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VOL. 71. EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906. NO. 40.

CHILE IS SHAKEN UP

Severe Earthquake Visits the Country South of Us

DAMAGE IS HARD TO ESTIMATE

Cable Communications is Cut Off—North American Continent Shaken, Seismograph at Washington Shows Wrecking of the Earth of a Quarter of an Inch.

Washington, Special.—The North American continent was shaken all night by an earthquake which is reported to have wrought destruction on the west coast of South America. The seismograph at the weather bureau here gives a clear record of the earth's tremors. The instrument shows that at 7:50 o'clock the earth swayed a quarter of an inch. The quake began at 7:29 and continued for four hours.

Reports from Valparaiso, Chile, say the earthquake there did great damage, and it is believed that hundreds of the city's inhabitants are buried beneath the ruins of the razed buildings. The Associated Press correspondent at Buenos Ayres cables that it is feared the town of Los Andes, in the province of Aconcagua, has been destroyed. At the same time he points out that Buenos Ayres has no direct communication with the disturbed district.

No official information has reached Washington from Chile, and while positive information is lacking, New York officials of cable companies having connection in South America express the opinion that the first reports of the earthquake were exaggerated. A Hamburg firm is alleged to have received a dispatch stating that numerous districts in Chile had been partially destroyed, that Valparaiso had been practically demolished, that many ships had been lost, and that over a hundred persons had been killed and many hundred injured. This dispatch, however, is not well authenticated.

Valparaiso is a fortified seaport of Chile and the most important commercial town of the western coast of South America. It has a population of about 150,000. It is the capital of the province of the same name and is situated on a large bay in the west of Santiago, 75 miles west-northwest of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail.

The Bay of Valparaiso, which is well sheltered on three sides, is bounded by ranges of hills rising from 1,600 to 1,700 feet high, on the slopes of which a considerable portion of the city of Valparaiso is built. On the south side of the bay are the spacious suburbs of Nueva Malecon and Gran Avenida, from which pass out one of the finest thoroughfares of Valparaiso, the Avenida de las Delicias. The lower central section of the city is constituted by the Almendral, having regular and attractive streets and containing the principal business houses, the park, the Plaza Victoria and the National Theatre.

Many Killed Elsewhere in Chile. Buenos Ayres, by Cable.—The news papers publish telegrams from Mendoza (which is an entry port for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, with which it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo) to the effect that many houses in the Los Andes district were destroyed by the earthquake and that there has been a large number of casualties. The interruption of all means of communication with Chile causes much anxiety. Many rumors of disaster are afloat.

50 Entombed in Tunnel.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Fifty men are entombed alive in the Clinch Mountain tunnel at Cipeport, Va., as a result of a cave-in which occurred Friday morning. It is not known whether the men are dead or alive, but the work of rescue is being rushed as fast as possible. The work of rescue will continue as rapidly as possible, though it cannot be stated with any degree of certainty how long it will take to reach the men. No bodies have as yet been recovered.

EARTHQUAKE LOSS HEAVY

Property Loss is Even Placed as High as \$250,000,000, or More Than Every Stick and Stone of the Community Can Possess. Be Worth-Known Dead Placed by Refugee at 100, But Figures Still Run as High as 2,000.

There continues confusion of statements as to the magnitude of the disaster to Valparaiso caused by the earthquake shocks which began on Thursday, August 16, and continued at frequent intervals throughout that and the next two days. Dispatches from Valparaiso to the Associated Press state that a moderate estimate of the fatalities is 2,000 and that the property loss may be as high as \$250,000,000, which latter is as great as the loss sustained by San Francisco in consequence of the earthquake and fire devastated that city last April.

A refugee who has arrived at Santiago places the known Valparaiso dead at 100, and other messages indicate that first reports of damages and casualties were greatly exaggerated. Dispatches to the State Department at Washington place the fatalities at about 500. These conflicting statements cannot at this time be adjusted. It is evident that even yet confusion and panic prevail at Valparaiso and until order is restored it will be impossible to ascertain with accuracy the loss to life and property. The dwellings in the city have been practically abandoned by the inhabitants, who are existing as best they can in the plazas and streets of the city and the hills adjacent to it, without shelter from storm and sun and with famine confronting them. Food is already scarce and high, water for drinking purposes is lacking, and disease is feared. The government is doing all it can to bring in relief. The crippling of the railroads leading into Valparaiso continues a factor in the situation for an indefinite period. Relief supplies can only be obtained through other means of transportation, the seaboard affording the best of these.

At Santiago many of the best public and private buildings were wrecked. The loss of life there was augmented by the panic which seized the people, many of whom threw themselves from the balconies of their homes. The destructive force of the earthquake was experienced over a large extent of the country, many towns sustaining serious damage.

Facts About Valparaiso. The capital of the province of Valparaiso, Chile, and the chief seaport of the republic, is situated on a base of the Pacific, 68 miles (116 miles by rail) west-northwest of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. The older and business portion of the city extends along the shore of the bay, while on the slope of the surrounding hills are the finer residential suburbs. Vina del Mar, a few miles to the east, is a noted suburb and seashore resort. Valparaiso enjoys a mild and equable climate, the average temperature being 58 degrees F., the average for January 63 degrees and for July 53. The average annual rainfall is about 13.5 inches. The town has some well constructed streets, and a square with many monuments. The more important monuments include statues of Columbus, William Wheelwright, who built the first railroad in South America, Thomas Cochran (tenth Earl of Dundonald), who organized the Chilean navy, and a fine monument to the navy, surmounted by a statue of Admiral Pratt. The fort is strongly fortified, and the government maintains a large naval arsenal. The chief manufactures are cotton goods, machinery and iron works; other interests are the manufacture of tobacco, bottling of mineral water, sugar refining, brewing and distilling. The harbor is very accessible and has a complete system of docks, warehouses and wharves.

Valparaiso has been the port for Santiago since 1854. It was visited by a terrible earthquake in 1855 and bombarded by a Spanish fleet in 1866. During the civil war of 1891 it was taken and partly sacked by the congressional troops. The population in 1900 was 135,674, of whom 12,000 were foreigners.

Observes the Troy Times: "There seems to be but two lines of political endeavor in Santo Domingo—the outs trying to get in and the ins fighting against being put out."

HE PLEAD IN VAIN

Governor Heyward's Fruitless Effort to Stop Lynching

NEGRO RAPIST SHOT TO PIECES

In Broad Daylight and Almost Within Sight of the Chief Executive of South Carolina, Bob Davis, Who Assaulted and Nearly Killed Greenwood Girl is Literally Riddled With Bullets.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Within the shadow of the home of his victim, Miss Jennie Brooks, after having been identified by her, and after Governor D. C. Heyward, who went to the scene of the trouble had addressed the mob in vain; Bob Davis, the negro who on Monday inhumanly attacked Miss Brooks with intent to commit assault and who afterwards outraged a negro girl 14 years old, was lynched about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening. Governor Heyward reached the scene shortly after the negro had been captured. A platform was erected in a fence corner on the premises of the victim's father from which Governor Heyward addressed the mob in an effort to prevent the lynching. The Governor beseeched the mob not to lynch Davis, but in vain. At the conclusion of his speech the Governor was vociferously cheered. The mob then removed the prisoner from the view of the Governor and within a short distance of the home of his victim the negro was riddled with bullets. It is impossible to estimate the crowd, as the citizens from several counties had gathered at the scene and for two days had been in pursuit of the fiend, but it is certain that hundreds of bullets were sent through his body.

The militia in that section of the State is now encamped at Chickamauga and there were no near-by troops to be called upon. The Governor's Guards and the Richard Volunteers of this city had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in the event their services were needed, but the mob was determined and it is doubtful if the presence of soldiers could have prevented the lynching.

Mob Furnished Platform. The mob erected a platform near the home of Miss Brooks for the Governor to address them. He pleaded with the mob not to stain the fair name of Greenwood county and the State of South Carolina. His words were cheered lustily, and when he had finished the mob took their prisoner a few hundred yards away and shot him to death. Governor Heyward viewed the horrible spectacle from a distance.

The negro was captured in a creek, tied hand and foot and brought to the home of his victim, for identification. When they arrived at the gate of the Brooks home a great crowd gathered there. "Let's wash his face, boys, before we take him to the house," said one, but the crowd was too impatient. Four men were delegated to escort him to the house. The young lady was lying on her bed with a deep gash in her throat, turned her eyes toward the negro as he stood there between his captors, his hands tightly bound with a rope, his jet black face all in a blaze, his blood eyes rolling from right to left. "That's the scoundrel," she said. "I know him by his eyes."

Governor's Appeal.

The negro was removed outside the house, where the platform had been erected for the Governor. "Hear the Governor," said one, and he began in his clear voice a most impassioned appeal. "I know," he said, "that nothing could take place that could keep you from hearing the Governor of South Carolina." The crowd cheered lustily and clapped their hands in admiration. "Come here alone," he continued, "not bringing any troops; only two newspaper men came with me, and they as well as I are South Carolinians, just as you are, with like feelings. You are my friends. Here I am not alone as your Governor, but as your friend.

"But it is my duty to enforce the laws of South Carolina. Don't cheer, men, this is a solemn occasion and I am very much in earnest, and besides I understand it excites the ladies and this is a consideration that appeals to all South Carolinians. (The residence was but forty feet away). I come to appeal to your manhood. The question is, Shall the people be allowed to be ruled by their passions and prejudices or shall the supremacy and the majesty of the law be upheld? I promise you on my honor that as speedy trial as the law allows shall be held. I would not object to enting the rope to hang that scoundrel provided the law says so."

A Picturesque Sight.

It was one of the most picturesque sights ever witnessed either in this State or any other. Just a few yards away stood the helpless prisoner, who looked dazed, and men stood close about him with rifles and shotguns in their hands. "I am here alone," went on the Governor, "but I represent the majesty of the law, I represent the State of South Carolina, your State and mine, and I say to you, I beg you, I implore you in God's name, don't put another stain upon our fair State. I plead with you to let the law take its course. You have an opportunity here a splendid opportunity to let it be said that South Carolina leads in this matter. Let us reason together. I feel just as you do, I have lived in the country and realize the dangers to which our women are constantly exposed, but there is something higher than the wreaking of vengeance on that black devil and fiend of hell. You won't enjoy it tomorrow when you look back upon it all."

THE CLOSING SCENE

Grotesque Aftermath of the Dramatic Scene in Greenwood County Thursday Evening.

Greenwood, Special.—The last act in the terrible tragedy of the week in Greenwood county, beginning with the fiendish attack on Miss Jennie Brooks by the negro Bob Davis, who came to his death at the hands of infuriated citizens, was enacted, when the law, in the person of Coroner W. S. Shadrach, was allowed an inning and solemnly sat upon the case.

The law, in the person of Coroner W. S. Shadrach, was allowed an inning and solemnly sat upon the case. The inquisition is in due and ancient form and runs as follows: State of South Carolina—County of Greenwood. An inquisition indented, taken at Pet Brooks' in Greenwood county, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1906, before W. S. Shadrach, coroner for said county, upon view of the body then and there dead by the oaths of (blank shape here, as no testimony was taken whatever). Being a lawful jury of inquest, who being charged an sworn to inquire for the State of South Carolina where and by what means the said Bob Davis came to his death, upon their oath to say: We the undersigned jurists do say that Bob Davis came to his death by gunshot wounds in the hands of unknown parties. And we, the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, say that Bob Davis in manner and form aforesaid came to his death. In witness whereof, I, W. S. Shadrach, coroner aforesaid, and the jurors aforesaid to this inquisition have interchangably put our hands and seals, the day and year above mentioned.

W. S. Shadrach (L. S.); M. N. Banks, J. K. Devore, W. T. Edwards, R. L. Foshier, J. M. Rikard, Jr., J. L. McKellar, T. D. Jones, J. R. Ligon, J. B. Ward, J. C. Hughes, J. T. Anderson and E. M. Gregory. Relics. Crowds visited the scene of the lynching all Thursday night and shots were fired into the mutilated body of the wretch off and on during the night and even Friday morning until the county authorities took charge of what was left of the body, the remains literally, and put them in a cheap pine box. It was supposed that he would be buried in the colored churchyard nearby, the negroes having a church named Mount Moriah close to the white church. One Mr. E. Creswell, not far from the place of his death. The usual ghastly souvenirs were taken: toes, ears, fingers, etc. were cut off by those who possess this morbid desire to have reminders of lynched persons.

The Lew Again.

Solicitor Cooper arrived at 2 o'clock from Laurens in response to the telegram sent him by Governor Heyward. The governor referred to this telegram in his second appeal to the crowd, but it had no effect. Before returning to Laurens, Solicitor Cooper directed that the coroner hold his inquest at once and send him a copy of the inquisition and further that if no testimony was taken for the coroner to reconvene his jury and take some testimony. As will be noted above, no testimony was taken and so far no steps have been taken towards reconvening the jury.

The Negroes Approve.

The negroes in town and in the country, so far as it is possible to ascertain, have acquiesced in the lynching. Proof of this will be found in the following open letter Principal Turner of the school had submitted to a different white citizen who advised its publication. The address is as follows: "We the negroes of this county, wish to say that we are with you and have assistance in what you think best. We cannot afford, as a race, to uphold anything that tends to lower our Christian or moral standing, and the quicker we show that we are ready to help trace the racial to his den the quicker will we have the sympathy of the white man when we are intruded upon. Some misguided colored persons may say that negroes should not have assisted the white men in their search, but we say to them, 'You are simply needing common sense.' If there is anything lacking on the part of the negro race it is that of self-respect and we say that if he cannot respect himself, teach him, and do not be particular how and in what manner the lesson the race establish the fact that we should join in and overtake any racial we are not in full discharge of our duty. Then let us as a race learn to respect ourselves and thereby expect it of others. "We think we voice the sentiment of every respectable negro in the country when we say that the country is rid of one of the meanest, most disrespectful characters imaginable and your thoughts are ours. It is unreasonable to expect the white men to respect and protect us when we do not respect ourselves. The only thing wanted was the right man and that is what we had and we are satisfied. (Signed) "Colored Citizens of Greenwood County."

To Succeed Allsbrook.

Manning, Special.—At a meeting of board of control here last week, Mr. C. C. Cheving was elected county dispenser to succeed Mr. J. D. Allsbrook, who handed the board his resignation some time ago. Mr. Cheving was the clerk in the dispensary under the retired dispenser and is familiar with the duties of the office. Mr. John W. Herriot has been chosen clerk.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Condition of South Carolina Crops For Week Ending Monday, Aug. 13 1906, as Given Out by the Department.

The whole State received ample sunshine during the week but there was considerable local cloudiness during the last two days in the southern central and western counties. The average temperature was much above normal. The extremes of temperature were a maximum of 100 degrees at Blackville and Bowman on the 10th and at Walhalla on the 7th, and a minimum of 66 degrees at Greenville on the 11th. The daily maximum temperatures ranged in the nineties, except in the extreme western counties and at places near the coast where they ranged in the eighties during the first three days. The daily minimum temperatures were about normal. The precipitation was deficient except a few widely separated localities that had excessive amounts ranging from about two inches to nearly four inches, with a maximum weekly amount of 3.96 inches at Cheraw. Both the temperatures and rainfall conditions were generally favorable, and ground dried rapidly except over small areas where the rainfall was excessive. There were no high winds or other damaging weather conditions.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

Boy Accidentally Shot.

Laurens, Special.—While three small boys of the city were down in the river Sunday afternoon hunting and fishing, Julius Trapp, aged 10, was shot in the left shoulder and arm with a shotgun by Clifford Harris, aged 12. The boy is not seriously wounded though quite painfully, as it appears that only a portion of a light charge of small shot struck the lad. He received prompt medical aid and is reported as resting comfortably. He is a son of the Widow Trapp of the Laurens mill village. The Harris boy, it is understood, claims that he did not know the gun was loaded and was merely pranking with it when, to his utter surprise, the firearm was discharged with the result above indicated.

Died at Age of 103.

Aiken, Special.—Mr. Michael Anderson died at his home in Gloverville a few days ago at the age of 103 years. It was stated in a previous report that Mr. Cass Weatherford, who died at the age of 97 years, was the oldest man in Aiken county; but that was a mistake. The correspondent the father of 23 children, now scattered all over the State. Mr. Anderson was an honest, sober, patriotic and industrious citizen, and was respected by all who knew him. His remains were buried in the Langley cemetery in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Anderson's long life can most probably be attributed to the temperate habits and simple manner of living.

Cut Guard's Throat, Escape.

Charleston, Special.—Feigning illness, three negroes, Alonzo Godwin, Hammond Wilson and George Kenny, convicts serving long terms on the chain gang of the sanitary and drainage commission work near Ashley Junction stopped in the stockade having asked for water, seized and overpowered H. C. Stello, the white guard, and cut his throat with a butcher knife. Two "trusties" at the stockade were locked in by the men, who massaged the guard's rooms, donned civilian clothes and escaped into the nearby swamps. The men contrary to rules, were not chained on the stockade. The trustees broke out and read the alarm. A sheriff's posse is scouring the woods with bloodhounds.

New Rural Route.

Mayesville, Special.—The postoffice department has ordered the establishment of a rural free delivery route out from this office, service beginning October 1. This route will cover the ground now covered by a star route except that it will go further down towards Sardinia, as far as the old Cooper place. It will cause the closing of the Goodwill postoffice. This route was worked out by the present postmaster of Goodwill in which he was greatly helped by our hustling congressman, Mr. A. F. Lever. The examination for carrier will be held Sept. 8.

Columbia May Have European Hotel.

Columbia, Special.—The passage of deeds to complete the purchase of the Greenfield building at the southwest corner of Main and Lady streets, probably means the construction of a large and thoroughly modern European hotel building for Columbia within 12 months. A stock company is to remodel the building into a hotel. It will be Columbia's first hotel on the European plan.

Burned by Sulphur Acid.

Greenville, Special.—While being carried from the storage room to the bleaching of the local plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company a four-gallon carboy of sulphuric acid burst, saturating the clothing of two negro men, who were carrying it and sprinkling the face of Mr. Leon Piehon, who was directing the movements of the negroes. The acid was strong and the room was soon suffocating with the fumes of the oily liquid.

From Bounded Warehouses.

The state board of dispensary directors adjourned after a two-days' session. Maj. John Black was not able to attend the meetings on account of sickness. The board decided to put into effect a resolution adopted some time ago to buy goods in bulk from bonded warehouses. The advertisements for purchases for this quarter will contain a notice to that effect.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

Columbia Cotton Market.

The cotton market was steady. Low middling... 9 Strict low middling... 9 1-2 Strict low middling... 9 3-4 Middling... 10 1-8 Strict middling... 10 3-8 Good middling... 10 1-2

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Good middling... 10 1-4 Strict middling... 10 1-4 Middling... 10 1-8 Tinges and stains... 7 1-2 to 9 1-2

State News Briefs.

Petition has been received from the bar of Barnwell asking for a special term of civil court to last three weeks beginning in October. There are said to be a large number of cases on the docket. A commission was issued to the Carolina-Honduras Mining Company, which will have its principal office in Charleston and do business on a capital of \$5,000. The company will develop certain gold mining property it has acquired and Wm. Schirmer and W. F. Jordan are the incorporators. Governor Heyward has received a letter from the special commission appointed to survey the line between Edgefield and Aiken counties stating that the appropriation for the work was too small and asking to be relieved of their duties. This will probably affect the efforts now being made to establish a new county out of the territory in that section.

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