ers, a hundred yards down the hill. Col. Jenkins instantly prepared to give

Michigan was in front, and when it ap

preached our vicinity Col. Jenkins de-

the flank, while our men were at the

ready, and as the head of their column

came in front of our color company, the

officer in command broke the silence

by say, "Halt! Front!" to which Jen-

kins replied, "Fire," and our volley

made deadly work in their ranks. They

quickly returned the fire, when Jenkins

ordered the charge, and in a few minutes

the incident was over. The Fifth South

Carolina and the, Eighty-Third Penn-

sylvania had a similar experience on the

hill, and resulting in the same way.

The Sharpshooters secured the flag of

the Sixteenth Michigan, a beautiful

dust, and as Mr. Lackie says, it was

sent to the governor of our state, who

deposited it with other captured flags

in the old state house, which was de-

stroyed on the 17th of February, 1865,

by the careless manner in which Gen.

Sherman's men were handling fire on

The loss of the Sixteenth Michigan

in that brief engagement was 47 killed.

114 wounded and 53 missing, making a

total of 214, in addition to the prison-

ers taken. I was sent by Col. Jenkins

with a detail to look after the wounded

and prisoners, and my recollection is

that the killed. wounded and captured

reached 375, while those reported miss-

ing fled to the swamp below. Col. T.

B. Stockton was mortally wounded, and

a more gallant soldier was never on any

Truly, these were Toemen worthy

tween the states, so far as I know.

on account of a disabling wound re-

ceived a few months before, for which

I am carrying a crutch at this day, but

my comrades told me with sadness and

yet satisfaction that they stacked arms

in front of the Sixteenth Michigan. "What regiment is that?" It was the

unanswered question at Gaines' Mill,

but this time the response was, "Pal-

surrender of any regiment in the Army

Haversacks and canteens were opened

to the famished "rebs" by the Michi-

gan soldiers, and there was rejoicing

amid the gloom of Appomattox, by men

who had faced each other squarely on

the field of battle and had made the

truest test of each other's manhood. It

s a singular fact that the Sixteenth

Michigan and the Palmetto Sharpshoot-

ers were organized for special service in

the respective armies, and yet neither

fulfilled this purpose; the heavy losses

in 1862 prevented. The Sixteenth was

Sharpshooters were organized under a

regiment, and also with 12 companies

60 days, including the battles of Wil-

the Palmetto Sharpshooters! Louis-

ville, Ky., may repeat its invitation to

the Confederate veterans, and that

would be a glorious opportunity next

year for the survivors of these com-

mands to meet each other once more.

What a flood of reminiscences would be

poured forth, and under the flag of a

reunited country we would pledge anew

our fidelity to each other, recognizing it

as the emblem of freedom and of unity,

representing a broad nationality that

embraces the whole union of indestruc-

Drowned in the Pee Dee.

On the night of March 30 Private

Frank Gough of the First Rhode Island

regiment, who had been mustered out

at Columbia was on his way home and

stepped or fell from the Atlantic Coast

Line at Pre Dec station, in Florence county. Nothing was heard of him,

and after four days the Coast Line

authorities had the swamp and river

mystery was unraveled on Sunday,

when an old Negro, who was coming up

for a week, but without avail.

near the station searched and dragged

James A. Hoyt,

Co. C., P. S. S.

and Frazier's farm.

tible states.

Greenville, S. C.

of Northern Virginia.

that day in Columbia.

ond highest in that army.

manded to know what troops they were

NO. 39.

A HOT SKIRMISH.

Insurgents in Large Force on the Banks of the Bagbay.

THEY DISPUTE OUR PASSAGE

Wounded Before the Filipinos Retreat. They are Well Drilled.

Advices from Manila say that Gen. MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit Wednesday, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungle and crossing the Bagbay river. This was accomplished at a cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty eight wounded. the First South Dakotz regiment being the heaviest loser.

After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found so strongly protected that Gen. MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and to go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault. The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river fully a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place.

The insurgents seem to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position to another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. Their forces today were well drilled. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops who stood remarkably firm even before artillery. The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed. hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagbay river which is about a hundred yards wide at that point, was splendidly fortified, and the Americans were compelled to approach across an open space from which the rebels cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes. Gen. Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos City. Gen. Hale's which started yesterday was earlier on the march, and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillers on the right.

The rapid-firing guns of the train "opened the ball at 11:30 a. m., about a mile from the river, their popping alof the six pounders. The Montana regiment and Utah artillery batteries at the same time entered the jurgle, from which the insurgents, who were occupying a large, straggling village of huts. poured heavy volleys. In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a space in front of the river, and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into

In the meantime, Co. K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Capt. Boltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve and the river, near the bridge, where the insurgehts from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about two hundred yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch. Col. Frederick Function called for volunteers to cross the river and the colonel himself, Lieut. Ball. a private of Co. K a private of Co. E, Trumpeter Barsfield and Corporal Ferguson of Co. I, crawled along the iron girders.

While this was going on the men of Co. K from the ditch were fusilladin. the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river and their bullets soon spattered the water under the structure. Having reached the broken span, the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson, swam a few yards to the shore and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Col. Funston said afterward: wasn't much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would attend to them while we were crossing. Gen. Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fighting. They followed the north bank of the river nearest the town, from the east, with the First Nebraska regiment on the left and the First South Dakota

and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country traversed was mostly jungle but the Filipinos stood their ground even in the open spaces.

Gen. Hale's right joined Gen. Whea ton's left soon after noon, a curve in the river enabling the Americans to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy's trenches. About this time the cheers of the Kansas troops announced that | cial and political conference to be held the Americans had crossed the river. Gen. Hale's men began to ford the Chi co, a branch of the Bagbay, stretching and women of various political and soto the northeast. The general himself | cial beliefs to consider the present conplunged in up to his neck, and the re- aition of American politics and econogiments' all carrying flags, floundered mics and what is the next best thing to across the streams. The guns of the de in social political and industrial af-Utah light artillery were dragged over fairs. The invitation denies that it is the semi-brigade, undertaking to exnext and formed into an extended line. the object of the conference to form a tricate his command from the perilous body was identified, though in a horrito advance upon the trenches before political party. Calumpit, from which lhe Filipinos

were pouring continuous volleys. The armored car had one man killed ment had three wounded during the parts of the state for their money, but phere and the fast falling shadows of and two wounded. The Kansas regiment had three wounded during the charge and the Utah light stillery one killed and two wounded. Most of the casualties befell the South Dako-other casualties and the tast talling shadows of the war department, with the result groom was Herr von Breuning, former-like that the paymasters at Augusta were th other casualties beten the South Dako-ta regiment. It is difficult to estimate by every county, and the sum going to Col. Jenkins that troops were moving saying that they have nothing worth 1,200 wounded and a number missing ta regiment. It is difficult to estimate that soldiers of that regiment are the bride by her former nussand as a who has married over firty wives and the insurgent losses, but they had no with what they could be interesting has five living in New York, has rewon our right, and in letting the people know about. Now or prisoners not definitely stated, as the insurgent losses, but they had no fewer than 70 killed, many of them by the insurgent losses, but they had no fewer than 70 killed, many of them by the case of the column for what they ought to get, if the state fewer than 70 killed, many of them by the case of the column for what they ought to get, if the state fewer than 70 killed, many of them by the case of the column for what they did.

| Colonel Jones and Sen ator for the woods on our right, and in letting the people know about. Now for prisoners not definitely stated, as few minutes the head of the column su pose that the people knew such to disease.

DEATH AND RUIN.

More than a Hundred People Killed by a Cyclone.

A special from Kirksville, Mo., says: A gathering storm that had been theatening all afternoon broke upon Kirksville at 6.30 o'clock Thursday night in BRAVE MEN FROM MICHIGAN all the fury of a cyclone. A path a Several Americans Killed and quarter of a mile wide and as clean as the prairie was swept through the eastern portions of the city and four hundred buildings, homes and mercantile were leveled to the ground in scattered rains. In the heavy rain that followed the people who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock 26 dead bodies were taken from the ruins. It is confidently expected that the list of dead will reach between 50 and 60, if it does not exceed that. Almost a

> Daylight will be necessary before the adequate estimate of loss of life and property can be had. Each blanched face reports a new calamity. Intense darkness prevailed after the cyclone, and the rescurers were at a disadvantage for a short time until fire broke out in a dozen places in the ruins and shed light over the scene. No attempts were made to extinguish the flames, partly because the rescurers had no time and partly because of the need of light. On both sides of the storm's path the debris was piled high and burned fiercely. In all probability a number of bodies have been inciner-

thousand people were more or less in-

The storm first struck the eastern portion of the city near that part occupied by the boarding houses of the students of the American School of Osteopathy. State Normal school, and McWard's seminary. It was just supper time for the students, and it is thought very probable the list of dead will be well filled with students, as a large number of these boarding houses were demolished. As far as known tonight these three institutions of learning escaped the storm. The storm then went northwest and wiped out out the ground and hurling them through the city. A second edition of the cyclone followed the first 20 minutes later. It came as an inky black cloud and covered the whole town but passed above the houses, doing no material damage. It undoubtedly struck

THE RACE QUESTION.

A Disturbing Feature at the Sunday

The race question was a disturbing feature at Thursday morning's session of the international Sunday school convention. It made its appearance in two ways-the endeavor of Georgia and South Carolina negroes to place colored men on the committee on nominations with whites, and by reason of the fact that the convention in permitting negro delegates to be seated with whites is violating not only the city ordinance but the State law, which requires that white and blacks be separated at all

public gatherings. The trouble came up during the selection of delegates to form the committee on nominations. When Geogria was reached on the roll call a negro pasgage through the woods to the open | delegate nominated E. R. Carter, colored, of Atlanta, as Georgia's member on the committee. This was objected the open, began shelling the Filipino to by John M. Green, of Atlanta, second vice president of the association, who informed the convention that Georgia's choice was W. S. Whitman. A negro from South Carolina then placed in nomination a colored man from his State. Considerable confusion Co. K charged a distance of a quarter and excitement ensued. There were moof a mile over a corofield to the bank of tions and counter motions in attempt to settle the matter, and, after a heated debate, both whites and blacks were elect-

> This matter was hardly adjusted before the news that the police were attempting to separate the whites and the blacks spread. This brought out a flood of oratory on the question from both white and colored delegates. The presiding, officer Mr. Green, said the matter of seating delegates was made plain to the Northern delegates when the convention was spoken of for Atlanta, and it was then perfectly satisfactory. A conference was called between the potice and Col. Candler, in charge of the entertaiament committee, and it was finally decided to let the delegates sit as they wished. The balance of the morning session was given over to the reports of officers.

ed to the nominating committee.

Danger of Mob Law.

The murder of the negro Strickland is one of the instances of the unreasoning character of a mob. The idea of allowing a wretch like Hose by his unsupported word to pronounce the death sentence of another. He might have named any person in the community, and so far as the evidence goes no Negro in the community was less guilty than old Lige Strickland. Let this mob spirit continue unbridled, and the victims will not always be Negroes When a howling, bloodthirsty and uneasoning mob starts into stringing up white men without a hearing, lynching will not be viewed with such complaisance. - Augusta Chronicle.

Political Reformers. An invitation has been sent to Govrnor Ellerbe to attend the national soat Buffalo. June 28 July 4. The conference is said to be for progressive men

Pensions Delayed.

The Columbia Record says prospective pensioners are writing from various | valley, under cover of the smoky atmoswere able to give it.

CAPTURED BANNER.

A Confederate Soldier's Story of Gaine's Mill Fight.

Their Flag Will be Returned if It Can be Found. A Palmetto Sharpshooter Tells of the Battle.

In the Greenville Mountaineer, Col. James A. Hoyt, who was a member of Co. C., Palmetto sharpshooters, gives some personal reminiscences of the battle of Gaines' Mill, in which the Palmetto Sharpshooters captured the flag of the Sixteenth Michigan.

It will be remembered that Gov. Ellerbe recently received a letter from Lieut. R. T. Lackie of Detroit asking for the return of the flag and no information was at hand in regard to the whereabouts of the captured banner. On this point Col. Hoyt says: 'We can speak with confidence for

the survivors of the Palmetto Sharpshooters that, were it possible for the ilag to be returned, every man of them would gladly give his consent, but along with other captured flags the beautiful silken banner of the Sixteenth Michigan was destroyed in the conflagration which swept Columbia on the 17th of February, 1865. This flag had been deposited for safe keeping in the old state house, a wooden building, which was among the first sacrifices in the memorable fire which laid waste the capital of South Carolina. The writer remembers the inscription as it is given by Mr. Lackie, and recalls the admiration which he felt for the men who stood so nobly beneath the flag and who surrendered it with such reluctance. The fate of war had overtaken them, and now after 37 years the remnant of Patterson's nursery, pulling the trees a heroic band are searching in vain for this emblem of their state and country which had faller into the custody of erstwhile enemies.'

Before the publication of Mr. Lack ie's letter, Col. Hoyt had prepared for publication in the Confederate Veteran an account of the battle of Gaines' Mill. the ground a few miles out of Kirks- and because of the publication of Mr. Lackie's account Col. Hoyt has published in The Mountaineer his story of the fight which differs very slightly from the report given by the Michi-

gan soldier. Col. Hoyt writes as fol-Editor Confederate Veteran: In the February issue of your excellent magazine I find the report of a Federal soldier as to the part borne by his brigade on the extreme left of their line at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on the 27th of June, 1862. As I was a member of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, which captured the flag of the Sixteenth Michigan to which Mr. Lackie belong-

ed, I will give you a brief account of the action of R. H. Anderson's brigade in that fight. Mr. Lackie is mistaken in saying that Col. Micah Jenkins (not Jennings, as he has it), was in command of the brigade, as will appear later on. Anderson's brigade was composed of South Carolinians, and the five regiments are properly designated, except that the Fourth was only a battalion at that time. The Second rifles had arrived only a few weeks before from South Carolina, and was participating for the first time in an engagement. This brigade was one of three forming Longstreet's original division as it was organized at Centerville, and had been held in reserve all the afternoon. Gen. Longstreet says it was near sundown when this reserve was sent forward to reclaim the day which was then well nigh lost, but the intense fighting had thinned the enemy's ranks and fouled their guns so greatly that our last charge won the field, which gave the victory to the Confederates and compelled Gen. McClellan to make for his

guuboats on the James river. In going forward with the assaulting column, Anderson's bsigade was on the extreme right of the Confederate line, and dashed down the slope and into the ravine, above which were the enemy's batteries and lines of infantry with temporary entrenchments. Anderson pressed up the steep ascent across the rivine and met with little resistance, although under a constant fire, while the battle was raging with more vigor on our left where Hood's and Pickett's brigades were engaging the Federals. We pressed to the front in pursuit of broken lines which were moving towards the main body of McClellan's army and bence getting in front of Hood and Pickett, who drove everything before them. It was a moment of intense

anxiety. The sun had set, and the smoke of battle was drifting off to the valley of the Chickahominy just beneath the hill on which we had charged the enemy's lines. Gen. Anderson, with the gallent Sixth, the Second rifles and the Fourth battalion, moved straight forward for everal hundred yards after we reached the open on the crest of the hill, and he had directed Col. Micah Jenkins, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, to take his own command and the Fifth South Carolina under Col. Jackson, and move towards the Chickahominy, in order to protect the right flank of Lee's army. It was not imagined that there were any Federals in that vicinity, but it was rapidly nearing night, and at the time was accepted only as a wise precaution which soon resulted in a brisk and de cided engagement. Stocktou's Sixteeuth Michigan regiment and the Eighty-Third Penusylvania, under Col. John W. McLaue, had been completely cut off by our movement from their army.

body of Gough in some tree limbs, woods and on the slope towards the prepared for burial and shipped to the Chickahominy, and it was supposed volunteer's home in Rhode Island. that he was seeking an escape down the was visible to the Palmetto Sharpshoot- be the case."

BRAYING BISHOP

battle if necessary, and it was a magnificent sight to look upon these men marching so steadily, but their flags The Georgia Lynching Subject for were furled or at least the folds were Fiery Discourse. too indistinct to know whether they were friends or foes. The Sixteenth

NORTHERN PEOPLE WARNED

to which no response was made. In silence they came on, only the steady They Must Rescue the Nagro or tramp breaking the suspense, when Jenkins shouted that he would fire upon Pay the Penalty in Blood. them unless they told to which army Bishop Walters Lets they belonged, and yet there was no response. Their column was not more Down the Bars. than 50 yards in our front, marching by

> The New Jersey annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church was opened Wednesday in Jersey City. Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., presided.

> The visiting bishops were: J. W. Hood, D. D., LL. D; C. C. Petty, A. M., D. D.; C. R. Harris D. D.; G. W. Clinton, D. D., and J. B. Small, D. D. afternoon session bitterly denounced the Georgia lynchings and said:

banner that was never trailed in the "The civilized world has been shocked by the unpresedented butchery and Palmetto, Ga., on Sunday, April 23. with killing Alfred Cranford, white and Cranford but denied to the last assaultby the fair-minded that if Hose did kill Cranford it was to avenge the killing of five colored men by a mob said to have landed with a battalion of marines and people as they saw in the same procesbeen led by Cranford at Palmetto

After referring to newspaper comments that Hose outraged Mrs. Cranor assault was manufactured as a justiwithin a fortnight his statement would be irrefutably established.

The Eighty-Third Pennsylvania lost 46 killed, 51 wounded and 99 missing. making a total of 196 casualties, out of the 554 present, according to Federal staistics. Col. McLane was killed. This regiment was said by Gen. McClellan to be one of the best in the Federal army, while another has said that it encountered more fighting and lost more men in battle than any other Pennsyl-

vania regiment, its losses being the secour stiel," and the fight between them pression, were never treated so barbariand the South Carolina regiments is the ously in time of peace by that governonly incident of the kind in the war bement as some Negroes have been in the | San Francisco in a few days. states of Arkansas, Texas, North Car-Then there was the meeting once olina, South Carolina and Georgia. more at Appointatox! I was not there,

"It is rather amusing to intelligent Afro-Americans to read in the great dailies and weeklies of our country of the purpose of the Americans to give to the Cubans and Filipinos an equitable and beneficient government, when they are powerless to even secure life and liberty to their citizens at home. "The greatest problem of America today is not the currency question, nor

metto Sharpshooters!" and the Michithe colonial possessions, but how to gan boys broke ranks again, but it was avoid the racial war at home. You to rush across the line that was no loncannot forever keep the Negro out of ger to divide them, and press the hands his rights. Slavery made a coward of of the South Carolinians, the remnant him; for 250 years he was taught to of the command that bore off their flag fear the white man. But he is rapidly nearly three years before. The heroic emerging from such slavish fear and Jenkins was not there, for his gallant ere long will contend for his rights as soul had gone to a better land, but bravely as any other man. there were 29 officers and 355 privates. "One of two things must be done in the largest number of men at the final

order to avoid trouble. The Negro must be treated fairly or furnished with sufficient money to return to the land from whence his ancestors were stolen. It would be a burning shame on the boasted Christian civilization of America to be obliged to confess before the nations of the world that she was unable to overcome her prejudice against the Negro and therefore expatriated him.

"Those who speak flippantly of our extermination will find, when that work is begun, that all the white people of America will not be against the Negro, any more than they were during the civil war.

known as "Stockton's Independent regimen," and it had 12 companies; the "Why will not the intelligent and far-seeing white people call a halt to these injustices before it is too late? special act of the Confederate congress for sharpshooting as an independent Have they so soon forgotten the history of the past? It was the policy of The Sixteenth has a record of 870 killed conciliation and the condoning of the and wounded. The Sharpshooters had sin of slavery that led to the loss of so a loss of 750 killed and wounded from much blood and treasure. Well did May 5, 1862, to June 30, 1862, less than Thomas Jefferson say before the conflict, in speaking of the injustice of namsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill whites toward the blacks: 'I tremble for the future of my country when I Somewhere there ought to be a reremember that God is just.' union of the Sixteenth Michigan and

"The first Sunday in June has been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer to Alwighty God for aid in this hour of distress by the bishops of the colored Methodist church and ministers of other colored denominations throughout the country. "We appeal to all white ministers

and Christians who believe in fair play to unite with us in our petition. Commenting on the above the Columbia State says: "Bishop Walters of the A. M. E. church is making trouble for his race by such speeches as that at Jersey City. If they adopt his theo ry that by violence they can revenge themselves upon the white people of the south for such exceptional crimes as those in Georgia they will be wiped out It is a fatal idea to cherish. The Negro's only hope is in peace and law. In a race conflict he must inevitably and signally fail The Negro leader will do the best service to their race by admitting and combating its crimes as the white pulpit and press admit and combat the crimes of white men. Recrim ination and threats are purely mis chievous. Each race must try to re

the Pee Dee river in a boat two miles from the railroad bridge, found the

NAVY CLAIMS THE CREDIT.

Captain Wilde Declares General Miller's Promotion Was Unearned.

Capt. G. F. Wilde, U. S. N., of the United States ship Boston, has protested against the promotion of Colonel Miller to # brigadier generalship as 2 reward for the capture of Iloilo. It apmand of Captain Wilde, and that it was not until after the capture had been effected that the place was turned over to Colonel Miller, who up to that time | ticipation of the regulars in the excer-

Dewey. Captain Wilde's protest comes too late to be effective, as Colonel Miller February 15 in recognition of his services in the capture of Iloilo and was in history when a salute in honor of retired in that grade March 27 by opera | dead Confederates has been fired by tion of law on account of age. He was regular troops of the Federal army. in command of the expedition sent Following the regulars there were in from Manila for the capture of Iloilo, line the Confederate veterans, the local Bishop Walters in his address at the and the cruisers Boston and Petrel were militia and citizens.

This action is endorsed by Admiral

sent with him to render assistance. While the yessels of the expedition were lying off the port, the natives began to strengthen their defenses, and fired several shots at the Petral, which burning of Samuel Hose, colored, near vessel was anchored nearest the shore. The fiendishness of the crime beggars asked and received permission of Cap- past year have borne witness to the fact description. Samuel Hose was charged tain Wilde, of the Boston, to respond. that we are one great, loving, loyal na-At this time, according to naval ad- tion united in the strongest bonds of assaulting his (Cranford's) wife. It is vices, General Miller's transports were patriotism and brotherly love. It was said that he confessed to the killing of far out in the roadstead. Without with grateful hearts that Augustans communicating with General Miller the received the tender of the bands of the ing his wife. It is generally believed two warshis opened fire on the shore Fourth Illinois and Third Nebraska batteries, and soon silenced them. Lieutenaut Niblack, of the Boston,

sailors and took possession of the town. They captured the insurgent flags on federate survivors in their old gray the governor's house and on the batteries, and turned the city over to Genford, the bishop asserted that the charge | eral Miller an hour or so later. They kept the captured flags, however, in sacred pages in Augusta's history. fication for the lynching, adding that spite of General Miller's demand for them.

This is the naval story of the battle "If." said bishop Walters, "the good of Iloilo. The official report of that white people of the north are not dis- engagement first received in Washingallusioned and do not put a stop to this ton was made by General Miller to the sweeping tide of lawlessness, it will not | war department and simply announced be long before they will be again called | the surrender of that city to the Ameriupon by a God of justice to give their can forces under his command, .ithou: best blood to pay the penalty of the going into pa ticulars. Acting upon have spent so much money and shed so president appointed him to a vacancy the exercises. much blood to free from Spanish op- then existing in the list of brigadier generals He is now on his way home from Manila and is expected to reach

TURNED OUT THE CHURCH.

Two of the Lake City Lynchers Put out of the Methodist Church.

There was a time when Joe Newham and Early Lee were members of the Methodist Church, in Lake City. They paid their dues and were in good standing, but the names of the pair were stricken from the list last Sunday. Dep uty Marshall Reed, who went to Lake City with the defendants in the lynching case to secure bond, said yesterday that he attended service at the Methodist Church on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Kirton, who is editor of the Dewey Eagle, is its pastor. After the service Mr. Kirton announced that Newham and Lee would have to quit the congregation. The wife of Lee was also a member of the church, though she was not disturbed. The pastor said she had a bad husband and had suffered much on that account. It was not told whether the men had been turned out of the church for having been implicated in the lynching, or for having told about it when the case went to trial. At any rate the record has been relieved of

their names. When Judge Reed arrived in Lake City on Sunday morning with the defendants he said that nearly two thous and people, or at least he thought that many, were gathered around the depot to meet the young men who had been away two weeks at the big trial in Charleston. He says there was a terrible amount of handshaking and hugging and kissing, and there was great rejoicing throughout the time. It was like the return of a victorious army home

from the front. "Why those Lake City people is the hot stuff," remarked "Judge" Reed yesterday. "They sure treated me ine. I just ate barrels of strawberries that must have cost ten cents a straw. was given a carriage drive over the town and all the points of interest were shown me. At the hotel I was treated like a soldier boy and the people were hospitable to beat the band. You know t's hard for the thriving litte village to inffer under the record of the lynching. The people are good, and Sunday the Southern Music House, has just fitted churches did a good business."-News

An Effective Protest. The Columbia Record srys when the

Second South Carolina was mustered out, its members went to their homes with many dollars in their pockets that would not have been there but for the watchfulness of Col. Willie Jones and he prompt action of Senator Tillman. Privates were paid \$13 per month in times of peace and 20 per cent. more, or \$15.60 a month, in war. The Spacsh-American war was officially declared at an end on April 10 and the Second South Carolina was mustered out on the 19th. But the troops which had served outside of the United States, as at the Second South Ca oline, were entitled to two mouths' extra pry. Oa the paymaster at Augusta intended to car King Davis, the correspondent of tra pay at the rate of \$13 a month, the New York Sun at Manila, will re- elatming that this was right, as the late some stories and give some remin- regiment was mostered out after peace position. His troops came from the ble state of decomposition, and has been iscences of Admiral Dewey as Mr. Da- was declared. Colonel Jones consider-

OUR NOBLE DEAD.

Their Memory Honored by the United States Army and Navv.

The feature of memorial day exercises in Savannah Wednesday was the presence at the head of the procession A STATE SUMMER SCHOOL. of two companies of the Second United States infantry (regulars) under compears that this capture was effected ou- mand of Lieut. John L. Hines, and the tirely by naval forces under the com- firing by that body of the customary salute to the dead at the Confederate monument in Forsyth park. The parhad nothing to do with its capture. cises was somewhat unexpected. Wednesday morning the veterans' association having charge of the ceremonies received a tender of escort from the was promoted to a brigadier generalship regulars and quietly and cordially accepted. This is probably the first time

TOUCHED HEARTS IN AUGUSTA.

The Augusta Chronical says: federate menorial day in Augusta, 1899, was marked by one of those hap-The commander of that small warship | py occasions that so frequently in the regiments to participate in the ceremonies of the day. The emotions of the sion the bands in blue and the Conuniforms were too deep for cheers, but the scene is engraved upon their memory and will always be one of the most

MARINES MARCHED AT VICKBURG.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss. says: The Confederate decoration day ceremonies were probably the most notable ever held here. A detachment of 75 marines and sailors from the United States gunboat Nashville took a leading part in the ceremonies. The continuing, Bishop Walters said: this report, and in view of the fact that blue jackets were heartily cheered by General Miller, had but a few weeks the Confederate veterans. Several of-The Cubans and Filipiaces whom we more to serve on the active list, the ficers of the gunboat also took part in

Shot from Ambush Alfred Thurman, a well-known Ne-

gro of Leesburg, Ga., was shot and Thursday. The cause of the tragedy is believed to have been revenge. George Bivins, George Fort, and Bill Holt, the three Negroes outraged Mrs. Maroney in the presence of her husband in this county a few mosths ago, they were run down by Thurman and it was through his efforts that they were brought to justice and later lyached. Thurman at that time expressed himself as bitter'y opposed to the crime committed by the Negroes and openly stated that he would use all his efforts toward their capture, which he did. His life was threatened by friends of the dead Negroes. The lynched Ne groes' friends had arranged to kill three prominent white men of the country who had made threats against Bivins, Holt and Fort and were about to carry it out when Thurman heard of it and began to hunt out the scheme to prevent murder. He almost succeeded in completely trapping the nine conspirators when they turned the tables and shot him to death in the road. The parties are nearly all known and a number of arrests will be made within the next few days.

Volunteer's Extra Pay.

The Columbia Record says Secretary Boyd Evans is receiving a flood of letters from volunteers and those rejected about the pay which it is hoped to be gotten for them, and he states that all such communications should be sent to the various captains, who can give is for this reason that the county all the necessary information. Those schools will be held later (July 15, to rejected will receive pay for the time August 15, and August 15 to Septemthey were here until their rejection by | ber 15.) the medical examiners. It is estimated that about 2,000 men fall in this category, and they will get on on average of \$5. The men accepted will also probably get pay for the time elapsing between their enlisting and acceptance. All of this is now in process of settlement, and the money will come through the governor, if it is gotten at all. The governor has put the matter in the charge of Judge C. P. Townsend and Mr. Boyd Evans, who are confident of getting the money.

Pressley's Parlors.

Mr. D. A. Pressley, of Columbia, who represents the Ludden & Bates up his exhibition parlors. Here may be found specimens of the standard instruments which he handles-Mathushek pianos, Mason & Hamlin and Sterling Organs. These are first-class instruments of established reputation. Mr. Pressley invites lovers of music and admirers of high grade instruments to give him a call. He stands ready. also, to give prompt attention to all inquiries addressed to him by mail. See advertisement in another column.

A Madman's Fearful Dead.

Early Toursday morning Edward Oswald, an instrument maker, aged 25 years, stabbed to death his wife, Mary, aged 26, and their six-year old daughter, Gussie, at their home, 962 Jefferson avenue. Centreville, a suburb of Canden N. J. He then cut his throat the 17th Colonel Jones discovered that and was taken to the Cooper Hospital, where he is not expected to live. It is In McClare's Magazine for May, Os- give his regiment the two month's ex- believed he became suddenly insane during the night.

An Unusual Wedding Gift. A rather unusual welding presenta- the brute, but he escaped and is now vis himself has seen and knows him ed this wrong and not in accord with tion was made in Washington a day or thought to be in Georgia. He is a black during months of service beside him at the intention of congress and he two ago. The bride was Mrs. McKay, negro, about 5 feet, 9 inches tall, has Manila. In the war with Spain we lost promptly telegraphed Senator Titlman, the divorced wife of Gordon McKay, a wide open spaces between his upper The Waxhaw Enterprise says: "Some- 279 men killed and 1,465 wounded in who just as promptly made a protest to Rhode Island millionaire. The bridetimes, when we ask merchants for ad- battle, and active hostilities lasted but the war department, with the result groom was Herr von Breuning, formerthe war rate. It is needless to say the bride by her former husband as a who has married over fifty wives and

SUMMER SCHOOLS

To Be Held In Each County to Teach the Teachers.

To Be Held at Rock Hill for the Benefit of Graded School

Teachers and

Others. State Superintendent of Education McMahan sends out the following cir-

cular letter to various educational people throughout the State. Office State Superintendent of Edu-

cation, Columbia, April 26, 1899. County Summer Schools-It is now well known throughout the State that we shall have this summer in each county a summer normal school of four weeks' duration, with a regular course of study in common school branches. The subjects taught this year will be Engish, geography and arithmetic. upon which examinations will be held at the close of the school. Each school will be conducted by a faculty of two in-

structors, each faculty teaching in two

counties and thus employed for two

months. State Summer School-But there are many teachers who could more profitsbly spend their time at a higher school. Hence a summer school of a high grade and varied courses will doubtless be welcomed by graded school superintendents and college professors. To meet this need and to raise the standards of education in the State, I amplanning to hold at Winthrop College-(whse co-operation has been secured) a State summer normal school, such as is conducted in many of the leading universities of to-day. The persons engaged to instruct in the county schools will be required to take courses in the State school. This school will offer elective courses in pedagogy, English language, English literature, Anglo-Saxon constitutional history, political economy, botany, physiology, physics, physiography. mathematics, astronomy, drawing, vocal music and possibly Latin and Greek. Faller details will be given in a printed announcement letter. Each course will be conducted by a specialist, and particular care will be taken to see that the sciences are taught practically, to lead to their introduction into the graded and common schools. Many of the killed from ambash near that town on | best country teachers and most of the graded school teachers of the State will be expected to take advantage of those courses and thus be stimulated along

the lines of the most modern development of educational ideas. Periods of recitation will be one hour in length in each subject, six days in the week. Not more than three courses will be allowed to any one student, and the taking of only two will be encouraged, the object being to learn something

thoroughly. Board and lodging will be agreeable and (including laundry) will cost not over twelve dollars for the four weeks, possibly only ten dollars.

The professors will, for the most part, be chosen from the faculties of of our best colleges, State and denominational besides whom there will be several noted educators from abroad. It is expected that several hundred teachers will be assembled, representing every college and progressive school in the State, as well as many that are not teachers. The intellectual pleas-

ure and the stimulus of these associa-

tions and consequent professional spirit

should give an impetus to education

that will be felt in the remotest corner of the State. Fresh from this inspiring study under master-teachers, the instructors of the county schools, (some of whom will have been instructors in the State school,) will go forth to their work with higher standards and greater zeal. It

Attendance upon either the State school or a county school will probably be compulsory by regulation of the State board of education. It is hoped that graded school superintendents and boards will encourage, if not require, their their teachers to attend the State

The object of the circular is to call attention of the educational public to the above programme and to appeal to the better equipped and more ambitious teachers to make their arrangements now to attend the State summer school. City superintendents are asked to lay this matter before their teachers, and county superintendents are requested to communicate with such of their teachers as they think will endeavor to take advantage of the opportunities of this State school; all are urged to send me as soon as possible the names of those who express a purpose to attend this school.

Price of board, railroad rates and many other considerations affecting the success of the State school are somewhat dependent upon the estimate of probable attendance. I trust that all friends of the proposition will at once communicate with with one, giving me such assurances as they can.

John J. McMahan. State Superintendent of Education. The State has contributed to the support of the school and it will doubtless be successful.

Reward for a Ravisher.

The governor has offered a reward of \$150 for the capture and conviction of the Negro fiend who committed rape on Mrs. Williams in Greenville. The people rose up en masse and hunted for teeth and had on a soldier's uniform. He has a general slovenly appearance.

Won Them Over

Bigamist Woodruff, of New York,