said she hoped they would send her home. Her father's name, she said, is Reed Mc-Ateer, and works in a cotton factory at

Robert Sumners stated that he had hired the girl from her mother, saying that he had agreed to pay her twentyfive cents per day to lead him about the streets, and according to the contract he owes the child \$5, but is notable to pay her as business has been dull since com

When asked why he carried the Me-Ateer child to a negro restaurant, he said that it was the only cheap boarding house he could find. He declared he never intended to come to Charleston again. Sumner has long curly hair, which hangs down on his shoulders. and he looks like the medicine man of Dead Man's Guich. In speaking about his curly tresses he said he had : sweetheart in days gone by whom he loved intensely, and she asked him to let his hair grow long, and he granted "You know, a fellow will ber request. do anything for the girl he loves," he

Since coming to Charleston Sumper has been a high roller. All Wednesday afternoon it is said he was playing slo him the whereabouts of the child were learned.

# Ended His Life.

Bresci, the assassin of the late King Humbert, has committed suicide at the penitenttary of Santo Stefano, Italy, Bresci recently had been suffering from extreme excitement, declared to be from remorse. Tuesday night he made a rope from his blankets and strangled himself. On the wall of his cell the word "vengeance" was scratched with his bloody thumb nail. Bresei's vio lence last week culminated in his at tacking a jailer, in consequence of which he was placed in a straight jacket. Later the prisoner feigned docility, in order to secure an oppor tunity to commit swicide which he ac complished by hanging himself with an improvised rope attached to the cell ing. In the ealier days of his imprisonment Bresci resented orders to keep silent and threatned to kill himself At the cabinet council had tonight, Signor Golitti, minister of the interior informed the king of the suicide o Breeci. His majesty remained pensive for a few moments and then said: is, perhaps, the best thing that could have happened to the unhappy man.

# Woodmen of the World.

A special dispatch to The News and Courier says the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World at their recent session in Columbus, Ohio, appropriated the sum of \$500 for the relief of propriation of \$1,100 for the sufferers. | put in the county jail.

DONT WANT NEGROES

A Northern Paper Says They Ares Menace.

There has been trouble in the coke regions of Pennsylvania. They have been importing negroes to take the place of recalcitrant workmen. The negroes was narrowly averted. The Pittsburg Post commends the action

The bringing in of Southern negroes of lawless character is an outrage on citizens who have their homes in the coke regions and desire peaceable surroundings. That is something that should be stopped. The negroes are a menace, and appear to be growing more disorderly and reckless as time goes on.

Of course, negroes imported to work

in northern industries are not taken from southern penitentiaries, nor do the agents who collect them advertise for the "lawless" and "reckless." They simply take them as they find them - the common run of negro men to be found on the streets of any southern town. These "lawless" and "reckless" negroes who are "a menace" in the coke regions are to be found by the thousands in every southern state. In curs in a southern locality where there are whites, but to bring a handful of them to work in the mines of Pennsylvania "is an outrage." When will our northern brethren "tote fair" with the south in its bearing of the white man's burden, and be ready to carry their share?—Augusta Chronicle

### Disastrous Floods.

A dispatch from Richmond Va., says nows reached there Wednesday night of disastrous floods all over the State. At Farmville the Appomation is higher than in 20 years and there has been great loss to farmers by the washing away of crops. East and northbound Chesapeake and Ohio trains were de ayed at Charlottesville by high water. and the Charlottesville wollen mills are flooded to the second story. Danville reports much damage to the Danville and Western railroad and at Bassett's, west of the city, a church was washed away. The Danville mil's are flooded and the electric light plant had to be shut down. New river, at Radford, is on the biggest rise since 1878. electric light plant is wrecked and the roller milis are under water the second story. Traffic on the Radford division of the Norfolk and Western road is suspended. James river, at Columbia, has risen from five feet above low water mark this morning to 25 feet tonight at Il o'clock and is still rising. This means danger of a big flood here. The bigh water from up the James river is xpected to reach here about noon tomorrow. The merchants and others in the low lying section of the city are-moving out. A Bristol special says Henry Mussic, of Hall's Bettom, Va., and Milton Boyd of Wallace, Va., are

reported drowned in the flood in that

section. Two residences, a school

Comes Too Late. In answer to the question "what has been the effect of the president's attitude toward the south. Has it tended to bring about a reconciliation between the sections?" Senator Carmack, of Tennessee says: "I feel about that a good deal as Dr. Johnson did with respect to the gratuitous patronage of Lord Chesterfield: 'Had it been early it had been kind.' When we most needed the cheering word and the help ing hand we got nothing from Mr. Me Kinley and his party but the cur e and the clinched fist. So long as they could make party capital by waving the bloody shirt and by teaching the north to hate and distrust the south, they did so, and the Republican conception of all that was vile in human nature was summed up in the words 'the Confederate brigadier.' This brigadier was forbidden by law to draw sword for the union and it was not until the sword was needed in the war with Spain that the law was renealed We rejoice that the time of sectional hatred has passed or is passing; but we do not forget that it might have passed many years ago if Mr. McKinley and other Republican leaders had desired it to pass.

Unprecedented May Rainfall.

Not since 1888 has the total rainfall for May been so great as for the present month. In that year 6 66 inches machines and drinking beer. He fell but with only one heavy rain 2 80 fell into the hands of the police and from in 24 hours. This has been exceeded in the past day, the amount for the 24 | the mere spoils of office. These differ hours ending at 8 a. m. of the 21st hav ing been 3 62 inches. The rainfall of the past few days are unique in the annals of the local office of the weather bureau, not only on account of the large total, that since the evening of the 19th amounted to 6 69 inches, but also on account of the rate of the fall, which can be readily ascertained by an electric self-registering gusgs with which the office has recently been equipped. The rainy condition was not confined to South Carolina, but accompanied a that every man, on a purely sectional general storm that entered the continent over lower California and moved in an almost due easterly direction with opious rains along its entire course. In breadth the storm covered the en ire cotton belt, and over this vast area depth with, however, the largest amounts in Georgia and the two Caro-

# Shot for Eating Pickles.

A dish of pickles, a sick woman, greedy man and a man with a shotgun onstituted the elements of a tragedy in Birmingham, Ala, Thuraday. Esther Jemison, colored, was the sick woman. She was abed with recumatism and was cating from a dish of sweet pickles, that being all she desired. Dan Allen, a friend, called and commenced eating pickles. The woman protested, but the man continued to eat. About this time Frank Miller, another friend, entered the room and became apprised of the Galveston sufferers and the sum of actions of Dan Allen. Miller had a \$1,000 for the erection of a monument shotgun with him. He raised the in the city of Galveston to commemo- | weapon to his shoulder and remarking rate the memory of the Woodmen who to Allen: "I'll show you how to eat a lost their lives in the devastating storm. sick woman's pickles," shot Allen. The Pacific Jurisdiction made an ap- Allen will die. Miller was arrested and

## M'LAURIN SPEAKS

To A Large Crowd in the C ty of Greenvil e

DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

He Claims is True Democracy, and Not Republicanism as Many Claim It Is.

The following is the speech of Sens tor John L. McLaurin, which he made

at Greenville last Wednesday: Fellow c'tizens: The political Re formation of 1890 had for its main object the independence of thought and action on the part of the people in po-litical affairs. It was this that made me a "Reformer." A white primary, where the white people of the State could settle their differences among themselves. In part it has accom-plished its object in spite of the efforts to dwarf it into a one man movement the eyes of northern editors it is a Its leader has not been content for it to great outrage when a disturbance oc be complete, and has attempted more than once to dictate who should and are as many of these negroes as there who should not be elected to effise. All revolutions of this kind go farther than its originators design, no rower can

Men who suppose that the "move-ment" of 1890 was a mere effervescence to give effice to a favored few are greatly mistaken. Some of the best and truest have never held office, and the time is coming when those who betrayed and prostituted this great movement into a "ene man power" and mere scramble for the "loaves and the fishes" will be held to an account. I stand to-day just where I stood in 1890, with added experience of ten y ars of study and contact with public men and affairs. I thank God that one thing has been accomplished. The people have been disenthralled and enlightened and will never be satisfied with the ac complishment of anything less than the full purpose of the movement-free thought, free speech, a fair ballot and rule of the people. This must and shall be the final outcome. No attempt to break down the reforms nearly accomplished can succeed. The natural and inevitable consequences of that revolution must follow. Nothing can stay

Fellow-citizens: It affords me great pleasure to address you today. I thank you for the honor and the opportunity. I recognize the fact that I am you pub lie servant, and am accountable to the people who elected me for my steward ship. This responsibility of public office is the great conservative and proservative force in our republican form of government. It is the province and duly of a Representative to study all important public questions and form a judgment as to their effect on the welfare of the people. To do this, he must public sentiment rather than blindly follow what is reputed to be the majority. It is his duty to study national problems and vote according to his best lights and honest convictions, leaving the final decision as to the wisdom of his course to the people. As for myself, I acknowledge no master save the sovereign people, speaking at the ballot box, and I refuse to obey the dic tates of any political Boss, either in or outside of South Carolina. This is my conception of the rights, duties and position of a Senator. My course since my election has been projected slong the line of discretion and accountability. In voting on great national issues I have considered the best interests of the South and the country rather than the impractical results to flow from a rigid adherence to party lines. It is passing strange that some of the mer elected to Congress in 1892 should criticiz; me for doing what they solemnly pledged themselves to do Don't you remember that an Alliance Delegation was elected in 1892 pledged not to be bound by a Democratic caucus, but to vote for measures calculated to benefit the nation at large, irrespective of party? I feel like recalling the "Oh, Lord God of Hosts, Lest we forget, Lest we forget.'

PRINCIPLES HIGHER THAN PARTY. Political parties under our form of government are a necessity. They grow cut of the political relations established by the government itself. There have been since the birth of the nation and always will be two grea political parties, if there were no real issues they would divide and fight over ences originated in the diverse views entertained when our Constitution wa adopted as to what constituted the pro-

per functions of the government. Party platforms have always been supposed to be the exponents of thes views. A bloody Civil war settled the question of State's rights, and for a juster of a century the waving of th 'blood shirt' on the one side and th 'nigger in the wood pile" on the othe constituted the dividing lines. I say question, like white supremacy, is a traitor and a ranegade who does no stand by his own section and his own people. I say that any man, on do mestic problems, problems of internal concern, should, as far as possible the rainfall averaged over an inch in bow to the behests of his party. If he cannot agree with his party on ques tions of this kind, he should, if possi ble, find a party with which he is i accord. I assert, fellow citizens, that it is almost a crime for any party to make great, broad, non-political American measures, involving the political and commercial development of th nation, the test of party fealty. Is sues essential to the maintenance o the honor and prestige of the nation are too vital to be relegated to the plane of partisan and sectional contention Out of changed industrial and econe mic conditions have grown great national questions pertaining to the material interest of the country, which

> the people. DEMOCRACY BROADER THAN SECTION-ALISM.

> must be considered and settled by that

Fellow-citizens: There is no greater menace to the stability of our govern-

vital, non-partisan American questions from purely sectional consideration. I remaining so, and witnessing the triumph of the party to which I am attached by association and heredity. It
was never contemplated by the founders of that party that it should become
a purely sectional affair yet to day

I know been deceived by a mirage
in the bleak desert. I am human, and
have my full share of the frailty and
vanity which go with poor, weak human nature. I look back to some
things that I have said and done, and
I know that I have said and done, and
I know that I have said and done, and a purely sectional affair, yet to day I know that I was wrong, and I wish it there is no Democratic party capable of making itself felt outside of the twise within the last three years I have South. In the North and West, it is falt that I was near the time when I

painful and can accomplish no good pur THE MONEY QUESTION.

Beginning with the ranic of 1893 there has never been such rapid icdustral changes in any country. These changes ing employment, cotton under ive ceuts. wheat below the cost of production, and dleness, discentent, d's rus' and misery everywhere. We were told that the salvation of the country depended upon the free comage of silver I believed then, and I believe now, that theoretically we chorets came into play, and I have chough sense to recognize the fact that the "restoration of confidence," about which Mr. Cleveland talked, and about which I did not know chough at the confidence, the confidence of the confide gold in the Klendyke, the influx of called all sorts of pet names by the money from abroad seeking investment, and the increase in banking facilities, for the time at least, have settled the hill? It does not worky me very much, money question, and nobody but a fool for I know that there is one kind of an would make a "free silver" speech now. Instead of a depleted treasury, there is in it to day the largest amount of gold in the history of the country, and gold in the history of the country, and actually the Secretary of the Treasury, a few weeks ago, deposited money in a our State. I have been listening for omebody to erv out "Republicanism," because I was instrumental in beginning a movement which I hope in the future may enable our farmers and merchants to secure money at a lower rate of in

Another great change as the result of the panie of 1893, is the rapid development of our export trade. Our home ma kets failed us, manufacturers found themselves with immense stocks of goods on hand and nobody to buy them, this forced them to seek markets abroad and one enterprising firm in Birming ham, Ala., shipped 250 ton of iron to ham, Ala., shipped 250 ton of iron to rousge in South Carolina. On account Europe. At that time iron could be of my liberal views, and what he is bought for \$6 00 per ton in Birmingham pleased to consider my patriotic stand and this small shipment six years ago and this small shipment six years ago for broad American docurines, the was the beginning of the \$130,000,000 President has done me the henor to

instead of depending rope as we did seven years ago for our money, England, Germany and Russia have recently had to come to New York to place their government loans. I have given nothing but a mere outline, and yet I ask any man within the sound of my voice if these facts do not present a totally changed condition. The Spanish our country was one of the great commercial and political powers of the world.

### HOW CAN I BEST SERVE THE INTEREST OF SOUTH CAROLINA?

Believing as I do that there are vital ssues which, growing out of changed industrial corditions, are higher and broader than mere party questions, have, as your Senator, looking beyond the line marked by sectionalism and par tisanship, striven to promote the mate rial, political and commercial interests of had no son drawing a large salary, our common country-for in so doing, I traveling this State at government ex can best serve the interests of the State | pense, manipulating political affairs for of South Carolina. For this I have been arraigned before the people of this State | what personal interest is it to me who and charged with allying myself with fills it It does not put a dollar into my the Republican party. Criticism, abuse | pocket and I do not get my mail there. and gross misrepresentation has been induged in. Not content with this un- I want to see the time come when the fair method of attack, some of the patrons of the office, those who sup papers in their vile persecution have de- port it, shall name the postmaster just ceived the people by witholding informs tion on one side of these great national issues and emphasizing and publishing of Aiken prefer for postmaster-s man everything on the other. They have ersistently held me up as a renegade and on more than one occasion alleged hat I intended to resign and accept a ederal appoint ment. Amid all this ersecution I have maintained my sience, confident that when an opportu nity was offered, the people would see that I received fair play, and that they would at least accord me honesty of

There are two question that I submi o the people of South Carolina; First. Am I honest in the views I advocate

second. Am I mistaken? As to the first. All that I have to say is that my people have shed their lood for South Carolina in every conest in which she has ever been engagd. I was born in South Carolina, I ook my wife in South Carolina, and when I die I expect my bones to be laid beside five generations of honest men and true women who have gone before. I have children who must bear my name, good or bad. Every dollar hat I have is invested in this State. except a small amount in North Careins and Florida. My interests are insparably interwoven with the interest f my State, no good can come to her man, that they are preferring charges which I cannot participate, and no against him in Washington; this is done vil of which I must not bear my share. | for political purposes and I well underf I wanted to have an easy time, I stand it as a lick at me, not Mr. Chaffee. ertainly choose the hard road. I might | Who should be District Attorney of ave drifted with the current, sang "me | South Carolina? A bright, energetic o, and continued to hold office. I young man, raised up here in this and pretty good tutelage and an illust- beautiful mountain city, or a foreigner tions example in my early political and outsider? I admit one of the best career in the arts of demagogery, and of his class; but, fellow citizens, South ould do it again in a pinch. But, Carolinians are good enough for me. ellow-citizens, the "game isn't worth Now, when appointments were made the candie." If I can't be a Senator, absolutely repugnant to the wishes and worthy the great statesmen whom I suo the traditions of our people, I was eed, I do not wish to hold the office. I do not claim to be infallible, and the tion in the Senate Now when a gentle ime has been when I would gladly man, like Mr. Chaffee or John Capers, silent force, the reserved patriotism of have been convinced that I was wrong, the son of a Confederate Brigadier, and thus enabled to escape from the with four Yankee bullent-holes in his position which at times was almost un- body, now the Bishop of South Caroendurable; but, fellow-citizens, I no lina is made by the President, not for longer feel that way. I do not wish political purposes, but as an indiction now to be convinced. When a man of his good will towards the people not ment than a large minority in the has suffered for a cause it becomes very only of South Carolina but of the

American Congress voting upon broad, dear to him, and I think that it would South, I see a threat in the papers that | SHE CLAIMS SELF DEFENSE. vital, non-partisan American questions break my heart if I should find now from purely sectional consideration. I that, after all, it is a mistake, and am a Democrat, honestly desirous of that I have been deceived by a mirage permeated with socialism, and has dwin-dled away into the party of a section, not a nation. I do not propose, however, to pursue this line of thought; it is would mercy have for petty frailties and short-comings, and give me credit for the earnest and honest effort, for the sacrifices which I had made to serve the best and highest interest of my Seats and country. I am not afraid to meet my God and stand t pon my public were in progress, and cur war with record—why, then, should I fear any Spain served as a flash-light to show us tribunal here below? I only wish that what was going on. In 1896, we had a compaign upon the meney question Everything was depressed. Mensek servant. Charges of corruption have been rife in South Carclins du log the

past ten years, but my wers, enemies have never charged that a dirty dollar has ever crossed the palm of my hand. Fellow citizen: To a man who loved society and that sort of thing, a seat in the Senate may be a prize worth personal interest. D) you suppose that I enjoy being flayed alive, and growling, grumbling Gorzales, and the wainning, cringing dyspeptic Hemp-hill? It does not worry me very much, animal that will growl just for the and whining just now because of a few Federal plums that have been Spartanburg bank, something that has dropping around but I notice that it never been done before in the history of all comes from the direction where none are dropping or likely to drop. From observation I infer that there are a plenty of Gold Democrats, Silver Democrats, Bryan Democrats, Cleveland Democrats, McKiniey Democrats, Tillman Democrats, and mocrats none whom object to a McLaurin Democrt job under "Unole

### FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to say one weri on this subject. I do not control, I do not profess to control, I do not wish to control, nor will I be concresponsible for, the Federal pat worth of iron that we shipped abroad consult me on certain occasions as to last year, 300,000 tons going from Ala.

So the Carolina appointments. He has bama.

To day, entire Europe is alarmed at the development of our commerce, and and other Democrats. I appreciate it the developement of our commerce, and so other Democrats. I appreciate it we see every day indications of a trade beyond measure, for a wiser man, a combine on the part of Europe against truer patriot, and a more kindly Chrismy enemies, those who would condemn the United States. In the financial tisn gentleman, never occupied the me unheard, the growlers and whiners, world, instead of depending upon Eu. White House than William McKinley. believe I have his confidence and friendship, and there is no tressure that I value more highly. I would not have it and I could not retain it were I a traiter to my State and people. He honors me, because he knows as well as any man living, how much I love my native State. When he expressed a de war suddenly awoke us to the fact that sire to be the President of the whole country and not of a section, why should I not meet him half way? When he i willing that the patrons who support s postoffice in South Carolina should be consulted as they are in Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio, why should I

half cents per pound on cotton imports, and had made a fight in the Committee for a proper schedule on rice, pine lumas your Senator, stick a pitch-fork inber, turpentine, cotton seed oil, oil cake, to his vitals? jute-bagging, cotton ties and the coarse Ah, fellow cit'z us, if I have congrade of goods made in our Southern trolled any patronage, it has been in mills. This is neither the time nor the the public interest, not my own. No place to go into a discussion of the tariff. nephews of mine have been commission-I can sum it up in the statement that I ed in the United States Army. I have did not discuss the question from a theoretie or philanthropic stand point, but merely claimed a full share for the South of all the benefits to accrue from legisme. Take the postoffice at Aiken, of lation. I recognized the fact that our revenues were to come from the imposi tion of import duties, and asserted that this being true, it was but fair to give believe in the rule of the people, and each section and industry a share of the benefits, as the burden must be borne patrons of the office, those who sup by all. I attacked the doctrine of free raw material as a clandestine and unas they do the sheriff and clerk of the just form of protection. I trased its Who do you suppose the people nistory and showed that it was devised and offered to the manufacturers of the who is identified with the town, born East by Mr. Cleveland in his first race and reared smong them, or a citizen of another State, with no interest in the as a form of protection. In other words Roger Q. Mills, the Chairman of the town or people further than to use them Ways and Means Committee of the for his own personal advantage? Who House, was sent up into the New Engis not even willing, after death, to perland States to offer them this "leftmit his dust to miggle with the soil of handed protection," while free trade was South Carolina, but had his body shipptalked in the South and West. It was a ed home to Connecticut for burial where mere party expedient to catch votes I I am told his family are soon to follow think that no political party will ever him. I prefer one of our own people attempt again such a monstrous injus either white or black, to birds of pas tice. It means that the farmers in this ] sage, who invest no money here, and country shall be forced to buy in a refly away when there are no offices for stricted market and then sell all of their them. Let it be understood that we products in competition with the pauper g'adly welcome any good man who labor of the world. I made this fight comes here seeking a home, who infor Southern industries while a member vests his money and becomes one of of the House, when I had no idea in the our own people; we extend to such a one the right hand of followship, and world of going into the Senate. You all remember what universal chorus of aphe is entitled to all the honors, social, proval there was. Senators Tillman political and commercial, which his Bacon, Clay and others took up the ability and character command. That same line in the Senate The News and is not what we mean by "Carpet Courier, the Columbia State and ninebagism" in South Carolina Some ty por cent. of the papers of the South people, however, are so disturbed be commended my course. I hazard little in saying had I never been a candidate cause the President has appointed a man whom the people of Aiken have for the Senate, the wisdom of my course elected Mayor of their town twice, and would never have been questioned. who is a refined and courteous gentle was strongly urged to run for the Senate in 1896, butil did not wish to leave the Ways and Means Committee, and besides I was thoroughly disgusted with the condition of affairs in South Carolina. I could hear of nothing but "charges of corruption," "band deals," 'whiskey rebates, 'etc. I did not wish to be mixed up in such an affair; however it might eventuate, a man could not but feel lowered and degraded by coming in contact with such filth. reasonably sure at that time that I could have been elected to the Senate. I was assured, by one authorized to speak, that the only one who held up a confirma-Judge Earle would not be a candidate if I ran; but I concluded to go on in a nodest, quiet way and work out my destiny in the House. This was not be, however. It was not intended that my lines should fall in easy places. That

pure man, chivalrous gentlemen and

up-right Judge, your townsman and my

[Continued on page 4.]

the confirmation is to be fought. If that is politics, if that is Democracy, then dod save me from such infamy.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM MEXICO There is one thing that I have not heard much of a kick about, the loan of the government exhibit at Biffalo to Charleston. I believe, however, somebody else claims the credit. That is all right with me, it matters not who gets the credit, just so the city of Charleston gets the friendly hand of this government in a great enteprise in which the whole State is interested. Irrespective of personal and political differences, I am willing to join hands with my colleague in the Smate and the members in the House in securing an appropriation to reimburee Char leston for all expenses incurred. If we lay aside little differences and everybody go to work as one man, it can be done. I want to say here, in justice to Senator Tillman and myself, we are both capable of rising high enough not to Senator Tillman and myself, we are both capable of rising high enough not to premit anything to interfere with a bad come to her room complaining of a chill and asking for medicin, and had induced her to follow him to his State. I will even go one better and agree, if Charleston gets the appropriaper and went to his room. He had pre-ceeded her and when she opened the door and walked in he quickly closed it and informed her he had enticed her to Gentleman from Mexico.' WILL NOT BE DRIVEN.

I have just one or two more things

o say on the first question I am discus-

My intimate friends know that

it has been my desire to retire from public life I had determined never would kill her. Ayres, she said, was undressed and had a revolver in his hand and in a struggle for its possession again to undetake the canvass of this State, and were it not that I felt that I which ensued immediately after she entered, it was discharged three differowed it to the people of South Caro-lina to discuss these issues and enable ent times, the shots striking Ayres at them to set intelligently by placing each discharge, the last one proving themselves in touch with the best he thought of the age, I would not fatal. After her statement, which was here to day. The people of this State made to the chief of police and a num-ter of other officials, Mrs. Bonine was gave me the grandest chance that any young man has had since the war and I fully realize the opportunity and duty. I never doubted for one moment but it placed under arrest and taken to the house of detention, where she will be held pending the result of the coroner's allowed to present my case fairly to the peorle, I would be re-elected to the Sen ate. I have not made a vote that can aquest, which has been in session ince Saturday and at which Mrs. Bonine was to have appeared tomorrow be succ safully assailed, save upon nar as a witness. The tragedy which rarow partisan grounds. I had, however, sulted in Ayers' death was discovered determined not to run on account of my first about 8 30 o'clock last Wednesday morning when his dead body was found health. The campaign of 1897 left n in a physical and mental wreck. My a his room at the Keamore, a small physician has repeatedly said that family hotel situated not far from the could not stand either mentally of physically the strain of such another capitel. An examination of Ayres' body showed that he had been show campaign Within the ten months past hree times, one ball entering the left however, my health has been wondereg, another the left arm, and the third fully improved and I am ready for the enetrating the heart and causing teath. Saicide was the first theory fray. I desire here and now to tell the "Bosses" (in and out of the State) who advanced, but statements from two have decreed my political death, that I defy them. The only way they can de-feat me is to rule me out of the primary witness that on the night of the murder hey had seen a woman descending a ire escape leading from the front of and thus prevent the people from ex Ayers' room at the hotel and disappear pressing themselves. Let them, if they nto the parlor of the house ended this dare, prevent white men from passing heory and the killing was quickly dejudgment at the ballot box upon these eloped into a mysterious and sensagreat national issues. One thing more tional affair that baffled the police unon the quesiotn, Am I honest? til Mrs. Bonine confested. who know me and are my friends will never believe anything else. To those who are fair and unprejudiced, I say, Saturday the corner began his in-

found to connect any person specifically give me an impartial hearing, and if you with the tragedy. The inquest was re sumed Monday and had developed are not convinced vote against me, then we will still respect each other. For nothing directly bearing on the tragedy except that Mrs. Bonine was much in an it was sn care not a red cent what they think journed on information that the dis so long that I know that I am honest. trict attorney and others were wanted I desire now to take up some of my at police headquarters to hear a statevotes and speeches, and address myself to the question, Am I mistaken? When ment made by Mrs. Bonine. Disastrous Storm on Lakes. was placed on the Ways and Means Committee of the House, I began a sys A special from Tawas City says: tematic course of reading on the tariff terrifice northeaster revailed all day question with reference to its effect upon and last night. The stearmer Baltithe people of the South. In March, 1897, I made a speech in which I embodied my views. I had offered an amendment for a duty of two and one-

more, coal laden, broke in two and sank off Au Sable this morning before dayligt. Thirteen were drowned including a woman and a boy. The tug Columbia of Detroit with a government steam dredge and two loaded lighters for the Soo was caught in the storm. The lighters and dredge were ost, parting their six inch cable. The crew of six men is missing. While searching today for her tow the Columbia picked up two men from the Baltimore on a raft. They were almost dead and were taken to east Tawas. An other man was on the raft, but was lost despite the efforts to save him. The Seaconer Montmorency, which went around on the Charity islands several days ago, has gone to pieces. Her crew left her Thursday. Tie l'awas life saving crew made a trip to er at midnight and rowed 18 miles in the storm and against the wind, but ound no one aboard. The Columbia picked up her dredge tonight, but the ighters and the expensive machinery they carried and the six men are still A Hundred Entombed.

missing. The wind is now going down. An explosion occurr d Friday mornng at the Universal colliery at Sengaenydd, in the Rhondda valley England. About a hundred men were in the pit at the time of the disaster and there is little hope of saving the lives of any of them. The rescuers at the Universal colliery are working with great difficulty owing to lack of air. Five bodies have been recovered. The wreckage of the pit is complete, almost precluding hope that the imprisoned men can have survived. There are 78 miners missing. The rescuers have found more budges, but there is no hope that 70 miners who are still entombed will be brought out alive.

A dispatch from Cambridge, Mass. says Fred C. Foster, of Cambridgeport, who was under suspicion of the police in comnection with the explo sion which wreaked the Cambridgeport National bank here Wednesday, committed suicide by shooting today in the presence of a police officer who had called on Foster make inquiries in connection with the case. Foster was 43 years old. Foster had a wife and three shildren. He had been under sur- Oa this river six bridges were swept veilance, the police say, since Wedneday afternoon, when it became known that he presented a check at the bank stock along this stream in Greene calling for \$1,100 for which he had no county alone will amount to one half a funds in the bank.

The gates of Bilibid prisons, Manila swung open Friday and admitted a mule wagon bearing three former United officers who reluctantly slighted and began to serve sentences in expiation of crimes in connection with the commis sary scandals. Captain Frederick J. Barrows, late depot quartermaster of Captain James C. Reed, late depot commissary at Manila, to three years' imprisonment, and Lieutenant Frederic . lamba, to one year's imprisonment.

# M'LAURINS PLACE.

There Are Many Candidates In the Field For It.

Mrs. Bonine Has Confessed to

Killing Young Ayres.

The mystery attending the killing of

James Seymonr Ayres, a census office clerk, in the Kenmore hetel early last

Wednesday morning, at Washington

D. C., and which because of the pecu

liar circumstarces surrounding it has

srcused Washington more than any

tragedy in several ears, was solved

Monday by a voluntary confession from

Mrs Lulu I. Bonine, a married woman

and a guest at the house, that the three shots which ended Ayras' life had been fired in a struggle between herself and

Ayres. Mrs. Bonine, whose busband

is a drum er for the wholesale drug house of Dowitt & Co. of Chicago, ex-plained her presence in Agres' room at

room to talk over some matters of differ-

ence there had been between them. She said that she dress d herself in a wrap-

the room for his own purposes and said

if she did not submit to his wishes he

o'clock in the moraing by saying that

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

There Will be No Lack of Candidates, but Who Lucky One Will Be No

One Knows

Senator McLaurin's speech Wednes-

day at Greenville is generally regarded as the opening of his campaign for re-election, although there are some who still profess to believe that Senator McLaurin will not be in the campaign next summer. However that may be, his activity at the present time naturally directs attention to the race for the seat once held by Wade Hampton. From present indications that race will be a warm one. Congressman Latimer, of the Third district, is already an avowed candidate and is actively at work. It is generally understood that at this time at least Congressman Latimer has the good will if not the active support of Senator Tillman. State Senator D. S. Henderson, of Aiken, is also understood to be in the race for all he is worth, which is not a little. It has recently been stated that there is an understanding between Messrs. Latimer and Henderson; that the former is looking after Charleston and the low country and the latter paying particular attention to the Piedmont. Just what can be gained from this alleged cooperation is not known, but circumstances give oredence to the report. Congressman Latimer's efforts in behalf of the Charleston exposition are supposed to give him Charleston's vote so far as it can be controlled, while Senator Henderson being possessed of some influ-ence with the cotton mill presidents of the Piedmont would be more apt to undermine McLaurin in that quarter. The name of Col. George Johnstone, of Newberry, has been often mentioned in connection with this race. If he should be a candidate he would be pitted against the man who defeated him for reelection to congress-A. C. Latimer. This is an interesting coincidence. Col. Johnstone was in the city Tuesday, but was not talking politics, being busy with some legal af-fairs. A close friend, however, stated that it was most probable that Col. Johnstone would have something to say on the stump next summer. He is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State and a ready stump debater, so that his entry into the field would do much to live manager up. There are number of other for the place, a McSweeney.

A West Virginia Story.

A Job, W. Va., special says: To be crushed to death in the embrace of a monstrous black bear and their little bodies afterward mangled and partly devoured was the frightful fate that befell the three young children of E. P. Porerfield, a mountaineer residing about 12 miles southeast of this place. The remains were found Wednesday by a searching party which had been out since Sunday evening. The party insluded John Weldon, a Maryland hunter, who within a few minutes after discovering the bodies, shot and killed the bear in a neighboring thicket. The children were Mary, aged 3, Willie, aged 5, and Henry, aged 7. Shortly after noon Sunday they left home to gather flowers in a clearing near their home. Nothing more is known but it is supposed they wandered into the woods and becoming lost continued on their way until they were overtaken by he bear in the dense forest three miles from their parents' home. The bear feasted off all three of the bodies. The bones of the children had been crushed like straws and the flesh stripped off with teeth and claws. The party divided and began a search. Within a few minutes Weldon discovered it in a thick clump of hemlock saplings near a small stream. A single shot ended its life. It was declared to be the largest bear ever seen in this neighborhood.

Burned the Site. The State leper board recently quietly purchased a large r lantation in Jefferson parish, opposite New Orleans, and made arrangements to establish a leper lazaretto. When the news became public Jefferson and St. Charles parishes arose to an indignant protest and threats were freely made that the torch and rifle would be employed to prevent the transfer of the leper colony to the point selected. At a meeting the board heard the vigorous protests of the citizens of the two parishes but decided to take no action at present. The protestants concluded, however, that the board had determined at least to attempt the establishment of the lazaretto in Jefferson. The result was that during the night the proposed home and other buildings on the plantation se-

lected were fired and totally destroyed. Lost in the Flood. Millions of dollars of damage has been done and at least eight lives lost in Upper Tennessee by the floods, caused by the recent heavy rains. The Doe river, the Wautsga, the Holston, the Chukey and the French Brod are out of bounds and growing crops have been swept away along their courses. On the Chukey river, three children of Joseph Hill were drowned in his house while he was at his barn looking after his stock and unaware of the danger. away, doing a damage of about 60,000 while the damage to farms, houses and million dollars. At Leeper's mill, on Chukey river, two Bolivar brothers fell from a bost into the river, one being

# A Voyage in a Buggy.

A dispatch from Sharon says Willie Hoyle started to Yorkville Wednesday morning in a buggy and in crossing small stream just this side of Yorkville the department of Southern Luzon, is his buggy broke loose and was carried entenced to five years' imprisonment. down the stream. He could not swim but saved himself by getting on the horse and riding it out. He went on to Yorkville and procured assistance Boyer, late depot commissary at Ca- and came back took the buggy out but it was badly torn up.