South Carolina in

ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1906.

THE REVOLUTION How the Spirit of Liberty Was Kept Alive By an attempt to intercept Cruger and cut imprudently ordered in an angry tone

Unconquerable People.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

aged the Tories and loyalists to take a

The maid was mounted upon a

and was nearing Sumter's camp. In

General Greene to General Sumter.

INSTALLMENT XLIX.

Retreat of General Greene and Fight

At Quinby Bridge

From Ninety-Six, General Greene led

roads a short distance east of the site

ments of Rawdon and Cruger. The

former designed passing from Ninety-

Colonel Lee pressed Rawdon both on

roads General Greene took the road

January of the same year. Passing

then led his forces to Fort Granby.

angeburg. Rawdon annoyed by Lee

It is manifest that the siege of Nine

the British, whilst the failure to cap-

moment, the purposes of the Ameri-

leston, but he had not proceeded far

was that both Lee and Rawdon was

Rawdon reached Friday's ferry on

At an early hour the next morning

Rawdon left Friday's ferry and ad-

General Greene who was encamped

and settled in Lexington county.

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1876.

INSTALLMENT XLVIII.

bold stand. The country through which Abandonment of Ninety-Six. The failure of General Greene to cap- the bearer of the letter would necessature the British post of Ninety-Six rily have to pass, in some places, disconcerted somewhat the plans of swarmed with gangs of horse thieves and unprincipled Tories. No one was both the Americans and British. Previous to the assault upon the enemy's willing to volunteer to bear the letter unpalatable. For bread they had rice fellow Carrington, but by this time works Greene had sent his sick and to its destination. At this critical inefficient men off in the direction of juncture of affairs, a young girl of and Virginia troops, who had been ac-Charlotte N. C. After raising the slege scarcely eighteen years of age, the he with the whole of his forces, follow- daughter of a German planter of Faired by as rapid marches as the circum- field county, offered her services for the perilous task. Her name which has stances would allow.

Lord Rawdon reached Ninety-Six become historical, was Emily Geiger. on the morning of the 21st. Both he General Greene readily accepted the and Cruger were delighted. Under cir- offer. cumstances the most trying, the latter had defended himself and surrounded horse and the letter placed by General frogs. The cravings of appetite overby difficulties which only a brave Greene in her hands. Fearing lest some came all aversion to these creatures and man, the leader of veteran troops could mishap might befall the heroic girl, both officers and men sought them with overcome, Rawdon had come to Cru- General Greene took the precaution to avidity. The weather was oppressively ger's relief. In fourteen days, Rawdon communicate to her the contents of the hot and the troops began to sicken. had marched his men in the heat of letter. Without molestation she passed General Greene that he might give his Six, a distance of near two hundred teree river at the ferry below Camden,

Irish volunteers, who had landed at region of country abounds, she was on ceived by the false reports which they by a small scouting party of Tories. had heard at home, of the success In accordance with the principle laid which had attended his majesty's forces down by the Scotch poet that the "real in crushing the rebellion of the colo- hardened wicked are to a few restrictnies, these troops had come over to ed," the Tory scouts individually forpossess the subjugated country. Each bore to search Emily, in order to disone thought that on arriving at cover whether or not she was the bear-Charleston, all he would have to do in er of any contraband documents. She order to become the owner of a large was taken to a house in the neighborlanded estate was to make his selection hood and a woman sent for to make

Although Lord Rawdon had by rapid placed in her charge. When her per-Six soon enough to drive away General there was nothing about her that was ed him by General Lee. They soon Greene and save the garrison, he was suspicious or that furnished a reason- swept the whole region between Ornot disposed to give himself or troops able cause for her longer delay. Mor- angeburg and the capital of the state. up to supineness. On the very even- tified that they had acted so harshly, ing after reaching Ninety-Six, he se- the gallant Tories apologized to the fair were left with Cruger. He crossed the since she had eaten up the letter, drums were beat, the bells rung, alarm banks that it could not at that place be was about \$1,250,000, and since that Here his van encountered the American rear, under Colonel Washington Greene with the main forces had crossed the Enoree and Tyger and perhaps Broad river and consequently was not out of danger.

Lord Rawdon discovering very soon the superiority of the American cavalry to that of his van. concluded to abandon the pursuit of the Americans his forces in the direction of Charlotte, and return to Ninety-Six. Rawdon North Carolina, as far as the cross seems to have come to the conclusion that General Greene had determined to of the present town of Chester. Here leave the state of South Carolina and go either to North Carolina or Virginia. Laboring under this mistake, the British general concluded to circumscribe Six, in a direct course to Fort Granby; the field of his operations to the tract the latter to Orangeburg. Lieutenant of country included between the Edisto, Congaree and Santee rivers. With- his rear and flanks. From the cross in this tract of country he contemtemplated establishing in the most eli- rassed over by Cornwallis, early in gible position a military post from which he might lead out his forces and through Winnsboro, General Greene act as his surroundings might indipromptly set about making prepara- Pickens was advancing toward Ortions for the abandonment of that post. Many circumstances indicated this as and not feeling safe at Fort Granby, a proper course to be pursued. Even had retired to Orangeburg before the had it been true as Rawdon no doubt arrival of General Greene. thought, that Greene and his army was forced to leave the state of South Car- ty-Six had disconcerted the plans of olina to the mercy of the British, still of the country and too much exposed to warrant its retention. This was not considerable force to join him on the all. 'The various other posts in the up Congaree, Stewart set out from Charcountry had been captured and their garrisons made prisoners. Under such when the commander of the post orcircumstances, the maintenance of a dered him back. General Greene orgarrison at Ninety-Six would have dered General Marion to retard as much

been attended with great difficulties. The plan chosen by Rawdon for the abandonment of the post and the future disposition of the troops, was that advance of Marion slow. The result Rawdon, with a portion of the whole forces then at Ninety-Six was to proceed directly to Friday's ferry on the disappointed on arriving at Friday's rapidly withdrew his forces in the di-Congaree, whilst Cruger, with the re- ferry. Here Lee expected to meet mainder in charge of the baggage, loy- Sumter and Marion, and Rawdon ex alists and sick, was to incline to the pected to be joined by Stewart. right and advance to Orangeburg. At Friday's ferry and Orangeburg, cantonments were to be established. Col- camped. Lieutenant Colonel Lee havonel Stewart was ordered from Charleston to form with the troops under his and knowing that Rawdon was depend-Friday's ferry.

Before however, the troops moved arations to cut off all foraging parfrom Ninety-Six, Lord Rawdon discovered that his conclusions with res- bank of the Congaree, whilst Rawdon pect to the intentions of General Greene was on the right. In order to gain the were incorrect. On leaving the Enoree enemy's front it was necessary that Lee pursuit of the cavalry, whilst Lee folshould cross the river. This was done nel Lee's corps. General Greene from with dispatch and a reconnoitering alry advanced so rapidly that before the moment he raised the siege at party of thirty cavalry under Eggleston Hampton could overtake them, they Ninety-Six, contemplated regulating and a similar party under Armstrong had crossed the bridge and were out his future movements by those of his were sent to the southern portion of of reach. enemy. His purpose was to keep at a Lexington county, for the purpose of safe distance from his foe, and yet near striking any foraging parties Rawdon whom he found near Quinby's bridge enough to improve any advantage might send out. which might be presented.

Previous to advancing upon Ninety-Six, General Greene had sent his hos- fifty and sixty cavalry and a number pital stores and heavy baggage to of wagons were discovered approach- ry of Lee and Marion came upon Winnsboro. So soon as the intentions ing a farm house. Eggleston permitof Rawdon were discovered. General ted the party to advance to within belonging to one of the lately ar-Greene ordered his stores at Winnsboro striking distance and then dashing in to be removed to Camden. Lieutenant upon it with spirit, captured the wag-Colonel Lee was ordered to watch the ons and forty-five of the cavalry. In ovements of the enemy and commu- this affair the Americans did not lose a nicate all intelligence gained to Gen- single a man. eral Greene. Sumter and Marion were apprised of the movements of the ene- vanced slowly towards Orangeburg. my and also of the aims and intentions On the road to Orangeburg he was joined by Stewart.

It was at this time that an event transpired, which has furnished a near the confluence of the Broad and theme for the poet or novelist and a Saluda rivers, when Rawdon precipfit subject for the painter. When Gen- ilately retired from Friday's ferry, fol- bridge. Colonel Coates with a howitzeral Greene had written a letter to lowed by rapid marches, thus prevent- er, was on the opposite side, waiting General Sumter, containing an outline of his plans and orders, he found it difficult to find a person who was willdifficult to find a person who was willing to convey the letter to General Sumter. The advance of Lord Rawdon into the up country, had encour-

attended with great risk. In view of of the Santee.

The American army remained in the but during that time the men expe The supply was limited and to most of the troops the quality was very in limited supplies. To the Maryland

Orangeburg on the 13th of July and reached the High Hills of Santee on one of those low bottoms in which that perhaps the 16th.

Before leaving Orangeburg, General Charleston on the 3rd of June. De- the second day of her journey, halted Greene ordered Sumter, Marion and Lee, with the troops in their several commands to advance in the direction of Charleston for the purpose of break ing up the British posts at Dorchester and Monk's Corner. These officers were also charged with the duty of of a wagon, fought desperately. His cutting off all communications between plished, they were to join Greene on and have his land marked out by metes the search. Emily was shut up in a the Santee Hills. The commands of and bounds. Three days after landing room above, there to remain until the the partisan leaders, Marion and Sumthey discovered no doubt to their sor- individual designed to search her per- ter were made up of small companies row, that before they could settle down son should arrive. During this inter- of state troops led by Taylor, Maham, in the country as landlords, they must val. Emily deliberately and wisely the two Hamptons, Lacey and Horry. first conquer the present inhabitants. | chewed up and swallowed the letter Leaving Orangeburg, these gallant officers each led his command into the themselves in the woods. marches reached the vicinity of Ninety- son was searched, it was found that particular section of country, assign-

> delivered the message from guns fired and the whole available crossed except on the bridge. Emily Geiger afterwards married a and together with the garrison drawn rapidly made a circuitous march and

and Lieutenant Colonel Lee. General gentleman by the name of Thurwits up to meet the Whigs. Hampton having captured between forty and fifty prisoners, exhibited them to the view of the sentinels on the more advanced redoubts and retired at his leisure. Colonel Hampton also burned four vessels bearing supplies for the British army. Colonel Lee took the British post at Dorchester, scoured the whole sur- King's Mountain was begun with spirrounding country, capturing a large number of wagons and wagon horses, conveying provisions from Charleston o Rawdon.

Whilst Sumter and Hampton were operating in front of Charleston and Lee in the neighborhood of Dorchester Marion and Maham, having crossed the Cooper river near its head and that post, it was deemed proper to re-Wadboo creek, were operating in the neighborhood of Biggin church.

stationed. His command consisted of joined their commands, was sent to the the Nineteenth regiment. The Americate. On returning to Ninety-Six he Cruger watched closely by General can officers were exceedingly anxious to overthrow Colonel Coates and his regiment. For this purpose Lee and the saddles before the men and thus Sumter having effected their plans in carried off. The wounded were conthe sections to which they had been veyed away in the easiest manner posordered, led their troops to join Marion in the region of Monk's Corner. grave was dug and the dead placed in On the assembling of the forces, the it and covered. first object to be accomplished was to ture the place had thwarted for the destroy the bridge over Cooper river The cavalry of Coates advanced with to attacks from the various partisan can general. Rawdon had ordered the determination to prevent the decorps which were known still to exist, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart with a struction of the bridge. Here a severe skirmish took place in which the ately given. In proportion to the num-Americans were successful. Coates ber of men engaged, it was very great drew out all his forces to protect his cavalry and Sumter supposing that Coates was advancing to bring on a in the several engagements, in prisongeneral engagement, retired to a more ers alone near two hundred men and as possible the advance of Stewart and favorable position. Coates had no nine officers. A large amount of valthen to join Colonel Lee. Stewart was such design. Waiting until the day uable stores, wagons and horses fell again ordered to join Rawdon. His had passed away; then under cover of into the hands of the Americans. Beadvance was slow. This rendered the the night, he collected the greater part of his stores into Biggin church and

> rection of Wadboo and Quinby. The flames which illumined the surounding country, revealed to the American officers the plans of the the Congaree, on the first of July and Without a moment's delay, the Americans began the pursuit. Lee and Hampton led the van. On crossing ing a perfect knowledge of the country the Wadboo, they discovered that the infantry and cavalry of the enemy had and then by easy marches proceeded to ent on the surrounding country for separated. The cavalry had directed supplies, began promptly to make prepits course to the right, keeping close to ties of the enemy. Lee was on the left the Cooper river, while the infantry had pursued a more easterly route. Colonel Hampton set out in full

setting fire to the whole, quietly but

lowed the infantry. The enemy's cav-

Hampton returned to assist Lee about eighteen miles from Monk's Corner. Here a severe skirmish took 000,000 and \$10,000,000, and some salesa foraging party, consisting of between place. A short distance north of the men sell as high as 1,000,000 bushels bridge a detachment of the cavaldetachment of one hundred men rived Irish regiments. The American detachment under Marion and Eggleston made a famous charge upon the long knives which sink into the ground C., the West mine in the same counenemy. Without making the slightest su resistance the Irish recruits surrendered. No alarm gun was fired; no effort was made either to retreat or defend the ground loosened, the vines are lift- the Prospect and others along the line themselves; although within a mile of ed

> heard nothing of it. The greater portion of the enemy's force had already crossed Quinby

the main force of Colonel Coates he

burg, and General Greene for the mo- cavalry under Armstrong came dashing ment was unable to decide what course up. Both parties were taken by surto pursue. Rawdon's forces, although prise. Neither suspected the other to augmented by the corps of Stewart was be within striking distance. Armstrong nferior to that of Greene, but was fa- reported the condition of things to Lee orably situated and protected by the neglecting to mention the fact that buildings of the town. On account of Quinby bridge interposed between him the difficulty in crossing the Edisto, an and Colonel Coates. Lee hastily and him and his loyalists off before uniting Armstrong to strike the enemy boldly with Rawdon would be thought Greene without a moment's delay. Armstrong beyed promptly, leading his detachment all the circumstances General Greene hurriedly over the partially demolished thought it prudent not to hazard an bridge in the face of Colonel Coates' assault but to retreat to the High Hills howitzer. Rendered furious by the angry commands of Lee, Armstrong madly rushed in upon the British, drove vicinity of Orangeburg only a few days; the artillerists from the howitzer and swept everything right and left before rienced great suffering from lack of him. Lieutenant Carrington followed Armstrong. Captain O'Neal at the head of the third section attempted to the loose planks had by the rapid customed all their lives to bread made the sleepers causing a chasm in the from wheat flour or corn meal, rice bridge. O'Neal could not 'urge his was very unpalatable. In addition to horses to leap the chasm. At this mothis the supply of rice was inadequate ment Maham, at the head of a detachto the demand. Fortunately the ment of Marion's cavalry came up and swamps, lagoons and rivers furnished passed O'Neal. Maham's horse was an abundance of frogs and alligators, shot down. Captain McCauley, who The troops subsisted mainly upon was leading Maham's front section, leaped the chasm in the bridge and joined in the fierce hand to hand con-

flict with the enemy. The British by this time collect in force and the American desummer from Charleston to Ninety- through the country, crossed the Wa- army a short period of repose, left bridge were sorely pressed, whilst those on the opposite side of the creek could render them no assistance. Colone Lee, assisted by Maham and Dr. Irving, exerted himself in attempting to repair the bridge but without success. Armstrong, Carrington and McCauley soon ound themselves alone. Of the few bridge, but a single one remained. Coates and a few followers under cover infantry were fast coming to his sup-

> perilous condition of affairs Armstrong, Carrington and McCauley, determined to save themselves by in front of the bridge these gallant soldiers dashed. So soon as they could, they filed to the left and concealed

Coates now left without a foe, soon advanced to the bridge and with the howitzer which still remained he soon Colonel Wade Hampton dashed in the destruction of the bridge, retired upon a party of British cavalry and with the howitzer to Shubrick's planlected his best men and horses and set maiden and permitted her, without loyal refugees, within five miles of the tation and took post behind the houses out in pursuit of General Greene. The further delay to pursue her journey. city of Charleston. The garrison was The creek was narrow but deep and sick and broken down men and horses | She reached Sumter's camp; and thrown into the utmost confusion. The such was the swampy nature of the

> having crossed the creek came up with Coates late in the afternoon. Here the fight was renewed. Colonels Lacey, Polk, Middleton and Taylor of Sumters' command closed in upon the enemy. Marion's shattered command was divided into two divisions and a fight resembling in many respects that of it and waged with determination. Coates had the advantage of position

and whilst he had but one piece of ar-

tillery, the Americans had none. The Americans were now within striking distance of Charleston. Lest they should be overpowered and cut to pieces by succor sent to Coates from tire. At dark the thinned divisions of the partisan chiefs were led from the At Monk's Corner about one mile field of conflict. Armstrong who with distant, Lieutenant Colonel Coates was Carrington and McCauley had again field of conflict at Quinby's bridge to bring off the dead and wounded. The dead were placed on the pommels of sible. Out of reach of the enemy, one

The affair at Quinby's bridge was one of the most spirited fights that occurred during the Revolutionary war. The loss of the Americans in killed, wounded and prisoners is not accurprisoners were taken. The British lost sides these the Americans captured the paymaster's money chest which contained seven hundred and twenty guineas. This money General Sumter ordered to be divided amongst the sol-

bridge and Shubrick's farm, the majority were South Carolinians. On the tle the troops reached Nelson's ferry. Here they rested for a day and night join General Greene on the High

Hills of Santee. TO BE CONTINUED.

INTRODUCTION OF PEANUTS.

First Brought to This Country Abou 1850-Where Most Are Grown. "Few people who buy a bag of peanuts on the street for five cents realize the extent of the peanut industry," said A. P. Bryan of Norfolk, Va. "It is a fact that the total sales of peanuts amount annually to between \$8,-

ed like beans, and when the vines have ome up and the nuts are ready for harvesting the farmer takes a cultivator especially made for that purpose and starts down the long row. On either side of this cultivator are two vine. The same process is gone through The main root being thus severed and roll, the McCaw, the Love, the Wilson, ed into shocks like corn. They are cured by allowing them to stand in the sun for about ten days when colored field to pick the nuts from the vines. An average picker will pick about five bushels a day, for which he is paid at

the rate of ten cents a bushel. "It is not known how peanuts first and the general structure of the region.

Miscellancous Reading.

U. S. Geological Survey Says Then Are Millions of Dollars Below the

GOLD IN THE CAROLINAS.

Surface. The Southern Appalachian goldearing region, embracing parts of North Carolina. South Carolina. Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, bids fair to rival before many-years many parts of the Klondike. Explorations made in these survey during the past two years convince the authorities of that bureau that millions of dollars in hidder wealth lie hidden below the surface of the ground. At the close of the Revolutionar

war gold was discovered in Cabarrus county, N. C., and from that time on rospecting has been carried on with onsiderable vigor. Later on gold was liscovered in Montgomery and Meckenburg counties in the same state. The first recorded production fro ties in South Carolina, in 1829, and th output was valued at \$3,500. The best records of former diggings for gold are in the United States assay office at Charlotte, and it seems probable that the total gold production of this secamong the most important gold pro ducers in the Carolina belt, and, is fact, east of the Black Hills. Such mines as the Haile. Brewer, Colossus (formerly Howie) and King's Mountain have been worked for years and have furnished a large part of the output of

The Enterprise Mine.

A deposit from which much gold wa formerly taken was the Martin or Enterprise mine, in York county, S. C. It is reported that a nugget worth \$44 and others of less value have been found at this mine, and one man is re ported to have taken out \$40,000 just before the civil war. The Brewer min was also a good paying one years ago Mining has been going on in this region for about seventy-five years and nuch work has been done.

Lynch's creek, three and one-half miles northeast of Kershaw, S. C., and is the property of the Haile Gold Mining ompany of New York city. It has been worked since 1830, and the upper, oxidized portions of the ore bodies were once rich and some of them yielded jumps of gold worth from \$300 to \$500 Up to 1883 the production of this mine time it has been about \$2,000,000. It is dividends have been declared from this mine. The ore is worth about \$3 per

The Colossus mine is located in Union county, N. C., about four miles south of Waxhaw, on the Seaboard Air in 1904. Line railroad. Until recently it was called the Howie, and once the Cureton mine. The Colossus Gold Mining and Milling company now has control of the property and was working extensively a few months ago. No definite information is to be had concerning the production of this mine. Some estimate that a million dollars has been produced, others a half million. In 1856 was stated that the profit per nonth was \$13,000 to \$20,000 clear. The cyaniding operations a few years ago are said to have yielded \$36,000.

The Brewer Mine. The Brewer mine is situated on branch of Lynch's river, in Chesterfield county, S. C., about four miles southwest of Jefferson, and about ten miles from the Haile mine. It is being worked by B. J. Hartman, under a lease from the DeSoto Mining company. This is believed to have been the first important producer in South Carolina and was in operation before the Revolutionary war. No idea of the production can be given, but it is believed that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken from the mine.

The Blackburn mine is in Lancaster county, S. C., about fourteen miles from Kershaw and is one of the best known mines in that section. It is the property of the Piedmont Mining and Development company of Charlotte. Intil recently the mine has been idle for many years, although at one time considerable ore was taken out. Since the resumption of work all operations have been underground.

The celebrated King's Mountain mine, known as the Briggs mine, and more recently as the Catawba, is miles from King's Mountain station. was discovered in 1834 and was worked for many years. Work continued off and on until 1895, and the property is said now to be in litigation among persons in Richmond, Va. No actual records of production for this mine have been kept. Up to 1875 it had been over a million dollars, and Prof. Hanna, who has been for many years in charge of the United States assay office at Charlotte, estimates its production at about \$750,000 to \$900 .-

The Ferguson mine is in York county. S. C., about eleven miles from Groer, N. C. It is owned by Frank & Dover, who are operating it at the resent time It was worked for years by John F. Jones of Blacksburg, who worked it vigorously some years ago. The Brown mine, also in York county, a few miles south of Hickory Grove, S. C., is owned by W. E. C. Eustis of Boston. It was once owned by Fred Frank, now part owner of the Ferguson mine, who is said to have taken out some good ore and made money out of it. Work was abandoned in 1905. Besides these mines there are the

Thompson mine in Union county, S. ty, also the Nott, in that county, the Magnolia, the Darwin, the Rose & Carbetween North and South Carolina. The locations of the mines of this

which gold has principally been found.

fined. If includes Lancaster. York and Chesterfield counties, in South Carolina, and Union county and eastern

Mecklenburg in North Carolina. The year before the civil war began there were forty mines in active operation in South Carolina, and about the same number in North Carolina. There were then twenty-one working mine in Chesterfield and Lancaster counties, and York.

With proper development and unlimited capital there is every reason to believe that the mines of the Piedmont region will ultimately rival those of the western states and that this region will be known some time as the new

Demand For Platinum.

ever-increasing demand for platinum, coupled with conditions which have greatly reduced the output price of the metal and indirectly for an increase of production in this country. North Carolina is one of the four east ern states where nuggets have been found, the other three being New York Pennsylvania and Georgia.

The yield of the Russian platinum placers, which generally supply 90 per cent of the world's supply, has been felt by platinum dealers during the Japanese-Russian war has not abated since the settlement of international affairs, but, if anything, has increased owing to the internal troubles which Russia is experiencing. Many small mines which are not hampered by agreements as to the price of their output are working to their full capacity small percentage of what is usually

At present ingot platinum is quoted

in New York at \$34 per ounce. The exhaustive tests and examinations of black sands commenced early in 1905 and still is being carried on in the western states, have done much to- North Carolina. ward placing platinum mining in this country upon a stable footing and decountry districts which contain sur-

rising quantities of it. Found in This State. While the western states are the oming, and in North Carolina. total production last year is reported at 318 ounces, valued at \$5,320, as this country.

against 200 ounces, valued at \$4,160, The imports of platinum during 1905 were valued at \$2,173,263, as against \$1,879,155 in 1904, an increase in value

of \$294,108. On account of its many valuable physical and chemical properties platinum has a diversity of uses. Its principal consumption is in the chemical and electrical industries. In the former it is used as dishes, crucibles cones, anodes, cathodes, retorts, triangles, foil, wire, etc., and as a reagent, especially as platinic chloride. In eleclamps, in electric furnaces, in instruments for the measurement of electri-

rical appliances it finds a number of uses. It is employed in incandescent cal quantities, and as contacts and attachments in electrical machines of almost every description. Besides these the laws of this country, and some of uses, coins have been made of the the immigrants upon examination metal, and in photography, dentistry, stated that they had been given circuin the manufacture of surgical instruments, in the manufacture of jewelry, and in other industries, its further use is only limited by its supply.

METEOR FALLS INTO SEA.

Great Luminous Body With Fiery Tail Zigzags Across the Sky.

A great meteor hissing through murky sky startled the officers and crew of the Phoenix Line freighter St. Andrew last Tuesday afternoon about sixty miles northeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

Just before the giant shooting star appeared, First Officer Spencer, who citizens to go aboard the Wittekind, had charge of the bridge, saw several knowing that they were interested in miles dead ahead three meteors rip the matter of the landing of the immiflery lines almost from zenith to grants, but this will not be permitted horizon through the vapor curtain when the next steamer arrives, as it in Gaston county, N. C., about two in the west. The greatest of the trio, interferes with the work of the in-Spencer said, would have made a dazzling illumination at night. While communicate with the immigrants behe was looking at it he heard a his- fore they are admitted-News and sing far away on the port beam. The Courier. chief engineer, who had come out on deck, called to Spencer to look to port. Stretchnig far into the air was a reddish-white trail of flame twenty feet or more in diameter. Below, zigzagging toward the surface, was evanescent scar of fire on the face

"I have seen many meteors, chiefly "When it was within half a today. swinging, if you like; anyhow, going tence of deportation. from side to side, and leaving a zigzag trail. It was bigger than my ward on the port beam, and when it is more that 550 feet. It was nearly or three friends. half a minute before the sea went

when northeast of Cape Race on Tueswomen and children are sent into the area indicate two broad belts along day night about three hours after the him, on a lonely road and shot him St. Andrew's experience. The Bra- dead. These two belts trend north-eastward zilla's meteor was visible for thirin a general way parallel to the rocks ty seconds before it buried itself in the sea.-New York Special to Washington Post.

the Immigrants Except

Were Landed. About midday yesterday the last of admitted by the inspectors passed down the gang plank and there only remained on the steamer those who failed to satisfy the inspectors that they were capable of being admitted into this country, and these will be deported. There were only four in this class, which is about the average "turned ion were not given. The inspector were on the steamer early, and immediately commenced the examination of ship, and made a full and careful inspection, asking many questions, going into the details of the cases before them. Out of the thirty-five that had in an open carriage and was accombeen held, thirty-one were admitted. At 3 o'clock the inspectors left the a military surgeon. steamer and the examination of the first load of immigrants was finished.

sume their usual duties at Philadelphia Washington and New York. A question was raised vesterday regarding the coming of the immigrants relating to passage money of the aliens being paid for them, in other words, the and ordered the councillor to step reduced by the unsettled condition of advance money proposition, and a court affairs in that country. The anxiety of inquiry was held in the cabin of the steamer, lasting several hours, when testimony bearing on the case was taken. The inquiry was held behind closed doors and nothing was given out regarding the details of the inquiry. A complaint was made to Commissioner General Sargent by Mr. Herman Balenhoop, who was here representing the Carolina Trucking company of stood that there was some kind of agreement that the immigrants were

All of the officials left on the afternoon

train for the north and will at once re-

to take advantage of the stimulated North Carolina, that he was not alprices; but their entire supply is but a lowed on the wharf and that he underto go to the cotton mills, and for that reason the public were not allowed to talk with the immigrants. Mr. Badenhoop represents a company which desires to sell land to immigrants in The question of the advance money

being paid for the immigrants was veloping it into a permanent and pro- raised by Commissioner of Labor Neill, fitable industry. Not only have many and voluminous testimony was taken on discoveries of this metal in new local- the subject. Mayor Rhett, Commisities been made, but the tests have re- sioner E. J. Watson and Secretary vealed the fact that there are in this Herbert were the principal witnesses before the court. The question is a new one, and has never yet come before the inspectors. Commissioner Watson. however, had a conference with Comonly ones producing this metal to any missioner General Sargent before he extent, there are exceptions to be found went to Europe and the matter was with reference to North Carolina, New fully understood by the head of the im-York, Pennsylvania and Georgia. The migration bureau. While it is against metals are obtained in most cases as the law for the agent of an individual a by-product in working gold placers, or firm to bring labor into this country, generally associated with the copper and permits the agent of a state busulphides, as in the Rambler mine, Wy- reau to bring in immigrants, provided, The of course, no contract or agreement is made with them before they land in

> The court of inquiry made no decis ion in the matter, but all of the documents and testimony in the case will be forwarded to Washington, and the Dr. Gill Wylie Gives Directions For opinion of the attorneys of the immi-Commissioner Watson explained his side of the case, but should the opinion be against him the government will insist that no more immigrants be brought under the same circumstances. Wittekind was concluded, for the last two days have been strenuous ones for him and his force. He was also pleased that everything passed off smoothly. In regard to the matters that came before the court of inquiry, he said that often agents in their zeal to secure immigrants use means that are against lars on board the steamer regarding wages that they could obtain in this country, and that these questions and also the question of the "advance money" will be settled once for all by the attorneys of the immigration department.

> Commissioner Sargent stated posione will be allowed on board the steamer during the examination, express. "Of course it being something new for Charleston, we permitted some spectors, and is wrong for any one to glass of water in the afternoon or

VENDETTA UP TO DATE.

Corsican Murderer Clears Innocent Rel ative by Snapshot Photograph.

A murder trial which is soon to take the giant meteor that had made the place in Ajaccio, Corsica, will be the climax of one of the oddest cases of vendetta, with the strangest up to or less depression or disturbed digesmile of the sea, it began rocking, or New Caledonia to serve out a long sen-

In some unexplained way Paoli es- ly if you live in a malarial district caped from the French convict settle- where there are mosquitoes. cabin, which is twelve feet wide, and ment some eighteen months ago and it must have weighed tons. It was forthwith made his way home to nine, 5 grs. dissolved in a teaspoonful less than a mile away to the south- Corsica. No information of his escape of steril water, an injection can be was communicated to the authorities struck the sea it must have cooked a of the island and they had no suspi- tocks with a steril glass syringe, givmillion fish all round. The water cion of his presence as he lay hid in ing two injections of 5 grs. each instead boiled up to a height of twenty feet the maquis, or dense second growth of one of the 9 or 10 gr. doses by or more, and the vapor created by thickets which skirt the forests in the steam spread over a space wider the mountainous regions of Corsica. 10 gr. doses may be given by hypoderthan the length of this ship, and that His presence was known only to two mic instead of by mouth, more effec-

Paoli had returned to Corsica to perform a religious duty. This was The Hamburg-American Liner Bra- to take vengence upon a former zilla, in last evening from Ham- comrade, whose testimony only had burg, also observed a great meteor caused his conviction. One day he surprised the traitor, as he considered

When the body was discovered. suspicion fell at once upon Paoli's

is broader and in a measure less de- THE WITTEKIND'S PASSENGERS. stantial evidence was unfavorable to them and they were held for trial, with their prospects of clearing them selves rather black.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Then a countryman stepped one day the immigrants of the Wittekind to be into the offices of the prefecture at Ataccio.

"Sir" said he to the official who received him, . "I come from Paoli who humbly asks for an interview

with the prefect. "What Paoli?" he was asked

"The deported Paoli." "But he's in New Caledonia. can't go there.'

"No. he's in Corsica and he must talk with the prefect alone and soon Tell him so.'

The countryman bowed politely and went out. Some days later the prefect started

They had not the faintest idea that

anything unusual was to happen, an were enjoying the drive as the road led them into a dense patch of woods A sudden shout caused the coachman to rein up, and the party found themselves covered by four carbines. The man who called at the prefecture a few days before approached

official with his gun, the man explained with cool politeness: "Paoli is there, just behind the bushes. He wishes to speak to the prefect alone. Advise his excellency to go to him, for if he refuses I shall

be obliged to kill you. His excellency's safety is guaranteed." The prefect didn't like it much, but he went; what else could he do? He

"Signor prefect," said the outlaw "I have taken this step in order to to my identity you will photograph veloped every one will recognize me.

moves without his camera. Just cal him here.' The picture was taken. On the

But how am I to take the picture?

strength of it. Paoli's brothers were iberated. ucceeded in keeping out of the hands

of the gendarmerie longer. Then he

became himself a victim of the ven-

detta. A sweetheart whom he threw over his hiding places and he was taken unawares and captured. He is in tail in Alaccio and his trial is to be gin next month

TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

Handling Disease. A few days ago, while at Great Falls, says the Winnsboro News and Herald, we noticed posted in many conspicuous places the treatment below for chronic malaria. Working in the summer along the river in a secnaturally glad when his work on the tion partially malarial, it was naturally expected that this treacherous disease the president of the Southern Power company, Dr. Gill Wylie, the eminent surgeon of New York, took great preworkmen by posting everywhere his treatment of the disease. The very fact that it bears his signature makes it well worth trial on the part of any one suffering from malaria in any

form. For Treating Chronic Malaria.

Take four 1-10grs, of calomel after dinner, at night and the next morning a saline laxative, a seidlitz powder or mineral water sufficient to give one free movement of the bowels a day. After each meal take three of the 3 gr. immigrants comes to Charleston no capsules, or two of the 5 gr. capsules of quinine with the juice of a half of a lemon in a half glass of water, so as to insure its absorption, making 28 bureau and the representatives of the to 30 grs. a day. In large strong people the amount of the quinine can be increased up to 40 grs. a day instead of 30 grs. Keep this calomel and quinine up for four consecutive days in the above quantities. If during the four days the quinine makes your head buzz or disturbs you excessively, take 20 grs. of bromide of potash in a half

After taking 27 or 30 grs. a day for four days, then take 3 grs. three times a day, or one capsule after each meal

for four days longer. After this a tonic pill which has arsenic and iron in it may be taken three times a day for several weeks if indicated.

Then if at any time after this you have the pains in the back of your neck and exhausted feelings, and more date features, on record. The con- tion have your blood examined and reat night, but I have never seen any tral figure is Giuseppe Paoli, who port to me and further treatment will act like this one," said Mr. Spencer killed a man in a quarrel some years be indicated. It would be perfectly ago, was arrested, tried and sent to safe if the same general symptoms return to repeat the above treatment in two or three months or more, especial-

By using Merk's bi-sulphate of quimade in the deep muscles of the butmouth. In extreme cases two of these (Signed)

Dr. W. GILL WYLIE.

ALL LOOKED ALIKE.-Uncle Eph had long boasted that he had never now he was ill, and his neighbor felt that the time had come when a physician should be called.

"Come, now Uncle Eph," said she, we will call whoever you wish-you brothers. It was plain know there's a good allopath and a from the outset that the murder good homeopath, and there's a new was not committed for robbery, and doctor, an asteopath. Now, who'll