#### THE NEW SOUTHERN

**OPENING OF A GIGANTIC SOUTHERN** RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The New Southern Railway Company an the Many Railreads that Enter Into its Composition-Reduced Fixed Charges and a Good Business Outlook

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—On Saturday, the 1st instant, the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system was definitely and formally completed, and the last of the many properties which under the plan of reorganization have lost their unhappy and unfortunate identities and become merged in a new and propitious enterprise, passed into the possession of the Southern Railway Company. Last Saturday, therefore, marks, for all practical purposes, the completion of the reorganization; and a consideration of the situation is, therefore, opportune, particularly when it is borne in mind that the event is the most notable that has taken place in the history of American railroads, and that its bearing upon every South-ern business interest is of vital import-

The Southern Railway Company operates 4,500 miles of railroad and about 150 miles of water line. With the exception of 491 miles all the system is owned by the company, and the here-tofore complicated and expensive plan of control by majorities, wholly im-practicable and unfortunate in its op-eration and sure to make enemies among the minorities, is done away with. The old Richmond Terminal Company did not own any railroad at all, and the much vaunted (but intrinsically worthless) Richmond and Danville owned only 145 miles. The rest of the Richmond and Danville system
was made up of some thirty separate
companies, ranging in length from six
to 552 miles. Efficiency and economy
were impossible on this basis, which
also afforded good opportunity for objectionable methods of accounting.
The organization of the East Tennessee was more compact, but it too left

see was more compact, but it, too, left much to be desired.

As a result of the reorganization over thirty corporations, whose affairs and securities were interlocked in every conceivable way, and in almost hopeless confusion, are united in one com-pany. Thirty Boards of Directors and pany. Thirty Boards of Directors and thirty sets of separate accounts disappear simultaneously. The original plan was dated May 1, 1893; it was issued on May 23, 1893, and the response of security holders was prompt, and by the middle of June, 1893, success was assured so far as their corporation was

The summer and autumn of 1893 paralyzed the South, in common with the rest of the country, and railroad earn-ings shrunk greatly. New conditions and new complications were presented, and the problem became one of dealing with bankrupt receivers as well as bankrupt corporations. By strenuous efforts everything was held together, and as soon as possible some amendments to the original plan were promulgated, mainly to solve the financial problems of the receiverships, and also to cut down the interest charges of the reorganized company pending a return

to normal conditions. These amendments were made public on March 1, 1894, and they were so reasonable in character that they were quickly accepted by the security holders, and the reorganization was at once pushed forward with such rapidity that within four months the new company was formed, and now, within two months more, the last of the property comes into its possession-4,500 miles of railroad which, exactly six months ago, had almost dropped to pieces, and hich but for the strong hands that held the properties together during all the financial troubles, would have dropped to pieces, are now brought into one

compact and efficient company.

The new company is organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of Virginia, supplemented by its conformity to the laws of all the other States in which it owns property.

The reorganization has involved two trustees' sales, viz.; Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company. Trustee's sale under 6 per cent col-

lateral mortgage. Trustoe's sale under 5 per cent. col lateral mortgage.

One receiver's sale, viz: Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company. Ten foreclosure sales, viz., covering Richmond and Danville and its leased

East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor gia (under two mortgages). Charlotte Columbia and Augusta. Columbia and Greenville Louisville Southern. Georgia Pacific

estern North Carolina. Northwestern North Carolina, Oxford and Clarksyn Clarksville and North Carolina.

Six conveyances without foreclosure Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohlo. Richmond, York River and Chesa

Washington, Ohio and Western.

Piedmont. Statesville and Western.

Oxford and Henderson. And we understand that some half dezen tenor sales and as many more conveyances of other kinds are now in progress in order to perfect the work Prior to the reorganization, the properties now merged into the Southern Railway Company were covered by About seventy separate mortgages. About farty of those mariages have been eliminated in one way of another

Described briefly, and ignoring many small branch lines, the Southern Railway Company extends from Washington, or, more properly, from Alexandria, Va., and from West Point and Richmond, Va., via Salisbury, N. C., to Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; and thence to the Mississippi River at Greenville. At Salisbury another main line crosses the State of North Carolina by way of Asheville: thence over to Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and from there to Rome, Ga., where it divides, one line going to Brunswick and the other to Meridian, Miss. Another line runs from Louisville to Lexington and Burgin, Ky., there connecting with the Cin-

cinnatt Southern. The Cincinnati Southern and Memphis and Charleston were included in the plan of reorganization as originally on est cider, the freshest candy

ers failed to accept the terms offered. They have not bettered their condition by their refusal, and the general impression is that, sooner or later, these lines will be acquired. The Southern Company is also expected to control the Georgia Central when reorganized.

Among the most important cities reached by the Southern Railway are

reached by the Southern Railway are Wachington, D. C. Alexandria, Va., Charlottesville, Va., Rtchmond, Va., Lynchburg, Va., Danville, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Durham, N. C., Greensboro, N. C., Statesville, N. C., Asheville, N. C., Salem-Winston, N. C., Charlotte N. C., Columbia, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Brunswick, Ga., Bristol, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., Chattanooge, Tenn., Rome, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Anniston, Ala., Columbus, Miss., and Selma, Ala.

The lines of the company, located as The lines of the company, located as

they are, reach and serve all of the diversified interests of the South. In the way of mineral, they penetrate its two great coal fields, viz, the Kentucky and Tennessee coal fields on the north and the Alabama coal fields on the South and from these are able to supply all the States traversed by them. They also reach the great iron industries of the South at Knoxville, Cleveland, Chatthe solith at Knoxylle, Cleveland, Chat-tanooga, Anniston, Birmingham, and intermiedlate points. Iron is made cheaper in the United States, or, for that matter, in the world. On the westhat matter, in the world. On the western division of the system there are over thirty iron furnaces. Through innumerable small branches the company goes into the very heart of the lumber territory in the States through which it runs. It is able, of course, to draw cotten from every direction, not only on its own lines, but from its connections, and it penetrates the sections of North and South Carolina and Georgia which are occupied by cotton mills. The growth of cotton mills along the line is, perhaps, one of its

along the line is, perhaps, one of its most remarkable features. Right through the hard times new mills have been going up, especially in North Car-olina. Its lines in Kentucky enable it to control its full share of the tobacco business at Louisville, and, in addition to this, it penetrates in every direction the country in which tobbacco is grown, especially in the neighborhood of Oxford and Durham, in North Carolina, and along almost the entire length of the former Western North Carolina Railroad, which is now a part of its Railroad, which is now a part of its system. By way of Augusta and its connections to Florida it does a very large share of the garden truck busi-ness in the Southeastern States. It is most direct passenger line from Wash-ington to Atlanta and all the intermed-

ate points, and also as short as any ine to Florida. The old Piedmont Air Line, which is a part of the system, has long been famous.

The properties embraced in the reorganization had bonded and floating debts of about \$135,000,000. This now reduced to a bonded debt of \$94,000,000, including sufficient bonds (which are reserved) to take up all underlying bonds and stocks of the 491 miles of leased railroad. The company will also issue about \$6,000,000 more bonds durissue about \$6,000,000 more bonds during the next two years, to purchase additional equipment and improve the properties, which will make the total bonded dept of all kinds \$1,00,000,000. The plan of reorganization wisely provides that \$20,000,000 of bonds additionvides that \$20,000,000 of bonds additiond (to be strung out through a series f years) may be issued hereafter only or the further development of the

property. The interest charges before the reorganization were about \$7,500,000, er annum, and sinking funds were bout \$600,000, to \$700,000 per annum idditional. The new company's charges are \$4,100,000 for 1894, 700,000 for 1895, and \$5,400,000 for 1896.

The old company was always in such lire financial straits and had such large ixed charges that it could not afford o spend a cent on the property where such expenditures could such expenditures could possibly be avoided, and in this way it really lost business. Furthermore, its financial necessities led it to litigate all claims of shippers for lost or damaged goods, such litigation in nine cases out of ten naving for its object simply to procrastinate and delay payment. The new company, organized as it now is, can, f course, follow a different policy, and by fair treatment of shippers is sure to

nlarge its business. Another interesting feature is that notwithstanding the nominal control of the former East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and Richmond and Danville systems by the now defunct Terminal Company, there was no actual control, and the two companies did not cooperate even in the ordinary interchange of business. The jealousy between the two was so great that they preferred to turn business over to some outside connection rather than give it

o each other. Another feature is the consolidation of the business organizations and the reduction of expenses at junction points were the Danville and East Tennessee have each maintained seperate

organizations heretofore. In several of the Southern States, egislation has been bitterly hestile, and it must be admitted that the way hese companies were conducted pro voked such legislation. As a result of the reorganization there is already nuch better feeling in this respect, and it is certain to grow as the community is better served.

# Terrible Disaster.

WAEWARA, Ill., Sept. 5.—At the Assumption coal shaft, about seven miles South of here, at an early hour this morning, in lowering a cage, when about 200 feet from the bottom, the wirs cable broke and the cage fell to ha bottom, demolishing everything in Theway, the shaft is 1,000 feet deep.

which building was insured for \$1, out to Hartford. There was \$3 300 Twon the stock, \$300 in the Contithed \$3,000 in the Liverpool and Evennd Globe. The loss on the the ock was \$1,500 and was probably g a \$1,500 policy of the Continen-f it being saved. The contents

w office were saved. ical to Plies -- Sure to Catch 'Em Senly Trap on Earth. At Morwhoe. each.

promulgated, but were dropped from the amended plan, as the security hold-Morris's.

### A DARING EXPLOIT.

HOW MOSBY CAPTURED A UNION GENERAL AT FAIRFAX.

A True Tale of the Confederate War That Reads Like F.ction-Some Confederates Eater the Union Camp and Capture a

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6 .- To those who know nothing of the hardships of war, there ever hangs over a battlefield a mist of romance, shrouding its most hideous details in the poetry of fiction. And even those who have felt the shock of charging men, and heard the cannon's roar that seemed to shake the very foundation of earth, in after years look back with a certain tenderness upon those "days that are no more"even though those days were passed in the cramped bed of a dirty prison hos-pital, or on the long, hot marches of midsummer. But brayery commands midsummer. But bravery commands our admiration, and the deeds of the men who fought in the Civil war often rival the dauntless courage of Charlemange and are as exciting as the exploits of Richard on the sunny plains of Palestine. Perhaps one of the most unique adventures of the war was the capture of General Stoughton by Mosby and the affair reads more like the raids of Robin Hood than an event in the prosaic times of the present.

of Robin Hood than an event in the prosaic times of the present.

In the spring of 1863 General Stoughton was encamped at Fairfax Courthouse with a large number of men, and the doughty warrior had determined to put a stop to the depredations of Mosby, who kept the Federal troops in Northern Virginia in a constant state of terror by his numerous and sudden raids. All this part of Virginia was known as "Mosby's Confederacy." Here known as "Mosby's Confederacy." Here the ranger chief gave the enemy some unpleasant surprises in the shape of raids on sleeping encampments, the capture of their wagons and the de-struction of their railroads, used in supplying them with men and food. Stoughton had grown weary of the fruitless efforts of others to capture the swift-moving rebel, and he was decided that he would bag Mosby or lose every man he had in the attempt.

one night, early in March, Stoughton had a little supper at his headquarters—a neat little supper that sent the gallant general to bed in an excellent humor, and made him quickly forget that war's alarms were ever likely to disturb the slumbers of a votary of the laughing, vine crowned god. It was a cold night, and the rain that had set in early in the day continued to come down y in the day continued to come down n a ceaseless pour that made the world one dreary, watery waste. The Union men never dreamed that any one would venture out after setting the usual sen-tinels to plot through the mud at their

posts about town.

By 11 o'clock the little village was silent and the Federal camp wrapped in slumber, but down the road near the tossing trees. And as they stole along in the night, wrapped in heavy cloaks, and with their hats pulled low over their brows, they looked like some band of conspirators creeping on their way to assassinate some sleeping

On nearing the town one of them cut he wire that ran to the station near by and thus the Union troops were sev ered from all communication with their riends at a distance. It was midnight when the cavalcade entered the village, and as they tramped down the muddy oad no one saw them or heard a sound from the foes thus daring to ride into he very face of the slumbering enemy There was no light in the town streets and only now and then a faint gleam from a half shut window would tremble or a moment on the smoking sides of

the rangers' horses, or be reflected back from the pistols in their belts. On reaching the center of the village Mosby halted his men, and dividing them into two detachments, sent one quietly to secure the horses, while with x mon he took his way to the head quarters of the Commanding General. The house was old-fashioned Southern mansion, about 100 yards from the road and set back in a pretty grove of trees. The rangers quietly opened the gate and troting up to the house, dismount ed and ran up on the porch. With a flerce jerk Mosby rang the bell.

A window in a room above flew up and a sleepy voice demanded who was below.

"A courier with dispatches for General Stoughton," replied Mosby, as he motioned to the men not to move. The window fell, the officer ran down and in a moment the door stood open.

"You are my prisoner," whispered Mosby to the astonished Federal, who, being unarmed, dared not make any resistance. Then, leaving one man to guard the captive, the ranger dashed apstairs and strode into the room where the General lay sleeping. With a rough shake Mosby aroused him.

"What in the devil is the matter?" inquired Stoughton as he sprang up in

bed.
"Stuart's cavalry is in possession of "Stuar's a cavairy is in possession of the town," Mosby quietly replied. "Stuar's in town," Stoughton ex-claimed in astonishment, still mistak-ing the men about his bed for his own "Why, I thought you had cap-

"Oh, no; you have not captured Mos-by," coolly remarked the Chief, "but Mosby has captured you; you had best get up quietly and come with me." The way, the shift is 1,000 feet deep mit engineer became confused at the hands of the very man to whose caphable hap and losing control of his engine ture he was sworn, and believing that the in-hound jumping from a bond a rt's troops had the town the Union pay for eral made no attempt to resist, but sed quietly. In a few minutes he

Mosby descended the steps, and nting horses that stood outside soon joined the rest of the rangers were awaiting Mosby's arrival at peeting place in the center of the

ce it was found that the night's had secured 58 horses and 32 pris--and all this had been accomd without a blow being struck, a

noses. By daybreak the troop was

miles away.
In passing the enemy's last outpos they mounted a bluff that overlooked the road and gazed anxiously in the di-rection of Faiifax. But not a foe was rection of Faiifax. But not a fee was in sight—there was nothing in sight, except the water soaked hills and the gray light creeping down in the brown valleys below. And with a sigh of relief the troop again took up its march to the South. No pursuit was made, and by noon the next day the men and horses were turned over to General norses were turned over to Genera litzhugh Lee, who was then stationed Brandy Station. And so closed one of the most amusing incidents and daring exploits of the Civil war.—Dispatch.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES. Counting the Votes of Congressional Can-

didates in Each District. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 5 .- The State Democratic Executive Committee met last night in the State House, State Chairman Irby called the committee to order shortly before 9 o'clock. Secretary Tompkins and Tressurer Jones were on hand. A. II. Patterson of Barnwell and II. II. Townes of Edge-Barnwell and H. H. Townes of Edge-field, sent in their resignations as mem-bers of the committee and the resigna-tions were accepted. The committee proceeded to tabulate the votes of Congressional candidates in each dis-trict and to declare the result. The following is the vote for each district and the candidates who received a meand the candidates who received a maority were declared the nominees of the party:

	FIRST DIS	TRICT.	
1	Wm	. Eiliott.	Sullivan.
i	Charleston	1,257	1,457
ř	Georgetown	553	16
ì	Beaufort	219	17
3	Williamsburg	350	34
1	Colleton	256	i
3	Berkeley	159	140
3			
3	Totals	2 937	1,789
	SECOND D	STRICT	1,100
3		WI	. Talbert.
	Hampton		1 248
	Barnwell		1 584
	Aiken		1 521
•	Edgefield		2,058
,			
í	Total		6411
,	THIRD DIS	TRICT	,111
			Latimer.
1	Abbeville	11. 0.	2 348
3	Newberry		1 111
	Anderson	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 657
	Oconee		1 380
t	Pickens		1 433
)			
	Total		8 999
1	FOURTH D	ISTRICT.	
_	Wilson.	Duncan.	Johnson.
1	Lirann villa 1 700	One	1.435
1	Laurens1,321	54	838
1	Fairfield 232	454	7
i	Spartanburg., 2493	81	404
	Union 670	504	243
r	Laurens 1,321 Fairfield 232 Spartanburg 2493 Union 670 Richland 398	504 308	696
	Totals6,903		
3	Totals6,903	1,696	3,628
l	Wilson's majority	over all;	1,579.
3	FIFTH DI	STRICT.	
	T. J. St	rait. D. I	. Finley.
	Spartanburg 31	1	77
	York 71	5	1,094
,	Chester 91	Ð	131
	Lancaster1,37	5	431
•	Chesterfield 85	9	542
	Kershaw 93	0	286
	Union 30	:3	94
	Matala	_	·
,	Totals5,44	2	2.655

Majority for Strait, 2,787. SIXTH DISTRICT.
John L. McLaurin. 768 Darlington ..... Marlboro..... 880 Marion.... 1,571 lorence..... No report

Horry.... Williamsburg..... 792 411 5,208 J. Wm. Stokes Sumter...... 1,078 Berkeley..... 

The Reformers and the anti-Tillman tes each held a primary in Beaufort county, and the question came before he committee of counting the vote for Congressional candidates. Each side claimed to be Democratic. The committee decided to count all the votes in each of the primaries for Sullivan and Elliett. Before adjourning the committee passed a resolution asking the railroads to give reduced rates to delegates who will attend the State conention this month.

## A Horror of the Saluds,

WILLIAMSTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—While R. V. Acker, trial justice, was fishing two miles below Pelzer today he disovered the body of a man floating in the water and caught on an overhang-ing limb. Without further inves tigating the matter he came to Wil liainston, summoned a jury of inquest and returned to the scene. Frank Lander, together with three other men, procured a boat, went out to where the body was floating, tied a rope around it and towed it to the bank. Careful investigation and expert testimony could ascertain nothing with certaint is to the race or color of the man, the oody being in such a state of decompo sition, but it is believed that he was white man. He was barefooted, had on black pants, a very old coat, a leather belt and overalls. It is thought that the man was murdered though no marks of violence could be detected. There is a camp of hands very near where the body was found who probably know more than they will tell. The man was evidently put in the river below Pelzer mill as his body could not have passed over the dam. The jury will render their verdict tomorrow.-Greenville News.

Killed a Tramp,

HENDERSON, Ky., Sept. 4.—Two tramps entered the farmhouse of John Gillespie, near Briks City, on Green river, and, finding his wife alone, they demanded food, which she refused when they helped themselves and plendered the house. On her husband re turning and ascertaining of the robbery red or any alarm being given to st of the camp. In fact, the spushed noiselessly out of town rear Congleton, McLean county. The he armed himself with a shotgun and, heir prisoners and their horses, ruffians drew their pistols and refused soul dreamed that the guerrilla to surrender, whereupon the pursuers

## THEY DO NOT AGREE.

COLONEL YOUMANS AND GENERAL EARLE ON INDEPENDENTISM.

The Former is in Favor of Opposing Till man, Evans and all Other Candidates of the Reformers While the Latter Opposes ground to sustain white supremacy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—The following cards appeared in the Register

of today:
Editor Register: Your communication of the first inst. received this afternoon and in accordance with your request I reply immediately. In this communication addressed to me you say: "Knowing you to be a staunch and uncompromising foe of aught that tends to disturb white unity and white upremacy, and that your words carry weight and influence, I ask that you write the Register a letter giving your views upon the new Independent movement about to be started and out-lining the duty of the hour. Hoping

for an early reply, I am," &c.

As to the "white unity," that was disturbed four years ago, when Governor Tillman, conceiving himself to be the only man with the nerve and the brains and the ability to array the common people against the aristocracy, for the accomplishment of his own sel-fish purposes, spread discord and divis-ion among the white people by inau-gurating what he chose to term a fam-ily quarrel in the State.

As to "white supremacy," it should be remembered that whilst negro dom-ination in the reconstructed States has been one of the most marked features of the policy of the Republican party that the Northern Democracy, through all of the political vicissitudes of the last quarted unfaltering friend of the South.

due to its persistent demands that white supremacy was restored in '76 and in '77 to South Carolina and Lousiana and its aid was freely given to defeat the force bill and to repeal the election laws. On the other hand all of these new political organizations which have sprung up like Jonah's unit as soon, have genular to the south of t aginst the interest of the South. The Greenbackers, many of whom were elected in part by denouncing Democrats, whom they were trying to defeat as not sufficiently Democratic, when elected were found voting with the Republicans in the interest of all meas-ures, dragooning the South in favor of

The l'opulist and third partyites are no exception to this rule; they went over bag and baggage into the camp of our enemies during the consideration of the House bill to reduce the tax burdens of the tariff and placed themselves under the leadership of the gen-tleman from Maine, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Boutelle to prevent the Democrats from even considering a bill designed to lift the burden of tariff taxation to lift the burden of tariff taxation from the farmers of the South. They joined the Republicans in a body and voted almost solidly against the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks, a measure which if it had been enacted into law would have given great financially against the repeal to be seen, all is blackened, charred mass of ruins. Dead animals and human being a respectively. cial relief to the South. These new de-partures, whenever they have taken place in the South, have nearly always resulted in an appeal to the negro and a termination within the Republican

Watson and R. F. Kolb. The orlginator and autocrat of your political faction, for he dictated to it the canvass of '92; that he is now like McLane a Greenbacker, and has served notice on the voters of the State of his early expectation to desert the Democratic party. I think this "new Independent movement about to be start-ed" by Governor Tillman and those pledged to support him should be met y an immediate reorganization of the Democratic party in the State and that he "duty of the hour is for every Democrat who has any manhood or political principle or owns any proper-ty that binds him to the State or interests him in its welfare to aid this refor-

mation with all of his might. As to placing a Democratic ticket in the field at this late day I stand confirmed in my opposition to it, were it not for the bloody lawlessness of the present administration and the promise of its continuance by the legates—a policy of outrage and bloodshed which f persisted in seems to me inevitably ound to precipitate the State into all the horrors of cival war. It cannot be reasonably presumed that freemen will orever tamely submit to having their private premises ransacked and their private packages torn open and scattered by the pimps, underthugs and plugiglies of any set of nondescript petty yrants, or even allow B. R. Tillman to plow open their fron safes and break lown their doors. However, upon this question I am willing to be by the combined wisdom of those with whom I have been politically associa-L. W. YOUMANS.

Fairfax, S. C., Sept. 3, 1894.

Editor Register: The Butler confernces, as reported, are supposed to indicate that having been defeated at the recent primary elections, the General will now organize an Independent movement, in order that he may have another chance to be returned to the enate. Such a movement would be 'conceived in sin and brought forth in niquity." Surely there must be some nistake in the published reports for it s hard to believe that Senator Butler and his friends, many of whom have roved their manhood, courage and pariotism, in war and in peace, weald enter upon a venture so fraught with evil to the State. Senator Hampton in 1878 declared that "an Independent was worse than a Radical." The conditions which inspired this forcible ex pression remain unchanged, so let the word be again passed down the line "an Independent is worse than a Radi

An Independent movement against the organized Democracy could succeed only by forming a coalition with the black Republicans, and this would eventually result in their restoration to power. Shall white men be ruled by public square, poured the liquor out, negroes? Shall the State be again domwas stealing away with their opened fire, fatally wounding one, the fering and humiliation experienced by singing. The stock of goods was values from beneath their very other effecting his escape.

ism? If not, then rise up in your which to gain a temporary advantage would open Pandora's box and flood the State with evils which will be fast ened not only upon you, but also upon

your children.
The duty of the hour compels every Democrat, whether Tillmanite or anti-Tillmanite, to fight now on common JOS. H. EARLE.

THE DEATH ROLL SWELLS.

the Work of Burying the Dead and Car

ing for the Living. PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 5.—The general executive committee in charge of the relief work in this section, has made a report of the dead bodies re-

made a report or the dead sounds overed thus far as follows:
Hinckley 271, Sandstone 77, Miller (often called Sandstone Junction) 15, between Skunk Lake and Miller okegama 25, on the timber camps 50

Ghouls are at work in the vicinity of Sandstone. Today a party from Du-luth under James Bailey came down to help bury the dead and while searching around at noon, came upon a gang who had broken open and rifled some safes and when Bailey and party met them they had just found a cistern from which they had hauled lifteen dead bodies and had robbed them of jewelry, rings trinkets, etc., and were throwing the bodies back into the well. Balley and party were unarmed, and the ghouls took to their heels and

A frame powder magazine at Sandstone, a portion of which was left standing and which was empty was

torn down for material for coffins.

The fire was seen by the Sandstone people four hours before it struck the all of the political vicissitudes of the last quarter of a century, has been the unfaltering friend of the South. It was due to its persistent demands that aware of the real danger the lire came upon the town from the north, east and firing the whole town in-

the earth.

Those who reached the river remained most of the night. The survivors are entirely destitute and have not even clothing to their backs, except such as is provided by the relief com-mittees. Whole families are wiped

Out.
President Sam Hill of the eastern
Minnesota branch of the Northern Pacific came up from Hinckley this morning and took a northern train over the St. Paul and Duluth road. Mr. Hill took the Duluth Road to within nine miles of Sandstone and walked over. The big eastern Minnesota bridge over the Kettle river has a steel arch in the middle 180 feet long and is still intact, though wooden ap-

into law would have given great finan- man beings are everywhere and they are buried where ever found. In on old well was found twenty-five snakes and forty or fifty field mice all together alive. There were many peculiar features of the fire. In one place, where anks. Witness Mahone, McLane, Tom all else was burned and blackoned all around, we found a wagon with the hay in the box intact, while the horses were dead. There is yet to be closed not only as to measures but men, has up on Minnesota, a gap of twelve miles admitted that he was half Populist in between Hinckley and Duluth, eight miles, of which are between Hinckley and Sandstone. There are four mile in St. Cloud direction, which will be closed up by tomorrow. I noticed in one place some freight car wheels wer melted, while not three hundaed feet away was another car untouched. Judge Nethaway, of Still Water, ha

been one of the most active in relief work, and has been all over the surrounding country. He found the family of Jack Robinson, man, wife and seven children all dead and hardly recognizable and also found J. O. Rowley, agent of the Minnesota and Winnipeg. Several miles northwest of Hinckley today he came to a spot where a farm house had stood. front was a well and over to the left could be seen five human bodies and bodies of several animals. Judge Nethaway went at once to the well to see if anyone was there, and found down in the bottom, a little 12-year-old boy in eight inches of water, who had lived there since Saturday with nothing to eat. The little fellow was pulled up and said he had been put down there when the fire was seen, and an awful bad smoke had passed over him and it was awful hot." He asked the judge if he knew where his father and mother were, and his dog. Judge Nethaway took him on his back to where he could be fed, while other par les went back after the five bodies.

A Horrble Murder,

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 4.-Barbara Iall an old colored woman, was shot and killed last Saturday morning about l o'clock by her two grand sons, Law-rence Rutledge and John Andrew Rice. The circumstances of the tragedy an is follows: Gilbert Rutledge, the step father of the two boys, had given them a severe thrashing, and they after arm ing themselves with a shot gun loaded with buck shot, went to the Hall woman's house, where their stepfather was, with the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on him. She refused them admission. They then fired at the door, behind which she was standing. The shot passed through the door and entirely through the old woman, making a hole in her chest as big as an egg. A number of negroes were rrested, but after hearing the evidence at the inquest all were released except the boys above named and they are now in jail, held for trial.

Burned His Barrels.

MERKET, Tex., Sept. 5.- A great re ival under the auspices of the Met hodist church has been going on here. Among the converts was J. W. Brooks a saloon keeper. To prove that he was sincere in his professions, Brooks took his entire stock of liquor out into the and set fire to the boxes and barrels. inated by ignorance and vice? Shall He also consigned all his licenses to we have negro judges presiding over the flames. A crowd of 500 witnessed He also consigned all his licenses to our courts? Shall South Carolinians the performance, which was conducted be again subjected to the insults, suf- with impressive religious exercises and

#### DESERT THEIR PARTY

OUISIANA PLANTERS GO OVER TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Convention of Sugar Growers Meet and Denounce the Tariff as to Sugar-In National Politics They Will Act With Re-

NEW ORLEANS, La, Sept. 6.-The sugar planters convention in this city today was the most remarkable gatherng in many years, and the first serious break in the Democratic party in twenty years is now actually threatened. The convention declared in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on national issues and two and possibly three Congressional Districts, compris-ing the sugar region, are endangered to the Democrats. There were probably three hundred representative men present at the convention and, as near-ly all of them are men of wealth with rge influence and with power to control a considerable following, the action they have taken cannot be under-

estimated. The meeting was called to order by Richard McCall, one of the leading lanters of the Third District, and Mr. E. N. Pugh of Ascension, a near relative of Justice Nicholls, was made chairman. Among those who participated in the discussion were Mr. W. E. Howell, a prominent Democrat of La Fouchere, H. P. Kernochan, who was a naval officer under Cleveland, Albert Estopinal, Democratic State Senator, who may be the planter's candidate in the First District, G. P. Anderson, a wealthy planter of Plaquemine, James A. Ware, Democratic Representative in the Legislature from Iberville, Col. J. D. Hill, Capt. J. Pharr and others. Mr.John Daymond was the only speaker who strenuously opposed secession from the Democratic party. Messrs. Howell, Weems, Kernochan and Wilkinson, brother of Collector Wilkinson, were appointed a committee to propose a plan for the collection of the bounty on this year's crop. The committee re-ported and their report was adopted.

The convention then took up the political questions. McCall, Pugh, Kernochan, Estopinal, Ware and others advised an alliance with the Republi-can party. They said that they had been betrayed by the Democrats, and been betrayed by the Democrats, and that the only hope of protection for sugar lay in a joining of hands with the Republicans. They realized the full import of breaking with the Damocratic party, but feeling that the negro question was no longer an issue and that the white race would forever govern the Southern country, they said they had reached the conclusion that

they had reached the conclusion that self-preservation required an affiliation with a party that would give them the protection necessary for the prosperity of the industry which is the backbone of the State.

The fellowing committee was appointed on resolutions and it may be said that the gentlemen named are among the wealthiest and best known in the State: Messrs. J. A. Ware, H. McCall, D. L. Monnot, Charles Matthews, Louis Clark, B. A. Oxnard, Charles Godchaux, D. S. Ferris, G. P. Anderson, L. J. Sully, Charles Maginnis, Wyley Thompson, John Dymond, W. H. Chafee, G. Breaux, Honore Dugaz, W. P. Flower, Gen. W. H. Bahand, T. Suffle and Capt. J. N. Pharr.

The committee reported elaborate resolutions, setting forth that the white people of Louisiana and the planters people of Louisiana and the planters or many years had been loyal to the Democratic party through victory and lefeat, but that the State had been berayed and a blow struck at its chief industry by that party, and caused its absolute ruin, and that the nomination of protection candidates and their elec-

ion had become a necessity. The res-plutions were adopted by a rising vote. t was decided to meet 7th of September in this city when the plans of the sugar planters will be perfected. It was also decided to nominate a candidate in the three sugar districts and to affiliate with the Ra publicans. The report of the committee on reso lutions which was adopted at the outset declares: A crisis has arrived in the politics of our State. Very many of u who for many years co-operated with the Democratic party and have loyally supported its candidates have done so with the belief and with the assurance

that that party would maintain a fair protection on the products grown by us. We had personal and positive assurance from the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Grover Cleve-land, during the late Presidential campaign and wellkewise had the personal assurances of the leaders of the Democratic party to the same effect.

Desperate Plot.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 5.—News of threatened outbreak at the penitentiary has just been learned. The Hatfield-McCoy gang, of Pike county, and James F. Little, of Breadoes and life men, were concerned in the plot, which was made known to Warden George on Sunday by a prisoner who chanced to overhear the men talking. It was their purpose to make an attempt this week as the guards and prisoners were oing to supper. With four large knives nade from files ground to a keen edge and point, they intended to kill the guards and take their weapons, kill the reard on the wall between the male and female wards, and make their escape by passing over the wall. The warden placed the plotters is irons and in separated cells. All soon confessed each saying that the others were the traitors, except Wick Tallant, who held out for thirty hours before he reealed the hiding place of the knives. Sesides Little and Tallant, George West, Hockingheiler, McCoy, Cook and dozen others are known to have been in the plot.

Cost Him His Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—Near Newsite, Taliapoosa county, James Ashley and his son Robert went into the field where Robert Cross, a young farmer, was harvesting. Robert Ashley held Cross while his father fired seven bullets into his body. Ashley fired as long as Cross breathed, remarking, "I am going to shoot as long as there is breath in the d—d rascal's body." Cross went to church with Ashley's daughter Sunday and kissed her. She reported the matter to her father and the murder resulted. A posse is in pursuit of the Ashleys, and if caught, it is likely that they will be lynched.