

ALMOST BLOTTED OUT.

THE EARTH YAWNS AND SWALLOWS HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE.

Ten Thousand Lives Thought to be Lost at the Eruption of Gunung Aroo—The Topography of Great Sangu Island Wholly Changed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Victoria, B. C., to the World, says the steamer Empress, of India, just arrived from Japan, brings additional details of the disastrous volcanic eruption on Great Sangu Island. Without any warning signal, without any sign whatever of impending disturbance, the Gunung Aroo volcano blazed forth on June 7, and within twenty-four hours the whole of the prosperous surrounding country was devastated. The location of the crater is latitude 3 deg 29 min north, long 125 deg 29 min east. The western coast of Great Sangu Island is washed by the Celebes Sea, with the Molucca passage on the southeast. The island is one of a chain of islands near the Philippines.

The first shock of the eruption was heard about 6 o'clock in the morning and for four hours there was our confounding stream of fire and ashes being forth. After a slight relaxation a flood of fire again began, continuing two days, heavy rumblings being heard in the mountains. The town of Torona, on the southern side of the island, suffered then. Dwellings and other structures crumbled under their heavy load of dust and ashes, the inhabitants perishing for safety, while many perished in the ruins.

The coconut plantations, which covered the whole mountain side, were completely destroyed. The country west of Torona was covered with thick mud and ashes. Terrible thunder storms had followed each earthquake. Hot streams of mud and lava running down the mountain side rendered travelling unsafe, and those who were vacation in their flight perished. Reports from all over the island indicate the most disastrous consequences. Whole villages are submerged and cocoa and nutmeg plantations everywhere are ruined. In the northern part of the island lava streams were running with terrific force. Among other villages completely obliterated was that of Tokokan, famed for its beautiful and fertile soil.

The loss of life is so extraordinary, but no accurate estimate of it can yet be made. Some place it as high as 10,000. The captain of a ship which took assistance to the sufferers says that 10,000 is not too high a figure as an estimate of the number of dead. A thousand bodies have been picked up on the shore and many were found floating in the sea. The reports of the various eruptions, which have been heard at Ternate, Gorontalo and Mandano, the latter reached Ternate, and the Netherlands was ship Zeemtruw was immediately dispatched, while from Moudanao the British steamer Ilocuba was also sent to render assistance and carry supplies.

The whole island is completely devastated, and although the violent eruption has ceased, the volcanic activity is accompanied by steam and ashes. The lower lands and valleys are covered with lava, which is still pouring down, while cracks in the mountain have opened, emptying volleys of steam, stone and mud. Further outbreaks were feared, and as fast as steamers and vessels could be obtained the inhabitants still alive were fleeing.

Property worth millions upon millions is destroyed. For many years the inhabitants of Sangu Island living within the shadows of a dormant crater had tilled the soil and prospered, their chief industry being the growing of nutmegs, coconuts and grapes, the product being regularly shipped abroad. Their life was a romantic one, favored by Providence with a climate—qualifying, if not surpassing, that of Italy, and a soil yielding little cultivation to make it profitable. With no political national disturbances the semi-savage natives were gradually becoming civilized. The villages and towns were well built, and had schools and churches.

The awful devastation began at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 7. There was a terrible rumble, a column of ruddy flame shot up from the crater as high in the heavens as the eye could reach, and immediately afterwards hot ashes were falling like snowflakes over the whole country. Dust was flying in all directions, and from the time of the first explosion until 9 o'clock that evening three volumes of flame and smoke and showers of large stones were belched forth, followed by rain, which fell in torrents, bringing down with it the clouds of ashes that were flying through the air. This continued all night and the whole of the next day.

Earthquakes began June 9. Villages after villages were rent, hundreds of people dropping into the great cracks in the earth. The whole country is under a layer of mud, ashes and stones. All vegetation is either burned up by the awful heat of the volcanic fires or has been destroyed by dense showers of ashes and dust. The country around Gunung Aroo and the sides of the hills were still steaming and smoking on June 25, numerous volcanic jets throwing up columns of mud and stones which fell in showers over the district, forming in hot streams which, in their downward course, carried everything before them.

The district on the north side of the island is utterly destroyed, nutmeg and cocoa plantations being laid in ruins, and in many cases completely buried under the ashes, mud and lava from the crater. Among others who saw the island after the break was Capt. J. Gray, of the steamship New York, which had been sent with a cargo of rice from Moudanao to relieve the sufferers. He says the whole island, viewed from the westward, presented a most forlorn appearance. There was no sign of life anywhere. Volcanic smoke could be seen issuing from the volcano accompanied by fine ashes, which spread like a cloud over the island and fell thickly everywhere. Small jets of steam, smoke and sea were pouring out from the mountain sides, completely covering the lower valleys and lanes. The entire topography of the island was changed. On the night of the outbreak two Nor-

A SAVAGE MURDER.

THE HORRORS OF PARIS DUPLICATED IN NEW ENGLAND.

A Wealthy Mill Owner and his Wife Chopped to Death—A Daughter of the Murdered Couple Suspected of Complicity in the Crime.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 5.—Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy real estate owner and mill man, and his wife were found dead at their home, No. 92 1/2 street, about noon yesterday. Both had been mutilated about the head and face with an axe, cleaver or razor. Borden lay on a sofa in a room on the top floor of the house. His head had been cut and gashes from four to five inches long were found on his face and neck. Mrs. Borden was in her own chamber in the upper floor and the condition of her face and head was the same as that of her husband. She lay face downward on the bed, which was a veritable pool of blood. After a most thorough and persistent search no trace has been found of the murderer. Four policemen are on guard at the house and have been patrolling the neighborhood since the affair first made public.

This morning State Detective Seaver and City Marshal Hilliard held a long consultation, and later on visited and interrogated Miss Lizzie, daughter of the murdered couple, at the house. The result of their investigation will not be known until an arrest of some kind has been made. The strict watch that has been kept over John W. Morse, brother-in-law of Mr. Borden by his first marriage, was even more strictly kept to day than ever. It appears to be the desire of the police to make no arrests until after the funeral, unless it becomes known that the murderer actually entered the house and escaped within an hour, an idea that is scouted by the police at the present time.

The following advertisement appeared in to-night's local papers: "Five thousand dollars reward. Above reward will be paid to anyone who may secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who occasioned the death of Andrew J. Borden, late of this city, wife, Emma J. Borden, Lizzie J. Borden."

Late this afternoon it was reported at the police station that a young man, said to be a nephew of Borden, was being suspected of the murders. It arose from the fact that some time ago Mr. and Mrs. Borden were overheard in an angry talk with a young man over the division of some property. As the young man was passing from them at the front door he was heard to say: "If God, you have hated me and I will make you suffer."

The report was sifted, and it was found that such conversation had occurred, but it happened ten months ago, and the young man had not been seen since. The police are now looking for him, and again turned their attention to the house. The antecedents of John W. Morse and his connections are being closely hunted and the girl Lizzie is again being subjected to rigorous examination. Morse is 55 years of age, and came here from Boston some two years ago. He became very intimate with Borden and Lizzie Borden, spending a great deal of his time with them. He came from New Bedford at noon on the day before the murder and stayed in the night in the house. He left there at 9 o'clock on the day of the crime and was next seen twenty minutes after the bodies were discovered.

The police believe that there was either a previous attempt at killing by poison, or that poison was administered as a preparatory step for the crime. On the morning of their death both Mr. and Mrs. Borden arose from sleep feeling ill. They had drunk milk before going to bed and it is believed that if a drug were administered it was done then. It is here that suspicion of conspiracy coincides with the presence of the brother-in-law in the house.

After Medical Examiner Dolan, assisted by other physicians, had consulted the autopsy and the stomachs of both were placed in alcohol and sent to Boston with the view of determining if poisoning had been attempted. The poison theory is borne out by the fact that the condition of the rooms in which the two bodies were found showed no signs of struggle, not a piece of furniture being out of its place, while there was very little blood scattered about, although Borden sustained not less than twelve cuts on the face and skull, varying in length from four to eight inches, and a fracture of the skull two by two inches and three inches deep. Mrs. Borden's wounds were not of so wholesale a nature.

That the murder could have been committed by a stranger who escaped is very doubtful, as there were many persons about who would have seen him leaving the place after the deed. Another suspicious circumstance is that the commission of the deed should have been timed for the exact period when the servant girl, Bridget Sullivan, was busy cleaning outside of the windows and so out of the way. This girl heard no commotion or groan, while Miss Borden says that she heard a noise while she was in the barn, and hurried in to find the bodies of her dead parents. The remarkable thing is that Miss Borden, although according to the servant's story, she supposed her mother was out, did not give the alarm when she found her father's body, but went to her mother's room, and it was her shriek from that place which attracted the servant and a neighbor to the scene.

It is believed by some that Borden and his wife were suffering from drowsiness produced by drugs or otherwise, were asleep when the assassin attacked them, and that sudden and swift blows quietly ended the bloodshed. The Evening Globe says this morning that a most important clue is in possession of the police. From Clerk El Bence at D. H. Smith's drug store they learned last night that Miss Borden had been in the store within three hours past and inquired for a certain poison. The clerk was asked to accompany the officers, who closely questioned him as to facts relative to the time, the girl's condition mentally, the amount and quality of poison she had bought or called for. The officers then took the drug clerk to the residence in 24 street, where Miss Lizzie was stopping for the time being. The young man was not well acquainted with the young woman, but he had told them that he could identify her at sight. He did

A FALLEN IDOL.

The Backdown of the Third Party Leader from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Watson is in a hole, and the worst part of it is Mr. Watson dug this hole and then fell into it. He made the charge in his book that members of the House of Representatives went reeling through the aisles, and that one, in a maudlin state of intoxication, had been heard to address the Chair thus—"Mr. Speaker, where am I at?"

The special committee on "Jags" has finished its investigation. It met today for the last time, and after examining a number of witnesses adjourned. The result of the investigation can be briefly summed up by saying that Mr. Watson and a handful of Alliance and prohibition members swore that Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, was maudlin drunk when he made his speech on the Novels-Rockwell contested election case. Forty or more other members who listened to Mr. Cobb throughout, not a few of whom saw quite near him, swear that Mr. Cobb was not only not maudlin drunk, but was, strictly and accurately speaking, sober, as became a gentleman and a Representative in Congress.

The event of the day was the tilt between Mr. Boatner, the chairman of the special investigating committee, and Mr. Watson. At one time it looked as though these members would come to blows. They were certainly on the razor edge of a personal encounter. After Mr. Cobb, the accused Representative, had made a statement in regard to the matter, Mr. Watson took the stand. The young Third party member is ordinarily quite glib, but today he surpassed himself. From the time he took the stand until the commission adjourned he talked, to use a Yankeeism, like an express train on a downgrade.

Mr. Watson was quite mild and placid when he took the stand, but he very quickly worked himself into a boiling hot state of hysteria. He was laboring under the delusion, evidently, that he and not the House was the aggrieved party. At any rate he made a very feeble attempt to persuade the committee that such was the fact. This paragraph in my book, which has caused so much discussion, said he "cannot be understood thoroughly unless the whole chapter is taken into consideration. So far as Mr. Cobb is concerned, there is no man in the House that I respect more, and it was certainly not my intention, I wrote this particular paragraph to bring him into the difficulty, nor did I aim at him individually when I spoke of rambling and maudlin drunkards on the floor. I wrote this book solely for campaign purposes and I never intended that it should apply to the members of the House."

This backdown on the part of Mr. Watson was a great surprise. It has been clear to every observer of the investigation that the House must necessarily be vindicated, and the attitude and a censure of Mr. Watson for his unwarranted utterances. But it was expected that Mr. Watson would go down fighting for his cause, but though he had been expressed in the opinion of young Third party representative from Georgia. But as long as he showed a brave front and stood by his writings and utterances on the floor he commanded a certain amount of admiration and respect, and the attitude of sympathy, however, Mr. Watson is a fallen idol.

How the Money Goes. WASHINGTON, August 5.—A statement prepared by Chairman Allison of the appropriation committee of the Senate shows the following comparison of the appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-second Congress with those made at the first session of the last Congress: The agriculture bill of the first session of the last Congress appropriated \$1,739,000; this session, \$1,411,000; Army bill—last session \$24,206,474; this session, \$24,308,199; Diplomatic and consular—last session, \$1,710,045; this session, \$1,601,015; District of Columbia—last session, \$2,533,544; this session, \$2,323,414; Fortifications—last session, \$1,322,935; this session, \$2,734,276; Indian—last session, \$7,262,012; this session, \$7,661,047; Legislative—\$21,030,762 last session; \$21,859,252 this session; Military academy—\$435,296 last session; \$425,917 this session; Navy—\$24,124,345; last session \$23,543,285; this session \$1,000,000 appointed by a joint resolution for nickle ore or nickle matter for naval purposes.

Pensions—\$13,779,268 last session; \$15,411,682 this session. The former appropriation includes \$25,221,507 pension deficiencies for the year 1892. Postoffice—\$7,226,598 last session; \$8,031,879 this session; Rivers and Harbors—25,132,255 last session; \$21,553,618 this session; Sundry civil—\$29,738,382 last session; \$29,873,228 this session; Deficiencies—\$13,205,511 last session; \$8,211,291 this session. The former appropriation is exclusive of pension deficiencies, which are included under pensions. This amount includes \$3,225,000 for the Eleventh Census, \$1,710,000 for the postal service and \$1,176,965 for bounties, back pay, etc. The appropriations included in this year's bill are exclusive of pension deficiencies, which are included under pensions. Miscellaneous—\$7,040,959; \$3,153,000 this session.

The total in the regular appropriation bills for this session are \$385,887,800, and for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress \$361,770,967, and the reduction of the first session of the last Congress from this session is \$17,476,604.

The permanent and annual appropriations for this session were \$122,783,890, for the corresponding session of last Congress \$109,845,000, an increase of \$12,938,890.

The grand total appropriations of this session were \$507,701,890, and of last session \$463,375,510, or an increase of \$44,326,380 over the first session of the last Congress.

Death in the Pit. LONDON, Aug. 5.—Six miners lost their lives this morning in a pit near Dewsbury, County of York, through coming flooded by water which forced its way from an adjacent pit which had been abandoned.

Wicked Woman. CHICAGO, August 4.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of C. J. Irwin, a wealthy board of trade operator of this city, and the police are searching high and low for the would-be assassin, who is a woman. The attempt was made a few minutes of 9 o'clock, and would probably have been successful had not persons passing by frightened the woman, who left a large can half filled with a high explosive and ran to the lake. The can was discovered a few minutes later, but the finders were afraid to take it, and called Mr. Irwin. He picked up the can, and on examination discovered that it was more than half filled with giant explosive. The amount was sufficient, if exploded, to blow the building to atoms and set fire to the debris.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Retrenchment and Reform Has Been the Aim of the Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Mr. Holman has printed a speech in the Congressional Record dealing with the appropriations made at the late session of Congress from a Democratic standpoint. He says: "Appropriations made at this session of Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$33,529,291 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress, or a reduction equivalent to \$100,000 to each Congressional district in the United States, but for purposes of comparison the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$21,135,618, should be deducted from the appropriations of this session, for the reason, that no river and harbor bill was passed at the last session of Congress, against the appropriations of which I use made at this session should be logically contrasted without the river and harbor bill appropriations, made at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress."

The average appropriations for the Fifty-first Congress were \$1,025,686,921. The average appropriations for the Fifty-second Congress for each of its two sessions were \$617,846,160. The total appropriations made at this session amount to \$607,701,890, including the river and harbor bill, being \$33,529,291 less than those made at the last session of Congress, and deducting the river and harbor bill the reduction is \$34,682,909, and in contrast with the appropriations for the two sessions of the last Congress the reduction is \$10,142,080.

Mr. Holman states that \$79,527,692 of the appropriations made at this session (just ended) were pursuant to laws (such as sugar bounty, pension, etc.) enacted by the preceding Congress. He says: "In other words, but for the laws enacted during the last Congress, the appropriations at this session would be \$79,527,692 less than they are, and they would amount to only \$428,173,777, or \$113,056,391 less than the appropriations of the last session, and \$66,282,470 less than the appropriations of the first session of the last Congress."

Mr. Holman says that the Fifty-second Congress has authorized the construction of no new buildings; that its appropriations were 2 per cent less than the average of the Fifty-first Congress; that two other offices were abolished than were created and more salaries reduced. He adds: "I admit that the results of the present session of Congress will not fully meet the expectations of the Democratic party but these are facts that the country will consider in comparing the appropriations of this session with those of the last Congress."

He charges enormous activity on the part of powerful lobbies, the union of the administration and the Senate against the House in its efforts at retrenchment, and asserts that the House in these circumstances has done fairly well, although the government would be administered as efficiently and more honestly if the reduction had been three as great as it was.

An English Outrage. LONDON, August 5.—Miss Woods, daughter of the Viscount of Rockingham and a niece of the Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and therefore a relative by marriage of Mrs. Burke Roche of New York, was attacked by a man near Chislehurst last evening, and was severely, perhaps mortally, wounded.

Miss Woods went out walking early in the evening with Miss Edith Philbrick, the fourteen-year old daughter of an eminent barrister in the Chislehurst neighborhood. On a lonely part of the road two roughly dressed men came up behind the young women and called to them. Both men carried guns. The men came up beside them and asked them where they were going. Miss Woods told them, and added that she was the Viscount's daughter. The man nearest Miss Woods caught her by the arm and began drawing her to the side of the road, while Miss Philbrick attempted to take hold of Miss Philbrick. The young girl ran screaming down the road. Once the man caught her, and gave her a heavy blow on the side of her head with the stock of his gun, she fell, and he caught her, but she struggled away from him. The man gave up the chase.

Miss Philbrick ran into a village, with blood streaming down the side of her head, and told her story. The police started at once for the spot. They found Miss Woods alone and unconscious by the side of the road. Her clothing was torn and misplaced and blood flowing from her wounds in her breast and face. The spot was covered with grass and bushes around her, and she was in a desperate struggle. She was carried home, while the constables went in pursuit of the men who had attacked her. She is very low, but will recover.

Miss Philbrick is in a serious condition and it is feared that her leg is fractured. Half a mile from the spot where the attack was made the constables found a man with a gun, crouched in the bushes. He was taken before Miss Woods, after she had regained consciousness and was identified as the man who attacked her. He gives his name as Markle. His companion has not been caught, and Markle refused to say anything about the crime.

Express Robbers. ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 10.—Monday night when the West-bound train on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad was within about four miles of this city, express messenger Stewart was mislead from his car, and although the train was searched, no trace of his body was found. The train was therefore backed, and very soon Mr. Stewart was found lying beside the track unconscious and very badly hurt. He will probably die. His car was evidently attacked by robbers, and he was thrown from the moving train. The express car appears to have been the scene of a deadly encounter. It is impossible to ascertain the amount obtained by the murderous robbers. No arrests have been made, but if the guilty parties are caught, lynching will probably ensue.

Results of a Dog Bite. PITTSBURG, Pa., August 8.—John Allee, bitten fifteen years ago by a mad dog, has had yearly spasms, which recurred today, and twelve strong men were required to hold him.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.

MAJOR MURRAY MOBBED.

AND NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN HIS OWN COUNTY.

A Scene that Should Not Occur Among White People in South Carolina—Too Much Intolerance and Violence—Two Accounts of the Affair.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9.—The State of today publishes the following, which that paper publishes as a special dispatch from Greenville under date of Aug. 8:

A meeting arranged by the executive committee of Anderson county, which committee is all Tillmanite, was held at Cedar Grove today. Maj. Murray is one of the Sheppard and Orr electors for Anderson county, and accompanied by Mr. Jas. P. Gossett he drove there in a buggy, his intention being to speak with the other candidates. They halted near the stand, while Secretary of State Tindal was speaking, without the faintest idea that danger brooded over them. He got out of his buggy, Maj. Murray was set upon by several scores of men, headed by B. E. Deans of Williamston and Wm. Acker of Tony Creek. The crowd made threatening gestures and abusive cries. Maj. Murray attempted to treat the matter lightly, and started towards the stand. He was met by a solid wall of men.

W. A. Neal shouted that Murray had a right to be present, and Dr. Cheshire, one of the committee of arrangements, tried to lead him to the stand; but the infuriated Tillmanites forced him back towards his buggy, and began to strike at him, one fellow hitting him with an umbrella. He resisted as well as he could, but soon realized that he was powerless, and that he was at the mercy of a mob in his own county. He was rushed back to his buggy, and in the meantime a number of men in the crowd were endeavoring to demolish the stand. The crowd left the stand and flocked around Maj. Murray and Mr. Gossett. It was a scene of terrible confusion. Some men made desperate efforts to reach Murray, while some more fair-minded ones strove to prevent such action. When James Scott, of Greenville county, and several others seized Murray, lifted him into the buggy and told him to whip out while there was time. Gossett had the reins, and tried to drive off, but the reins of the Tillmanites seemed bent on having Murray's blood, and they held on to the wheels, and were dragged some distance. Maj. Murray was struck by others on the back and shoulders as he was driving off. As the horses dashed away, stones were hurled at the retreating buggy, and several men struck the occupants. They drove to Williamston, where the Conservative meeting was in progress, and universal indignation was expressed at the news of the disgraceful affair.

The correspondent of the Columbia Register at Williamston gives the following version of the affair: The regular county meeting was appointed to-day for Cedar Grove, where the county candidates were to address the voters of Anderson County. The Conservatives advertised the meeting at Williamston, three miles from Cedar Grove Church, and it was liberally whooped up. Excursion trains were run and every effort was made to get out a big crowd, but when several Conservative candidates arrived here the crowd was like Paddy's flea—elsewhere. Only a few men, mostly women, and small boys, were on hand to hear the men who wish to rescue the State from one of the best governments it has ever had. At Cedar Grove there were 2,500 voters, and most of them, in fact nearly all of them, favored Tillman and Reform. When the Conservatives advertised their meeting at a point so near where the regular meeting was to be held on the same day, several Reform leaders asked for invitations for their candidates, so that the meeting would be a joint affair, but the Reformers stoutly refused, and the other side either hearing the effect of the speeches of the Reform candidates who were in exposing the fallacies and sophistries of their speakers, or else they wished to draw the crowd away from Cedar Grove and the arguments of the county Reform leaders.

If the latter was their purpose they signally failed, for the crowd went to Cedar Grove just the same, and heard magnificent Reform speeches, while the Conservative candidates, Sheppard, Orr et al., had very few talks to the meeting, which their "dog in the manger" conduct had prevented the Reform orators from attending.

Major E. B. Murray, of Anderson, one of the leading lights of the opposition to Tillman, went to Cedar Grove. He was met by a large number of men who were angry on account of the action of the managers of the Williamston meeting, and told him that neither his presence nor his speech were desired at Cedar Grove.

He persisted in approaching the stand, but the farmers were determined that he should not speak there, and they picked him up and carried him from the stand to his buggy, in which they placed him, after which they turned the horse's head and started him off.

Some turbulent spirits did not act as well as they should have; and abused Murray, and some even struck him. A few rocks were thrown after his buggy, injuring it somewhat. It is said Murray received some bruises.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.

MAJOR MURRAY MOBBED.

AND NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN HIS OWN COUNTY.

A Scene that Should Not Occur Among White People in South Carolina—Too Much Intolerance and Violence—Two Accounts of the Affair.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9.—The State of today publishes the following, which that paper publishes as a special dispatch from Greenville under date of Aug. 8:

A meeting arranged by the executive committee of Anderson county, which committee is all Tillmanite, was held at Cedar Grove today. Maj. Murray is one of the Sheppard and Orr electors for Anderson county, and accompanied by Mr. Jas. P. Gossett he drove there in a buggy, his intention being to speak with the other candidates. They halted near the stand, while Secretary of State Tindal was speaking, without the faintest idea that danger brooded over them. He got out of his buggy, Maj. Murray was set upon by several scores of men, headed by B. E. Deans of Williamston and Wm. Acker of Tony Creek. The crowd made threatening gestures and abusive cries. Maj. Murray attempted to treat the matter lightly, and started towards the stand. He was met by a solid wall of men.

W. A. Neal shouted that Murray had a right to be present, and Dr. Cheshire, one of the committee of arrangements, tried to lead him to the stand; but the infuriated Tillmanites forced him back towards his buggy, and began to strike at him, one fellow hitting him with an umbrella. He resisted as well as he could, but soon realized that he was powerless, and that he was at the mercy of a mob in his own county. He was rushed back to his buggy, and in the meantime a number of men in the crowd were endeavoring to demolish the stand. The crowd left the stand and flocked around Maj. Murray and Mr. Gossett. It was a scene of terrible confusion. Some men made desperate efforts to reach Murray, while some more fair-minded ones strove to prevent such action. When James Scott, of Greenville county, and several others seized Murray, lifted him into the buggy and told him to whip out while there was time. Gossett had the reins, and tried to drive off, but the reins of the Tillmanites seemed bent on having Murray's blood, and they held on to the wheels, and were dragged some distance. Maj. Murray was struck by others on the back and shoulders as he was driving off. As the horses dashed away, stones were hurled at the retreating buggy, and several men struck the occupants. They drove to Williamston, where the Conservative meeting was in progress, and universal indignation was expressed at the news of the disgraceful affair.

The correspondent of the Columbia Register at Williamston gives the following version of the affair: The regular county meeting was appointed to-day for Cedar Grove, where the county candidates were to address the voters of Anderson County. The Conservatives advertised the meeting at Williamston, three miles from Cedar Grove Church, and it was liberally whooped up. Excursion trains were run and every effort was made to get out a big crowd, but when several Conservative candidates arrived here the crowd was like Paddy's flea—elsewhere. Only a few men, mostly women, and small boys, were on hand to hear the men who wish to rescue the State from one of the best governments it has ever had. At Cedar Grove there were 2,500 voters, and most of them, in fact nearly all of them, favored Tillman and Reform. When the Conservatives advertised their meeting at a point so near where the regular meeting was to be held on the same day, several Reform leaders asked for invitations for their candidates, so that the meeting would be a joint affair, but the Reformers stoutly refused, and the other side either hearing the effect of the speeches of the Reform candidates who were in exposing the fallacies and sophistries of their speakers, or else they wished to draw the crowd away from Cedar Grove and the arguments of the county Reform leaders.

If the latter was their purpose they signally failed, for the crowd went to Cedar Grove just the same, and heard magnificent Reform speeches, while the Conservative candidates, Sheppard, Orr et al., had very few talks to the meeting, which their "dog in the manger" conduct had prevented the Reform orators from attending.

Major E. B. Murray, of Anderson, one of the leading lights of the opposition to Tillman, went to Cedar Grove. He was met by a large number of men who were angry on account of the action of the managers of the Williamston meeting, and told him that neither his presence nor his speech were desired at Cedar Grove.

He persisted in approaching the stand, but the farmers were determined that he should not speak there, and they picked him up and carried him from the stand to his buggy, in which they placed him, after which they turned the horse's head and started him off.

Some turbulent spirits did not act as well as they should have; and abused Murray, and some even struck him. A few rocks were thrown after his buggy, injuring it somewhat. It is said Murray received some bruises.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.

A Woman's Cruise. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two hundred men are dredging Honeycock (Lowa) lake, endeavoring to find the body of Judge Clarkson, supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Clarkson presided at the trial of Ed Neil for the murder of Allen and Dorothy Jones, and pronounced the death sentence. Jo Clark, the abandoned woman who endeavored to clear Neil, pronounced a curse on all who participated in the prosecution. A lively man who was the state's principal witness, Prosecutor Shea, Judge Clarkson and two jurymen have since died. The trial was held less than two years ago.