

ELECTION THIS YEAR.

PRESIDENTIAL, STATE, LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Four United States Senators Will be Affected—Abrupt Changes in the Governmental Policy Which May Result.

In the fall of 1902, in politics the hills of the Presidential year are a similar manner. He may have disdained to talk politics in his off years and showed a marked preference for conversation about Will street, the comparative advantages of life across the North River, or in Harlem, the difficulty of getting servants in the country, the merits of the different classes of bicycles, or any other topic of equally absorbing interest. But in the Presidential year he loses his apathy and excitedly discusses politics, attends political conventions and meetings, and cheers lustily for his candidate, never ceasing until the election is over.

A Presidential year coming only once in four years is indeed an event in politics, and 1896 will be no exception to the rule. After the exciting contests before the political candidates will come the alignments of the national parties against each other in every State in the Union, and a long, intensely interesting campaign. In other years States are not all greatly interested, but in the Presidential year they all are.

The general election will be held this year on November 3. On that day every State in the Union will choose as many presidential electors as it has members in both houses of Congress. These presidential electors in turn are to choose the next President of the United States, who will hold for a term of four years. Their choice may involve a change in the politics of the entire national administration, with the Cabinet, and the hundreds of thousands of employees of the Federal government in every part of the nation.

It may also involve an abrupt change in the economic policy of the government and take the tariff from a revenue basis to a prohibitive and robber basis. It may also involve immense expenditures and fraudulent disbursements of money for dishonest pensions. Furthermore, it may involve a change in the financial conditions of the government. All these things are very important.

Every member of the present national House of Representatives must resign before his constituents this fall. It is possible that the overwhelming majority of Republicans in the House may be changed to a minority. There will be conventions and elections in every Congressional district. Twenty-four United States Senators will be affected by the results in the various States in the legislative elections this year. The class of Senators whose terms expire March 4, 1897, comprise twenty-nine members, but five re-elections or elections of successors to members have already been consummated.

The elections for all these Legislatures will be held on the date of the Presidential election, November 3, except Arkansas and Vermont. The Legislature to select a successor to Senator James K. Jones (Dem.) will be elected September 8, and the one that selects the successor to Justin H. Morrill, (Rep.) September 1. The other Senators that will be affected are:

- James L. Pugh, (Dem.), Alabama; Henry M. Teller, (Rep.), Colorado; Orrville H. Platt, (Rep.), Connecticut; Wilkinson Call, (Dem.), Florida; John B. Gordon, (Dem.), Georgia; John M. Palmer, (Dem.), Illinois; Daniel W. Voorhees, (Dem.), Indiana; William A. Peffer, (Pop.), Kansas; George G. Vest, (Dem.), Missouri; John P. Jones, (Pop.), Nevada; Jacob H. Gallinger, (Rep.), Maine; David B. Hill, (Dem.), New York; Peter C. Pritchard, (Rep.), North Carolina; H. C. Hansborough, (Rep.), North Dakota; John H. Mitchell, (Rep.), Oregon; James Don Cameron, (Rep.), Pennsylvania; James H. Kyle, (Pop.), South Dakota; Arthur Brown, (Rep.), Utah; Watson C. Squire, (Rep.), Washington; and William F. Vilas, (Dem.), Wisconsin; George C. Perkins, (Rep.), California; W. T. Dubois, (Rep.), Idaho; and J. L. M. Irby, (Dem.), South Carolina.

The vacancy in Kentucky caused by the inability of the Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn will not be affected by the election of this fall.

Appearances indicate that two of the most offensive of the Populists who came into power on the tidal wave of 1890, Senators Peffer and Kyle, will be forced into private life. In Alabama Senator Pugh is making his fight on free-silver lines. Ex-Speaker Crisp is following his example in Georgia, and Senator Vest has made the same issue in Missouri. Senator Brown, in Utah, will be compelled to face his record in declining to act with his colleague, Senator Cannon, in voting against protection until free silver should be given by the Republican party.

In New York, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Republicans claim that they will be able to change the political complexion of the Senate so far as this year's elections are concerned, and numerous candidates are already conducting campaigns designed to secure the support of the Legislatures. It is believed that the Democrats in North Carolina will be able to regain control of the Legislature and select a Democratic successor to Senator Pritchard. The same result is probable as regards Senator Brown in Utah.

General State elections will be held in twenty-nine of the States, while some others will select Governors or administrative or judicial officers. In very few, only Congressmen are elected. Municipal and county elections are also to be held in many of the States. Those which will hold general State elections are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Idaho, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. Maine will elect a Governor.

Hagood's Famous Brigade.

The movement has been afoot for some time to have a reunion of Hagood's famous brigade in Charleston during the approaching meeting of the South Carolina Division of the United Confederate Veterans there. The matter has been widely discussed and has met with universal approbation. Gen. Hagood has endorsed it unreservedly and letters have been received by gentlemen interested in the movement from men who have a large share in the glorious record of the brigade all heartily favoring the undertaking. The following address to the members of the various companies in the brigade will doubtless meet with the ready response which it so justly merits:

To the Survivors of Hagood's Brigade.—Comrades: The approaching meeting of the South Carolina Division of the United Confederate Veterans in Charleston on April 22 and 23, will, we trust, bring together a number of the now rapidly diminishing members of those who wore the gray. It seems to us a fitting occasion for those who served in Hagood's Brigade to hold a reunion. Our commander is heartily in favor of the movement and will be with us. We have a record that each member of that historic command must feel proud of. Let us meet as comrades from the humblest private to the most meritorious officer and recall the glorious part and grasp each other by the hand once more and exchange a word of greeting.

Will not each member of the brigade try and attend? All will be welcome. Extend this invitation to those around you. Names and postoffice addresses are not now easily obtained and the time is short, but we trust the reunion will be a source of pleasure to the survivors. Will not the newspapers of the State give a place to this call and aid us in bringing together the men who followed where Hagood led, often to danger, but never to dishonor?

William E. Stoney, captain, inspector general, brigade staff; William Clyburn, 7th battalion, South Carolina Volunteers; J. H. Brooks, 7th battalion, South Carolina Volunteers; J. J. Westcott, 11th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; George W. Moore, 11th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; J. Harleston Road, 21st regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; R. G. Howard, 21st regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; James F. Izlar, 25th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; T. Grant, 25th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; I. Dwight Stoney, 27th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; H. H. Baker, 27th regiment, South Carolina Volunteers.

A Human Fleed.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 2.—Hundreds of persons today visited the Bastian farm, which is under the possession of Sheriff Hemanway and a corps of deputies. The finding of the decomposed body of John Loubach buried under a pile of rubbish on the farm yesterday strengthens the general belief that Henry F. Bastian was a human flea, and that he committed suicide March 13 last because he feared his criminal record was about to be laid bare. Following is a list of men who worked upon Bastian's farm and mysteriously disappeared shortly after they were paid off and discharged, as all of them are believed to have been slain by Bastian: Fred Kuschmann, whose body was found a month ago by the road a mile from the Bastian farm; John Loubach, whose remains were uncovered yesterday, more than a year since he vanished from sight; Fritz Kiernzen, who has not been seen or heard from since the spring of 1894; Marshall Lewis, who also disappeared in 1894. Bastian testified at the Kuschmann inquest that he had paid Kuschmann \$79 the night of his death. From the nature of the wounds on Kuschmann and Loubach and the circumstances surrounding their deaths, Bastian's method appears to have been designed to avoid meeting his financial obligations.

Another Advance Made.

The Keeley cure has been introduced into the St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md. The good Sisters realize that in the Keeley cure is found the only hope for those addicted to the liquor and morphine habits, and have made a contract with the Keeley Institute of Maryland by which the Keeley treatment shall be administered at their hospital by regular physicians instructed by Dr. Keeley. This is another argument proving that the Sisters of Charity occupy the front place in the care of the diseased and in the service of suffering humanity. The treatment was adopted four years ago by the United States government and is used at the National Home. Proving so efficacious the treatment is now given at Fort Leavenworth Post, to the officers and enlisted men of the regular army. During the past two years the States of Maryland, Minnesota, Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota, Wisconsin and others have by legislative enactments provided that indigent liquor and morphine habits be given the treatment.

The Keeley Institute of South Carolina continues its good work at Columbia, and any information desired may be had by addressing that institution or drawer 27.

Pianos for Winthrop.

In August last five pianos from one maker and one each from two other makers were purchased by the Winthrop Normal College of Rock Hill, S. C., as trial instruments, with the understanding that if satisfactory others from the same makers were to be added. Time and test does not seem to prove them entirely satisfactory since when eight more pianos were needed they were not chosen from either of the makers before taken on trial. This time the selection was made from a purely musical standpoint by those qualified to judge the actual merits of a piano; and, as a result the MASON AND HAMLIN and MATHUSEK were chosen from some twenty-two competing makers. We shall be pleased if those who are thinking of buying pianos will write the music department of this college asking how they like the MASON AND HAMLIN and MATHUSEK pianos, and why they were chosen above all others. LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., wholesale agents for Mason and Hamlin and Mathusek pianos.

Killed by an Explosion.

DANVERFIELD, Tex., April 1.—The boiler in a saw mill belonging to John C. Connolly, eight miles South of here, exploded yesterday instantly killing J. W. Pelletier, fatally injuring Soual, seriously injuring Bob Banks and his ten-year-old boy and scalding John McCartney.

THEIR REQUESTS GRANTED.

The Commission Accedes to the Desires of the Railroaders.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—The Railroad Commission was in session all yesterday morning considering the requests and arguments submitted Wednesday by representatives of the railroads doing business in South Carolina. At a late hour last night the subjoined circular was given out, containing the decision of the Commission. It will be seen that the request of all the roads for time in which to prepare their tariff books before the new rates went into effect and of the smaller roads to charge higher rates than 3 1/4 and 2 3/4 cents per mile, those fixed in the Act regulating charges for passenger transportation, was granted. The circular is as follows:

To enable the railroad companies operating in this State to prepare and promulgate their passenger rates sheet in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly, approved March 9th, 1896, and the action of this Commission pursuant thereof, the passenger rates now in force will be continued until the 1st day of May next. On and after that date the following rates will be enforced by the Commission on the railroads doing business in South Carolina, to wit:

- Three and a quarter cents (3 1/4 cts.) per mile for first class fare; two and three-quarter cents per mile for second class fare, on the following named roads: Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad; Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad; Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad; Southern Railway in South Carolina, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and Columbia and Greenville Railroads; Central Railroad of South Carolina; Florence Railroad; Northeastern Railroad; Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad; Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad; Charleston and Savannah Railroad; Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad; Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad; South Carolina and Georgia Railroad; Green Pond, Wallerboro and Branchville Railroad.

Three and one-half cents per mile for first class; three cents per mile for second class, on the following named railroads: Blue Ridge Railroad; Branchville and Rowman Railroad; Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railway; Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railway; Carolina Midland Railway; Cheraw and Darlington Railroad; Chester and Lenoir Railroad; Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad; Georgetown and Western Railroad; Glenn Springs Railroad; Hampton and Branchville Railway; Manchester and Augusta Railroad; Ohio River and Charleston Railroad; Palmetto Railroad; Port Royal and Augusta Railway; South and North Carolina Railway; Wilmington and Conway Railway; Wilson and Summerton Railroad.

On all railroads a half fare of not more than two cents per mile for children under twelve years old or over six years of age shall be charged. No railroad company shall be allowed to charge more than 10 cents as a minimum full or half rate between regular stations, when the fare would be less than that amount.

The fare shall always be made that multiple of five or 0, nearest reached by multiplying the rate by the distance. In addition to these rates, passengers unprovided with tickets, when opportunity has been afforded them by the railroads to procure the same, may be required by the railroads to pay to the conductor twenty-five cents excess of the fare, upon receiving from the conductor a draw-back ticket for the twenty-five cents, which shall be cashed on presentation at any ticket office of the company, within twenty days after date. This circular supercedes all other circulars in conflict.

W. D. EVANS, Chairman. D. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Must Tax Beneficiaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.—A meeting of the board of visitors of the State Military Academy was held yesterday morning in the Hotel Jerome. All of the members except one were present. The object of the meeting was to devise the means of running the institution upon the reduced appropriation made by the last general assembly for the education and maintenance of the 68 beneficiaries in that institution. In the last annual report of the board of visitors to the general assembly, by an itemized statement of expenses, it was shown that the cost of educating and maintaining this class of cadets required an annual appropriation of \$20,000 and the point was distinctly urged that if a less appropriation be made, the beneficiary must necessarily be required to bear a part of his expenses. From the reopening of the institution until last year the annual appropriation was \$20,000. The appropriation the current year, of 12 months, is \$13,000—a difference of \$7,000 per cadet. After full discussion of the situation and in view of the fact that every economy has been practised short of impairing the efficiency of the school, and doing justice to the pay cadets who pay for all they get and whose parents demand the high grade of education for which they pay, the board felt themselves forced to adopt the measure of requiring each of the beneficiary cadets to contribute \$30 of the amount heretofore allowed on his personal account.—State.

The fact that Spain has spent \$70,000,000 on the Cuban war and has practically nothing to show for it; looks like a gigantic piece of folly, but, as the Kansas City Journal says, it is really a small matter compared to the piling up by the Cleveland administration of an indebtedness three or four times that large, with nothing whatever to show for it.

The Chicago Inter Ocean thinks if Secretary Carlisle wants to be the Democratic candidate, and wants Cleveland's influence, the sooner he rents a duck blind and buys fishing tackle the better.

Uncle Sams Gold. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treasury gold at the close of business today stood at \$128,105,404. The withdrawals for the day were \$268,300.

Fleeing from Florida.

HABANA, April 1, via Tampa, Fla., April 2.—Jose Ramon del Valle, a Spaniard who has been alcalde for some time of the important town of Jovellanos, Matanzas province, has resigned his position and brought his family here. He sails for Mexico tomorrow. He states as a reason that he can no longer stand the excesses committed by Spanish troops. Senor del Valle is a man of culture and intelligence, and has no leaning toward the insurgents. His testimony is, therefore, unbiased. He says: "Spanish troops are killing innocent people right and left. The people of Habana have no idea what atrocities are being committed. In many parts of the island the troops pillage stores, residences and estates and kill unarmed men. Unquestionably they are more to be feared than the insurgents. There is no safety for life or property outside of the cities and large towns. While Colonel Vicuna's column was at Jovellanos, three weeks ago, they met three men on the outskirts, comming toward the town on the main highway. The men were unarmed. They were halted and asked for their papers. They had none, and were immediately shot. Colonel Vicuna reported this officially as a victory over a party of insurgents in which the enemy had three dead and the troops no losses. Ten days ago a detachment of mounted guerrillas, under Lieutenant Paula, while foraging near Jovellanos came upon ten laborers at work in a field. The laborers shouted 'Viva Espana,' as the troops approached, but the latter fired a volley at them, missing the laborers, who threw themselves on their faces on the ground, but a Chinaman who was standing near by received a bullet in the leg. He went to Lieutenant Paula and showed his wound to him, complaining at the action of Paula's men. Paula said: 'You are going to tell tales, are you?' and, drawing his sword, he killed the Chinaman. These instances came under my personal observation while I was alcalde, or mayor, of the town of Jovellanos." Clark.

SPANISH BUTCHERIES. HABANA, April 2.—By the finding of a court martial seven more insurgent prisoners have been condemned to death under the recent proclamation of Captain-General Weyler, declaring armed enemies of the government to be bandits, incendiaries, etc. The execution of the condemned men has been deferred until Monday, the remaining days of this week being holidays. According to the government reports Maceois still west of the trocha line.

Death in a Tenement. NEW YORK, April 1.—Ten persons perished by suffocation in a Brooklyn tenement house early today. The names of the victims are: August Buno, his wife and two children, Sally five years old and Johana eighteen months; Lena Calabria, 18 years of age; Nicola Tralia, 80 years, his daughter, Lena Tralia, 24 years, Dominick, his son, 24 years, and an eight days old baby; Cornelia Marretti, 26 years. The fire started in the lower hall room of the building, which is a four-story tenement in Union street, and before the sleeping tenants could be warned of their danger, all escape was cut off. The flames swept up the stairways and the halls and rooms were quickly filled with smoke. Ten of the tenants were suffocated in their beds. The section of the city where this terrible disaster occurred is near the water front. The majority of the residents are Italians of the poorer class and they form the biggest colony of their race in Brooklyn. The firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control after a short time. The damage to the building is estimated at \$4,000. After the fire had been extinguished John Calabria was found unconscious lying on the fire escape. He had gotten out of a second story window so completely exhausted that he could go no further. He will recover. His wife was dead in her apartment. Subsequently nine other bodies were found. When he had somewhat rallied from the effects of suffocation and heat, Calabria told the story of how he escaped and left his wife behind. In most cases death was due to suffocation. The bodies of the Buno family who lived on the top floor, were found huddled together, showing that the family woke during the fire and made efforts to escape. Buno's body was found near the window. The Italian family were on the floor below. Fire Chief Dale expresses the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. He says that the firemen did not know that there was anybody in the house until after the fire had been extinguished. The chief is not at all impressed with the story Calabria tells. The latter says he made several attempts to get out of the burning building, but on account of the heat could not. He finally fell exhausted on the fire escape, from where he was taken by the firemen. The man who fled dressed and before he fell on the escape, he was seen by the firemen on the roof of the burning building.

To Wreck the Capitol. JACKSON, Miss., April 2.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the State capitol. At 10 o'clock while Secretary of State Power was engaged in his office at the capitol, he heard a noise outside. Going to the window he saw several men digging at the walls. His appearance frightened away the men and an investigation showed that two pieces of stone about two feet square had been removed from the wall. Had the work gone on a little longer a section of the wall about four by twenty feet would have fallen, thus wrecking the whole building. Strenuous efforts were made during the recent session of the Legislature to provide for a new building, but nothing was done in the matter, and it is thought some miscreants took this means of securing immediate action.

Welch & Eason. The advertisement of Welch & Eason, of Charleston deals with a subject of universal interest. It gives information which every housekeeper seeks—information about actual living. From their statements some idea may be formed of the character and variety of their goods. Further particulars may be found in their regular price-list, issued every month, which will be promptly sent upon application. Welch & Eason have been long in the business, and the reputation which they have acquired sufficiently indicates their manner of dealing with their customers.

Spanish Barbarity.

HABANA, March 31.—Never in modern times has there been a more sickening spectacle than that which to-day attended the execution of five Cubans. The men had been condemned to death by the garrote as "murderers, violators and incendiaries." Troops were drawn up in a hollow square and in the middle were placed the chair and post. Ruiz, the public executioner, had deputized an assistant to conduct the affair. The condemned men having received the offices of the church, were brought into the square to meet their fate. One of them had confessed his guilt and affirmed the innocence of all the others who also protested that they were guiltless. The first man to die took his seat in the chair calmly, the iron core was fixed about his neck and the cap drawn over his face. Then the executioner undertook to apply the screw, but was so excited that his hand slipped repeatedly, with the result that the victim died by slow strangulation, emitting the while the most distressing cries. The second execution was accomplished with even more distressing awkwardness and delay, the executioner being allowed the verge of collapse as he performed his horrible function. The protests of the officers and priests forced Ruiz to undertake the third execution, but he did little better; than his assistant had done. The fourth victim of bungling executioners was likewise tortured and then Ruiz literally fled from his post, leaving his assistants to put to death the fifth unfortunate Cuban, who escaped none of the agonizing experiences that had attended the execution of his fellows. The whole affair has left upon those who witnessed it and upon those to whom it has been described, a feeling of the utmost horror.

AN exchange says "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the alphabet, because it is never in cash, always in debt and never out of danger. Our exchange forgets that the aforesaid letter is never in war but always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no bread, no meat, no water, no life, no gospel, no redemption.

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium and Tobacco Habits is administered at The Keeley Institute of South Carolina. For further information address The Keeley Institute, or Drawer 27, Columbia, S. C.

HUMAN VULTURES.

Out of Suffering and War They Make Living—Robbing Cubans.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The members of the Cuban junta in this city are very much annoyed and irritated at the efforts being made by persons claiming authority from the Cuban Republic to enlist citizens of the United States for service in the Cuban cause. The reputed Cuban agent engaged in recruiting divides his time between Baltimore and this city. He is said to be remarkably discreet, and is in the habit of maintaining an annoying silence even toward those whose aid is sought, until the character of the men is fully assured. It is stated, however, that the party is already very large in numbers and will be in readiness to move within a few days. The larger part of those enlisted in this city are at present residents of east and southeast Washington, and are, as a rule, from respectable and well-known families.

According to the proposals made to the recruits, the Americans are not to be officers in the Cuban service, but the understanding is they will enlist in the ranks. The contract calls for a salary of \$25 per month, Cuban currency, with a proviso for a certain lump sum in the event that the insurgents are successful.

CUBANS NOT SOLICITING MEN. Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, the representative of the Cuban republic in this city, was very indignant when his attention was called to the work of the alleged Cuban agent.

"The whole is an absolute fraud," said Senor Quesada, with vigorous emphasis. "The Cubans are not enlisting any men in the United States, and no one has any authority even to suggest such a course. I receive hundreds of letters every week from Americans who are willing to serve in behalf of Cuban independence, without remuneration, and who are willing to pay their own expenses and their subsistence while there, but I do not even answer them. Some time ago a man named James Hoyt, who called himself a colonel in the Cuban army, and pretended to hold a commission from Gomez, began to enlist or rather to recruit men in New Orleans. He promised them commissions of lieutenants, at so much per commission, demanding \$5 down from the applicants, who are at his call. He was a vile fraud, and every man who pretends to have authority to enlist men for the Cuban cause is in the same category. Such men are only attempting to make money from those whose ardor overcomes their wisdom. I repeat that no one who is engaged in the business of enlisting parties for service in Cuba is anything but a fraud."

Senor Quesada then called attention to the following circular, headed, "Cuban Libre," copies of which have been distributed all over the country. "All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Colonel Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; General Gonzales Quesada, New York city; J. D. Christopher, Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, O.; Captain Ortan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited. Address as above.

"You notice that the name of Figueredo, as well as my name, is misspelled. The whole thing is absolutely unauthorized, and, in my opinion, is a fraud. The only person in this country who has authority to receive money or supplies for the cause of Cuban independence, and who can give a proper receipt for same, is Benjamin J. Guerra, 192 Water street, New York city, who is the treasurer of the Cuban party."

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DELIGHTFUL RESULTS.

Do not feel flattered by the methods of those who seem to think they can bully them into buying. Most people know that they want a great deal better than the merchant knows. They know too what their means are and what to pay for their goods without extravagance. Knowing all these things perhaps they do not know the place where they can buy to the best advantage and would be glad of a hint where to go. We can only say we do our best by all and invite buyers when looking around not to overlook us. Read below a few of our many reasonable offerings:

- Good tomatoes 2 pound cans, 60c dozen, 5c can. Good tomatoes 3 pound cans, 75c dozen, 7c can. Green corn at 6 1/4, 10 and 12 1-2c can. Green peas at 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 15c can. Peaches in cans at 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20, 25 and 30c can. Potted ham and tongue at 5c can. Lard, compound, 50 pound cans, 60 lb. Lard, compound, 20 pound cans, \$1.25 can. Lard, compound, 10 pound cans, 75c can. Best lard, 50 pound cans, 7 1/4c pound. Best lard, 20 pound cans, \$1.60 can. Best lard, 10 pound cans, 90c can. Finest Irish potatoes in barrel sacks \$1.15 per sack. Best cream cheese, 150 pound. Dried apples, 5c pound. Evaporated apples, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c a pound. Good starch, 5c pound or 25 pounds for \$1.00. Laundry soap in 2 pound bars, 8, 10 and 12 1-2c a box. Matches 5 and 10c dozen, 50c and \$1.00 a gross. Plug tobacco in 10 pound caddies 21c a pound and upwards, less than caddy 25c a pound and up. Good, smoking tobacco at 18c pound, pipe with each pound. Fine fresh fruit jams in 1 pound cans, 10c can. Biscuits in boxes of from 20 to 25 pounds from 4 1/2 to 7c a pound. Raisins from 5c pound and upwards. Segars 50, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a box of 50. Lots of other goods in stock just as cheap. Get a copy of our price list, its mighty interesting reading and will show you how to save money on your purchases.

JUD & E. W. BALDWIN. For sale by THE MURRAY DRUG CO., Columbia, S. C.

THE MURRAY DRUG CO., Columbia, S. C.

In these days of TALL TALK

Actual achievements often seem to be a discount, but after all ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS are the only things that count. It is easy to talk in General Terms about the merits of FALOUSK, but—be more specific—

THE MATHUSHEK

The Great Southern Favorite. Established 20 years. 20,000 now in use. Sold by us for 25 years. Note these Valuable Patented Improvements—

- Patent Repeating Action. Patent Sounding Board. Patent Tuning Pin Bushing. Patent Improved Agraffes. Patent Soft Stop.

One of the only two Pianos made complete (every part) in its own factory. One of the best made in the U. S. Sold lower than any other High Grade Piano. One profit only from dealer to purchaser. WRITE US.

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for the Liver and Kidneys. Laxative, Cathartic, Diuretic and Tonic. Its action is mild and pleasant. Dyspepsia and Indigestion are at once relieved by its use. Bad feelings from a sluggish liver are dispelled. It is a most agreeable, easy and certain remedy in Habitual Constipation. In kidney troubles its benefits become apparent with the first dose or two. Try it.

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

185 and 187 Meeting and 117 Market S. S.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A \$25 Cooking Stove



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