

TILLMAN NOMINATED.

HE BEATS SHEPPARD BY TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY. The Vote a Light One All Over the State. How it Stands by Counties—Tillman Has Carried Nearly Every County in the State. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—There is no doubt of Tillman's election, and the indications are that he has carried nearly every county in the State. The vote polled throughout the State seems to be a light one. The following is the result of the contest by counties as far as heard from: Aiken will give Tillman a majority of at least 700. The election passed off quietly. Anderson in this county resulted in a victory for Tillman by a majority of 700. Barnwell Tillman has carried this county by a majority of at least 500. All the returns are not in, but these figures are substantially correct. They may be increased. Charleston gives Sheppard a majority of 1,000. The total vote in the city is 4,055. Chester Tillman carries this county by about 300. Later returns may change these figures a little one way or the other. Clarendon Tillman will have at least 1,000 majority. All the returns are not in yet and these figures may be changed a little one way or the other, but there is no doubt of Tillman having carried the county by a substantial majority. Chesterfield This county is conceded by the Conservatives to Tillman, but by a majority is not stated. It will probably reach 500. Colleton The indications are at this writing that Sheppard has carried Colleton county by a small majority. Later returns may change this result, as many of the outlying polls have not been heard from. Darlington The vote in this county is very close, but the indications are that it has been carried by Sheppard by a small majority. Edgefield Tillman carries his home county by a handsome majority, the estimates at this hour varying from one to two thousands. Fairlee This county will give Tillman a majority of about 200 votes. The vote was very quiet to day at all points. Florence Tillman's majority in this county is estimated at 200 by his friends, but later returns may change this one way or the other. The vote is close, and it may take the official count to determine the result. Georgetown Sheppard will have a majority of 200 or 300 in this county. This majority may be increased a little on the final count. Greenville The Tillman electors in this county will have at least 800 majority. This result is conceded by the opposition, but Tillman's friends claim a larger majority for him. Hampton The vote polled in this county was light, and the majority for Tillman will be about 450. The race between Tillman and Sheppard is close, and the definite result cannot be given at this time. It is believed that Tillman has carried the county by the above figures. Kershaw Returns from a few precincts show that the Reform delegates will have at least eight hundred majority in Kershaw County. The Conservatives strength centered in Camden, where the count stood, on two votes, 252, Reform 78. The country boxes are almost solid for Tillman. Lancaster Lancaster will give Tillman a majority of 700. Some of his friends claim more, but the above seems to be about the correct figures. Laurens Tillman's majority in Laurens will not fall short of 1,000, and may be much larger. A heavy vote has been polled in the county. Lexington This county gives Tillman a sweeping majority, which is estimated at from 700 to 1,000. The election passed off quietly. Marlboro Tillman's majority in this county will reach at least 500, and may be much larger as all the boxes are not in. Marion Hanan has carried Marion County by at least 500, and his majority may reach higher as some of the precincts which have not been heard from. Newberry Tillman will give Tillman 400 majority, and the figures may be higher, as the returns are only in part. The county is conceded to the figures to Tillman. Oconee The vote in this county gives Tillman a majority of 400. These figures are official, but they are substantially correct, and they are probably in his favor. Pickens Returns from the eleven precincts of this county indicate that Tillman will be about 500. The election passed off quietly with the exception of a few districts. Spartanburg The indications are that Tillman has carried Spartanburg by about 1,000 majority. The vote was quiet, heavy and everything passed off quietly. Sumter The indications are that this county

has gone for Sheppard by a small majority. When all the returns are in Tillman may make a better showing than at this writing.

Union County will give Tillman 1,200 majority. Voting is not as heavy as was expected. WILLIAMSBURG This county has undoubtedly gone for Tillman, but the majority cannot be stated at this time. It will probably reach 600. YORK Returns are coming in slowly. Eight boxes give Tillman 550 majority. The total vote will reach 3,000 and Tillman will get 2 to 1. The Congressional Election COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—The returns from the Congressional election held to day are very meagre and nothing definite can be given at this time. In the first district the contest is very close between Brawley and Stokes, with the chances in favor of the former. In the second district Tillman and Talbert lead the other candidates and they will have to run over in a second primary. In the third district Johnston seems to be the favorite. The race will be close, but the chances are that Johnston will be nominated. In the fourth district Shell is almost certain to win, although Johnston, his competitor, has developed considerable strength. In the fifth district the chances favor the nomination of Hemphill over Straat, although the contest is close and doubtful, and it may take the official count to determine it. In the sixth district there seems to be a tie between McLendon and Johnston, but from the fact that there are three or four candidates in the field, the contest may have to be decided by a second primary. In the seventh district the race between Johnston and Moore will be close, but from the data at hand the result cannot be predicted. Why Times the Fight Is Over. COLUMBIA, August 30. Chairman Irby was seen by me at midnight. He was comfortably seated in the Governor's piazza with several secretaries at his command. The returns were coming in rapidly and he was taking them with interest. "We are going to carry the State, he said, by twenty-five to forty thousand majority. I am perfectly confident of Tillman's re-election. I will concede to the opposition Charleston, Richland, Georgetown and Beaufort. I do not believe that the Conservatives will carry another county in the State. It is all I have ever got and all that I believe I will get. You can just add that I consider this the fairest primary election we have ever had and I believe that it is the largest vote that has ever been turned out. The fight, I hope, is at an end.—News and Courier. Badly Mangled. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—The letters seem to have fallen out of the Tillman-Sheppard boom in Charleston for some reason or other. Some ascribe to the tactics of Reformers Hyde, Dingle and Jerry in getting Chief of Police Martin appointed State constable on the plea that Sheriff Ferguson intended to appoint Dingle to serve at the polls as the police of the city under Tillman's rule, and as the Sheriff never contemplated anything of the kind this course of the Tillmanites acted as a kind of boomerang. Whether this had the effect or not, the Reformers who were nursing the Tillman-Stokes metropolitan boom were unable to keep their forces together, and the result was a hot street fight, and a sweeping tidal wave victory for Sheppard and Brawley.—Columbia Register. Prohibition Sweeps the State. COLUMBIA, S. C., August 30.—The reports received indicate that the Prohibitionists have carried the State by an overwhelming majority. Wherever reported the prohibition vote has been very heavy. Chairman Childs, in a bold speech, said that he actually believed that there would be a majority of 75,000 in the State, and that the Prohibitionists had the Legislature. The Earth Trembled. GAINESVILLE, TEX., Aug. 27.—Three powder magazines, belonging one each to the Dupont, Lang & Nally and Hazard Powder Companies, blew up here yesterday afternoon. There were about 600 kegs of powder in the magazines. Lightning had been darting through the skies all the afternoon, and at 1 o'clock a bolt struck one of the magazines, which exploded at once, wounding two others from the force of the earth. The concussion was terrific; the earth trembled and men, women and children rushed to the streets. The shock broke hundreds of windows, and in some instances ruined houses a mile distant. The explosion was heard at Whiteboro, fifteen miles distant. Cattle grazing near the magazines were killed and terribly mangled. Everything within a mile of the magazine was badly damaged, and many of them inmates were thrown on the floor and seriously injured. Half a dozen persons received wounds from broken glass and falling timbers. The loss will amount to \$15,000. Death of Hebron. NEWBERRY, Pa., Aug. 20.—Lewis Scarbo of Royerford, this county, after being ill almost constantly for five days, died here from sheer exhaustion. The epidemic movement began shortly after midnight on Thursday and he was seized him at short intervals until death came to his relief. All remedies were tried, but none of them were of the least avail. The sufferer died in his last spasms. A Heroic Murder. WOLFFSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29. A man named Foster, while opening bundles of oats at Ira Hill, Cayuga county, struck the head of the reaper, whose name is unknown, with his knife. The angered reaper grasped Foster and threw him into the separator, where he saw the dead and killed the murderer with a pitch-fork.

A MODERN BALAKLAVA. TERRIBLE FIGHT FOR LIFE OF EIGHT HUNDRED SOLDIERS.

Government Troops Vanquished by Venezuelan Revolutionists—One Thousand Rebels Killed—A Strategic Spotted—Another Bloody Battle. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The steamship Caracas which left La Guayra, Venezuela, August 20, arrived here today and brought information of considerable fighting in that country between the government forces and revolutionists. The Venezuelan Consul here received news that General Crespo, chief of the revolutionists, was in Caracas before government soldiers. The last bulletin showed him to be at San Juan de Losmoros, and that the government soldiers were pressing him closely. Many of his followers were deserting him and his army was made up of cowboys principally. The Caracas brought confirmation and particulars of the battle fought at Ciudad Bolivar, the news of which was received by telegraph. It resulted in a large number of killed and wounded. The government forces were commanded by General Careras and the revolutionists were under the leadership of General Guerra. Careras had seven hundred men, while the revolutionists numbered about 1,100, but they were inferior in arms and discipline. The battle opened outside the town, when General Careras caused a charge to be made on the enemy. The revolutionists stood their ground firmly and suffered considerable loss. The soldiers of Careras were repulsed and fell back, carrying their wounded. After a short rest the troops were reformed and again attacked the rebels. Careras rode at the head of his men and urged them on. He was cut off from the main body of his little army, and with a small dozen of his men found himself surrounded by a large number of the enemy. He fought for his life as stubbornly as he could, but was finally knocked off his horse and killed. The government forces then rallied and forced the rebels to retreat. The Venezuelan Consul's advices from the government at Caracas also contain details of the important and bloody battle that took place August 16 near Villa de Cura, in place 1,500 are said to have been killed or wounded. General Lemos was at Villa de Cura with a large force. General Vallentia had concentrated 2,000 men some distance from him. General Lemos is considered one of the bravest and ablest of the Venezuelan army. He planned to lead the revolutionists under Vallentia into a bush and destroy them. For this purpose he sent 800 men under command of General Zoolog to march upon the rebels with instructions to apparently attack them, while the government troops were to slowly retreat and draw the enemy on until the main army appeared, when a general onslaught was to be made, and the revolutionary army destroyed. General Zoolog drew near to the force of revolutionists and was attacked. His fire told with great effect and the government general fell dead. Without a leader his troops forgot their instructions, and enraged at the death of their commander, returned the fire on the enemy and a hot battle raged. Eight hundred men found themselves opposed to 2,000, but fought on courageously. The revolutionists had several field pieces and these raked the men. The battle continued for several hours with varying success. The modern rifles and better training of the government troops produced great loss on the other side. The revolutionists almost surrounded the 800. The latter saw after a time that the battle was going against them and tried to cut their way out. Both sides seemed to have become crazed and fought furiously. The dead lay on all sides and the wounded were trampled on as the conflict changed from place to place. Late in the afternoon the remnants of the government forces succeeded in getting through the lines of the enemy. They beat a hasty retreat and the revolutionists were too weakened to pursue them and when discovered that 500 of the 800 men had been killed and the government soldiers estimated that the revolutionists had lost 1,000 men. The Consul further stated that General Urdaneta had gone to Caracas to assume the post of Vice President. President Villagas is a very old man and rather sickly. He is soon going to Europe for the benefit of his health, and General Urdaneta will act in his absence. Sailed Four Hundred Feet. SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 27.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boiler at the Morgan Iron Works' brick yard exploded and was thrown about 400 feet from its original position. Five or six of the negro workmen were sitting near the engine when the engineer discovered that the water was very hot. He turned on the cold water. G. W. Hart, manager of the plant, was working, stepped into the room just as the cold water reached the red hot flues. The explosion followed immediately and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Hart escaped with his life. His injuries were of a very painful though not of a serious nature. The loss is about \$200. Sixteen Firemen Killed. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A fire in the five story building on the corner of Nassau and Wood streets, a paper box factory, has, it is believed, resulted in a great loss of life. The fire started on the top floor, occupied by the United States Picture Frame Company, and quickly spread to the other floors of the structure, which were used by a paper box concern. A number of girls were employed in the latter, and it is believed that many of them perished in the flames. Sixteen firemen are reported killed by the falling of one of the walls. The greatest excitement prevails, and it is impossible at this writing to obtain definite particulars.

LAGUE STRICKEN HAMBURG. Appalling Increase of the Cholera—Business Paralyzed.

HAMBURG, August 30.—The sultriness of the atmosphere since early last evening has caused the cholera to spread with increased rapidity, and hopes of the near abatement of the disease have received a shock. Tonight 810 new cases and 349 deaths are reported for the day. The number of interments yesterday was 290, almost three times the average in healthful times. Many of the burials now take place at night, as then there is not only less danger of infection but also fewer persons abroad to be stricken by the appalling frequency of the funerals. Most of the bodies are unaccompanied by friends or relatives. Persons of the poorer class dying in hospitals are buried without any attempt at ceremony and without having been even seen by friends or relatives. The long expected panic seems to have come. The exodus of families of property is continuous and increasing. The railway stations are full night and day, and there is difficulty in finding room for the baggage. Business is dead. Most of the shops are not doing in the daily necessities are closed. Those remaining open do hardly a tenth of their usual trade. The cafes are deserted, and the restaurants are without patrons except at meal times. The hotels today received but twenty-nine persons, and most of them are virtually empty. The loss of trade in the last three days is estimated to be in the millions. The battle opened outside the town, when General Careras caused a charge to be made on the enemy. The revolutionists stood their ground firmly and suffered considerable loss. The soldiers of Careras were repulsed and fell back, carrying their wounded. After a short rest the troops were reformed and again attacked the rebels. Careras rode at the head of his men and urged them on. He was cut off from the main body of his little army, and with a small dozen of his men found himself surrounded by a large number of the enemy. 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THEY FOUGHT FOR LOVE. Miss Loukey, Sure of Her Devotion for Her, Stops the Mill.

NORFOLK, Minn., Aug. 28.—Charles Lenou and Bart Revier, two valiant Frenchmen, both in love, had a fight for the hand of Nellie Loukey. Both were handsome, so Nellie thought. Neither of them is fair to look upon now. The match was interrupted before the fight had got to a finish and Nellie is still something of a quandy. But her wits were all shaken up and her overbalanced affections will settle down on Lenou's side of the fence. "The way of it was this," Nellie likes a "mill" as well as "Jack" McAdulle or "Jimmy" Wakely, and when matters came to the pass that she didn't know which horn of the dilemma, Revier or Lenou, to seize, she proposed a ring and two-ounce gloves. Under the cover of the night the party repaired to a quiet place. Miss Loukey sat in the buggy watching the fight and saw the principals' expense of a referee. Each had a second and a bottle of arnica, but no gloves. Neither had much fight in him, but there was Miss Loukey, and she egged them on. Revier did the more science, but the fewer pounds. Lenou was twenty pounds the better in weight, and he indulged in light exercise in the sharp features of Mr. Revier, being quite fresh in the very first round. The latter, becoming breathless and very groggy, was sent on to the ropes handsily by the deft dukes of Lenou. But, strange to say, the mass of men in the other corner, getting sight of the leather in Miss Loukey's hat, gathered itself together and had a far-away smile on its cheek, a countenance when time with this they wanted. She really liked Lenou best. There were no more rounds of avoidance about him, and he had more back stock. She wanted to save him for herself. While the belligerents were sitting in their corners waiting for time an idea struck her. The horses were skittish, and when the principals shook hands for the third round she cracked the whip and the horses ran. She couldn't stop the horses, but she did stop the mill. When they recovered her and very buggy she was seriously injured, but she had saved her favorite's face from some fancy punning. There are injuries all around, but it is the supple Revier, whose heart is broken. He isn't in the marriage that is to be. Hebrews Humbled. PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—A number of the Hebrew section of the Federation of Labor from New York spent today at Zionsville, N. J., a day of rest, investigating the charges that their people had been induced to go there and invest their money in homes under promise of work, and were left destitute and actually starving by Jacob Zion, a Jewish New Yorker real-estate agent, who owns all the property of the settlement. The condition of affairs was found to be serious. Instances of two or three families being saved from starvation only by eating green fruit and what little food they had in the neighborhood were discovered. The settlement consists of a two-story shell factory, a half dozen small frame dwellings and half dozen more in states of completion. There are about thirty Hebrew families, most of whom have every cent they own either in lost or had finished homes. For six weeks they have had no work. Some of them are only kept from starvation by charity, and two families will tomorrow be thrown out of the settlement, because they have given up work. The settlement, however, cannot keep the payments as agreed. The Federation of Labor will take action on the matter. Probably Innocent. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31.—A special from Winesap, Volusia County, to the Times-Union says: Dr. D. S. Lyon was shot by Deputy Sheriffs Perkins and Austin this afternoon, receiving two bullet wounds in the head. He will probably die. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Lyon, presumably in a fit of temporary insanity, shot at his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter. A warrant was sworn out against him to-day and the deputies came to make the arrest. When Deputy Perkins presented the warrant Dr. Lyon fired at him, but missed, then Perkins and Austin both returned the fire, shooting seven times, though only two shots took effect, one above Lyon's left eye, lodging in the skull and the other between the eyes, penetrating the brain. Lyon will not permit the balls to be extracted, saying that he wants to die. Dr. Lyon is 55 years old, a native of New York and a graduate of Yale College, class of '56. He is an extensive orange-grower and prominent in Democratic politics. Buried in a Chair. CENTREVILLE, Ia., Aug. 31.—Hezekiah Shepherd, a wealthy farmer, ninety years old who lived at Drakeville, was buried recently in a coffin in the shape of a chair. For fifteen years Mr. Shepherd had been unable to rest except by sitting in an easy chair, and in that position he proposed to die. His friends tried to dissuade him from his eccentric notion, but he had a cabinet-maker construct the curious casket. It was substantially built of white oak, with walnut trimmings. It was kept on exhibition in Mr. Shepherd's room six weeks previous to his death, and he took especial satisfaction in displaying it to his friends. He left instructions to have his body placed in this casket in a sitting posture, the wrists strapped to the arms of the casket, the limbs to its legs and the head and neck to the back. A glass panel was placed in front to expose the face of the dead man. Returns from Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The official statement of deaths from cholera in Russia gives the total up to August 22 as 107,616. These figures are undoubtedly too conservative. In many districts no returns at all have been made, and at others the returns have been incomplete. Complete returns would have shown the number of deaths to have been 125,000, or perhaps more. Yesterday 156 new cases of Asiatic cholera broke out in this city, according to the official returns, and there were 41 deaths.

IRBY AND TILLMAN TALK To the Associated Press Agent About the Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—An Associated Press dispatch from Columbia, S. C., gives the result of yesterday's primary election in the State, and contains interviews with State Chairman Irby and Governor Tillman, as follows: United States Senator-elect M. Irby, who is Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was seen by an Associated Press representative to-night, and asked for his opinion of the result of yesterday's political contest. He said: "The success of Governor Tillman and the Reform candidates for Congress is a positive guarantee that there will be no trouble here as far as the Democratic national election is concerned. Cleveland and Stevenson receive the same vote as will be given Governor Tillman. Our faction has been abused, and efforts have been made to switch us out of the party on the issue of Cleveland and Stevenson. Our political foes have sought to create the impression that we were not true Democrats, but this effort has been promptly by a desire to receive the Federal patronage that will be distributed in South Carolina when Cleveland goes on office next March." "All the Southern States had demanded the needed reforms within the Democratic party as we have done here, the political disturbances and upheavals elsewhere in the South would have arisen for no other reason than would have arisen for no other reason than his party associates in Alabama of their majority." "The Reform movement is not by any means simply a Farmer's Alliance and is composed of the best and finest of the people of South Carolina, and numbers among its adherents the strongest and best citizens in every section of the State, and their control of the government insures that every self obligation of the State will be fully and promptly met, and that the interests of capital and labor will be amply protected and fostered." "Former administrations, from 1876 to 1890, were unwilling to grant needed relief to the people who opposed an agricultural college for our State, and also failed to give the people an economically conducted government." "But the people have overthrown those rulers; and, instead of its population being kept in a state of dependence by them, the Reform Movement is gaining strength steadily, and had the organization made more systematic efforts, every Congressional district in the State would have been carried by our party. But I predict even a greater victory in 1892." "Governor Tillman came into office a young man, a farmer by education and choice, had never held an official position before; he was taken up by the Reform movement, and in a few months thirty-two out of thirty-five counties, and his reputation is a source of great gratification to his scores of thousands of adherents throughout the State. His administration has been marked by a policy of reform, and his aggressiveness in behalf of the people would have had but little opposition now. With the experience of two years in office, I predict for his next term a more brilliant administration." "Governor Tillman, in response to an Associated Press representative's request for his views on yesterday's primary election, said: "The result of the election here, while gratifying to me, is nothing more than I expected; for in my canvass of the State, county by county, during the last ten weeks, the demonstrations of love and confidence on the part of the people for myself personally, and their enthusiasm for the cause I represent, left me no room for doubt in my mind as to the result." "The slander and abuse heaped upon me by the newspapers controlled by the opposition have contributed largely to my success; but the determination of the people to reap the benefits of their victory two years ago and bring about such reforms in our laws, and the management of our public affairs as were necessary to give us a more economical and efficient government caused my opponent's (Sheppard's) defeat." "All the daily papers in the State, except The Columbia Register and one evening journal, and three quarters of the weeklies, were controlled by my opponents. They had all the money they wanted, and did not scruple to use it in every way possible. But it availed them nothing." "The issues were the creation of an efficient Railroad Commission; increase in the efficiency of the free schools; a reform in county government; the permanent, and the calling of a constitutional convention. All of these questions have been discussed fully and elaborately, and I take my election by such an overwhelming vote, that the people endorsed my attitude on all of them." "Governor Tillman's position in regard to the finances and credit of the State was clearly exemplified by a repetition of his words on these subjects, when delivering his last campaign speech at Laurens, S. C., August 20, viz.: "Now one word about the State's credit, and I want the reporters to take it down. I deny absolutely and utterly that I, or any one connected with me in the government, has done one thing to injure the State's credit. We are as anxious as you are willing to pay the just obligations of the State as is Governor Sheppard or anybody else. It does not take financial ability to pay debts. It only takes money and the desire. I have always paid my own debts, and I can pay the money I will pay South Carolina's debts, if the opposition will be patriotic instead of merely egotistical. We get it [Applause.] I am in favor of paying it all, and I am as able to do it as they are." "We are Democrats." COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—The Conservative Executive Committee were anxious last night, but gave out nothing for publication. Whether or not they have discovered any cases of fraud has not been stated. Chairman Dibble when asked for some statement for publication replied: "I believe they have defeated us by at least 15,000. We are Democrats and of course expect to be beaten by the result of the Democratic primary." "He will leave for his home at Orangeburg in the morning."—State.

BORDEN MURDER TRIAL. WEAVING A WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

State's Officers Working Hard to Convict Lizzie as the One Who Committed the Brutal Murder of Her Aged Parents—No Blood on Her Clothes. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Borden murder trial to-day was rather sensational. Drug Clerk Be ne and two others testified that Miss Lizzie Borden attempted to buy prussic acid, Bonnie the day before the murders. Mrs. Churchill, the first person on the scene after the murder, testified that Miss Borden had told her she was in the barn at the time of the murder looking for some sinkers, and Miss Russell testified that Lizzie told her she went there to get a piece of iron or tin to fix a window. The contradictory statements caused a sensation. Witnesses said there was blood on Lizzie's dress after the murder. Mrs. Adelaide B. Churchill said she lived next to the Borden on Le North. The day of the tragedy she saw Lizzie standing against the side door, apparently distressed about something. She opened the window and asked what was the matter, and she said: Oh, Mrs. Churchill, do come over, some body has killed father. Witness went over and asked where her father was. She replied: "In the barn." When asked where she was when it happened, she said she was in the barn looking for some sinkers. The witness asked Lizzie where her mother was and she said her mother had to go somewhere, but she did not know but that she had been killed too. She wished somebody would go and try to find her for she thought she had come in place. She said her father must have an enemy for every one in the house had been sick. After the neighbors had commenced to come in, Lizzie said again that she wished some one would go and find Mrs. Borden for she was sure she had heard her come in, and here the witness described finding Mrs. Borden. The witness said that when she got inside the house, Lizzie was so much agitated that she fainted her, fearing she would faint. After she saw the body they left Budge in the room and have no knowledge what she did there, if any. The witness could not remember that there was the least sign of blood on Lizzie's dress, hands or face at the time she first saw her; her hair was done up, and appeared not to be disarranged in the slightest and there was no indication of anything in her appearance that any changes had been made since she rose. Miss Alice M. Russell said she had known Lizzie about eleven years. She went to the house on hearing of the affair and found Lizzie leaning against the door. She remembered Lizzie telling her in answer to a question that she went in the barn to get a piece of iron or tin to fix a window with. (Sensational.) It was when Lizzie was sitting on the stairs that Lizzie said her father must have an enemy. It was when a policeman suggested that some farm hand had done the deed that Lizzie said it could not be so for one man was sick and the other had to stay on the farm; furthermore she would not suspect either of them. She remembered Lizzie answered all questions freely. It was quite evident Miss Russell's evidence had made considerable impression on the defense, when she had finished her direct examination Lizzie's counsel put their heads together and allowed the witness to sit down for a moment. On cross-examination Miss Russell said she bathed Lizzie's face after she went in and saw no signs of blood on any of her clothing. She could see no signs of any undue excitation about Lizzie, nor was she as though exhausted. The witness was positive that Lizzie did not go up stairs before the officers went because she remembered the officers going up to Lizzie's room and finding it locked; of their pulling the door open and of her requesting to be allowed to look in first, because she did not know what condition it was in; she looked in and finding it all right left them in. The Benie a drug clerk, Frank Kilroy, a medical student, and Frederick B. Hart, employed in a drug store, testified that the day before the tragedy Miss Borden came into the store and wanted to buy ten cents worth of prussic acid but was told it could not be sold without a prescription. They testified that Miss Borden said she wanted it to put on a seal skin sacque or coat she had with her. Benie testified that her voice was stentorian but Kilroy testified to the contrary. The State's official says that the strongest point to-day was Lizzie's remark speaking of her mother to Mrs. Churchill: "I do not know but she has been killed, too." Lizzie made this remark while telling that she thought she heard her mother complain. What reason, ask the officials, did Lizzie have for believing her mother was killed? On the other hand, the fact that no blood was on Lizzie was in her favor. Roughly Treated. TANGIER, Aug. 30.—The Sultan cavalry and infantry started on exhibition into the country of the rebellious Angheras this morning. After burning four villages they met the main body of the insurgents. A brisk exchange of musketry shots followed, but in a short time the majority of the rebels fled. A few of the insurgents were desperately until Haman, their leader, seeing the battle was lost, fled. The troops then returned to Tangier with the heads of the rebels they had killed for which they will receive \$8 per head from the Sultan's treasury. Torn to Death. PARIS, August 27.—Madame Mars, a bear tamer, while performing at a show in this city today, slipped and fell upon the floor of the cage. The bears, which she had been holding in check, once sprang upon the prostrate woman and tore her to pieces. Her husband, who was near by, made an effort to save her life, but in vain. He killed one of the bears, but the others could not be subdued before their victim was dead.