BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

bushel of hail stones were gathered from

the floor of a room. Coming on down the Georgia Railread the storm struck Mr. Thomas Wynn's place, a half mile above Berzelia, and in a moment his large cotton gin manufacture.

FELL BEFORE THE WIND,

THE STORM BURET UPON THEM,

of his factory and put up a temporary structure unless he receives assistance. He will be thankful for any aid either in

two hundred acres was ruined. In some instances it was cut down level with the

by the storm. The crops were badly cut up and several houses were blown down, including a barn.

Crossing the river the storm played havoc in the Currytown settlement. Several plantations were devastated. On Dr. Shaw's place fences were blown down

and cotton, corn and fruit destroyed.
Rev. J. P. Mealing, Dr. Hudson, Mas
John Mealing and others were visited by
the storm and their crops destroyed

The hail crashed through everything, even through shingles. The oldest in-habitants declare that such a storm was ne or before seen in this section.

A WAGON LOAD OF ICE Could have been obtained from a single fence corner, so great was the fall of huil. At Batesburg, S. C., two cars were blown

over and trees and crops destroyed.

Maj. Geo. W. Crane's farm, about eight miles from Augusta, on the Georgia side of the river, was in the track of the storm

and c ences of its visit are plentiful

and c. ences of its visit are plentiful.
Crow. were injured, trees and small houses blown over and glass smashed.
A citizen of Augusta who was at the Locks when the storm passed, says the hail stones were enormous, many of them as large as a man's fist. He picked up one, put it in his handkerchief and brought it to Augusta, and it was still as large as a partridge egg, soveral hours after it had fallen.
At Mr. Brook's, near Bel-Air, chickens

after it had fallen.

At Mr. Brook's, near Bel-Air, chickens were killed by the hail. The dwelling and kitchen form an L, and the space between them was filled up with ice. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and very loud thunder.

It is impossible at this time to estimate

It is impossible at this time to estimate the full amount of the damage. The total loss from destruction of cross, however, is certainly very large.—Chronicle and Constitutionalist of 11th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WIND

From every portion of the devastated regions come saddening details of Sunday's cyclone. At Mr. Henry Merry; place, in Berzelia, the cloud's leep and angry, came from the southeast and precipitated a storm of about two minutes duration, accompanied by a deadening roar. So complete was the rapid work that fields of corn, which but a few minutes are supplied to the complete was the rapid work that fields of corn, which but a few minutes are supplied to the complete was the rapid work.

utes before gave every promise of a heavy yield, were cut through and stripped of their blades; cotton plants were denuded, and many fields require close examina-

tion to show that anything at all had

been planted.

Fruit trees laden with green fruit were blown down or broken off, and the fruit scattered. Fences completely demolished. The destruction to the shade and

crop is totally destroyed, and many others are in the same condition; and, taking the season in consideration, the loss must

be greater than from the cyclone of March, '75-for farmers have not time

now to start over and replant, and many have not the means to do so if they could. Some of the farmers who were not sufferers have sent help to those who

AND HAIL TORNADO.

From every portion of the devastated

are informed that

large cotton gin manufactory

FROM THE MOUNTAINS TOWARDS THE SEA THE STORM-KING SWEPT IN FURY, THE STORM OF SUNDAY THE STH THE GREATEST EVER ENOWN ALONG BAVANNAH RIVER,

and Crops Destroyed—Hall 16-17 Inches in Circumference—Two Persons Killed Outright and Several Others Severely

Creek District in this County on Sunday, Dr. Mathews, who was up in that section, brought a bucket of hailstones to town with him. He says the ground was covered to the depth of two or three inches in places. The hailstones were the largest we have ever seen measuring of largest we have ever seen, measuring 2s inches in diameter when first gathered. They were fully an inch and a half in diameter when he arrived in town, and the storm was fully eight miles from here. We also hear of a very destructive hail storm near Mrs. K.nox's, which cut corn, cotton, &c., all to pieces. Late in the evening, we had considerable hail and rain in town, but as far as we have learn. rain in town, but as far as we have learned no damage has resulted except the blowing down of wheat and oats. We blowing down of wheat and oats. We are satisfied that beavy hail storms raged in many sections of this and adjoining counties, and have no doubt but that incalculable injury has been done to the crops. This is greatly to be deplored, as the prospect for the growing crops was very fine, and the people were very much cheered in consequence.

Dr. Mathews was over in the hail storm track on Monday, and as we enticipated

track on Monday, and as we enticipated the crops in places were efficiely ruined. Some of the planters have turned their stock into their crops, not being worth further attention. He brought back a quantity of cetter and further attention. He brought back a quantity of cotton and corn stalks, fruit and boughs of trees which bear the marks of the fearful sterm. The bark on trees was split and bruised as if by an axe, and fruit trees stripped of their fruit. It is said that the storm extended as far as Anderson, S. C., and on that side of the river was much more disastrous than on this side, the trees having the appearance of mid-winter, being stripped of their foliage, and not a stalk of cotton or corn but what is barren of leaves or blades. The boards on some of the houses were split by the hailstones.

Jeff Crocker picked up a hail stone near Hatton's Ford that measured 3½ inches in diameter. The crops in that section were nearly entirely ruined. Over on the other side of the river, at Capt. Kidd's, the hail beat the crops into the ground and killed every goose he had.—Hartwell Sun.

A VISIT TO COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A VISIT TO COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Sunday afternoon a heavy storm of rain, accompanied by considerable wind, passed over Augusta, but no damage was inflicted beyond the flooding of the streets. Above the city, however, the storm-king gave evidence of his power in a fearful manner and as we wish. a learful manner, and, as we write, de-molished houses, ruined crops, and pros-trate trees and fences mark the path of his fury. The greater portion of the damage was inflicted upon Columbia county, but a part of Richmond suffered also. As far as we have been able to learn, the storm entered Columbia county about three o'clock, from the southwest, traveling nearly in a northeasterly course. We have not yet learned the exact point at which it entered the county, but it is supposed that it passed some distance north of Luther, the terminus of the Goodrich Railroad. Over again, and plant peas, as he does not consider it worth while to leave the remnants of the corn and cotton.

Messrs. Geraty & Armstrong, who have a place near the Locks, lost considerably oodrich Railroad. Passing onward through the Reeves settlement, it destroyed nearly every building, and up-rooted most of the trees,

COMPLETELY BLOCKADING THE ROADS, And rendering all traveling impossible except to pedestrians. Crossing Headstall creek, it struck the placation of Mr. Newsome, demolished every building on the place, except his dwelling, and partially unroofed that, destroyed ing on the place, except his dwelling, and partially unroofed that, destroyed all his fencing, and utterly ruined his crop. At this point a destructive hail storm commenced, and followed the track of the tornado, extending over a acmewhat wider area, and inflicting incalculable dumage to the timber and growing crops. Leaving Mr. Newsome's, the tornado struck the plantation of Mr. John. Adams. On his place was a small building used for a Sunday School, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Mercer. The scholars and teachers had just assembled, when the storm in all its destructive fury, burst upon them, and destructive fury, burst upon them, and in an instant the house was a complete

BURYING ALL ITS INMATES In the rains. Two boys, aged respective In the ruins. Two boys, aged respectively seven and ten years, sons of Mrs. Allen, a widow lady of the neighborhood, were taken out dead, having been instantly killed. Mr. Joseph Walker, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Ncn! & Fancetz, was, it is feared, fatally injured. A livide daughter of Mr. John Adams had her hand badly crushed. Miss Celia Adams was struck down by some of the falling timbers, and received several very severe bruises. Most of the some of the falling timbers, and received several very severe bruises. Most of the injuries received by others were of a trifling nature, and some few, incredible as it may seem, escaped entirely unhurt. It is also reported that a Mrs. Newman was killed near Harlem. These are all the casualties to life and limb that we have been able to ascertain. Mr. Wm. Smith's plantation was badly damaged, as also were the places of Mears. Thomas Connell, Lewis Connell, Martin Whitaker and some others, while Mr. Mat Whitaker lost everything he possessed. The track of the tornado appeared to be about half a mile wide.

Advancing with a terrific force the storm struck Berzelia at about 3 o'clock, p. m., completely wrecking the fine grove of trees below the station, prostrating the fences and crops in the vicinity, and then extended in a south-east direction on either side of the road to the fourteen mile post, where it left the railroad and plunged into the woods castward. All along the line between these points the

TRACK OF THE CYCLONE, If such it proves, is plainly seen—trees are torn up by the roots or twisted off; corn and cotton blown out of the ground, and the debris of all scattered broadcast over the country. A most pitiable sight it is to see the industrious farmers looking over their stricken fields, which have cost so much care and labor, and a few days ago gave such bright promise or plentiful harvests.

At Berzelia, Mr. Henry Merry's crop was almost totally destroyed. At Mr.

was almost totally destroyed. At Mr. Wm. Reancy's place, near Harlem, the storm swept everything before it. Trees were uprooted and cotton and corn laid prostrate in the fields. At Mr. Oliver's place, rear Berzelia, window glass was broken by the hat!, trees cut to piecea and crops destroyed. The same thing occurred at Baston's Kolbfleisch's and Brook's. Coming on down the road in a treek about

cut to pieces and the ground strewn with boughs and leaves of trees, clipped off by the hall, which is said to have been enormous. Some parties say the stones were as large as a man's fist, and crashed through the fields of corn like minie balls, cutting large stalks, an inch in diameter, to the ground, and strewing the furrows with them until the fields to the couthwest, the clouds and winds collected as if the reaper with his saythe by the hall, which is said to have been enormous. Some parties say the stones were as large as a man's fist, and crashed through the fields of corn like minie balls, cutting large stalks, an inch in diameter, to the ground, and strewing the furrows with them until the fields looked as if the reaper with his scythe had passed along. Trees were the prooted and hurled with violence against houses and fences. At the sixteen mile nost a freight car was liding lie in northeasterly and nothwes-

Around Bel-Air the places of Mr. Fisk; Mrs. A: E. Wright; Maj. Joe Hill and others were seriously damaged. The hail stones, which came down as thick as rain drops, penetrated into the houses through the panes of glass, and in one instance that we heard of, through the blinds. It is said that at one place a the place of their stones were gathered from

IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The storm played great havoc in Washington county. The crops, which the day before were unprecedentedly good, were in many cases entirely destroyed. We learn that the fields which were in the tasseling and silking state, are now as bare as they were in midwinter. Orchards have been stripped of fruit and foliage. In some instances the storm destroyed portions of crops on certain farms, while other portions were only partially injured. Hail stones, varying in size from that of a buckshot up to a goose egg, were picked up after the storm was over. Some marvelons tales of injury to persons who were caught out in the storm have reached us. It is also stated that horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., suffered terribly. Mr. Eucch Smith measured one hail stone which was IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. FELL BEFORE THE WIND,

Burying beneath the ruins a quantity of valuable machinery and forty new gins. One end of the building, which was a two story wooden structure, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, was blown out and carried clear across the creek, a distance of about twenty yards. The gins, which had recently been completed, were valued at one hundred and fifty dollars each. Mr. Wynn says he may be able to construct one gin from the wreck of every three, but it is impossible as yet to asy, as everything is buried beneath the debris of the building. Besides the destruction of the manufactory and contents, Mr. Wynn suffered considerably from the demolition of his crop and fencing. Cotton and corn were cut down even with the ground. Fencing was blown a distance of forty or fifty feet. Mr. Wynn and his wife had been out riding, and had just arrived at home when

NINE INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE. He assisted in measuring another which was one-half inch larger. He also states that Mr. W. G. Bryant, of Riddleville, informed him that he measured some hailstones after the storm Aiddiville, informed him that he measured some hailstones after the storm passed which measured 16 and 17 inches, and were as large as a child's head. The glass in the windows of the dwelling of W. C. Riddie are said to have been broken out by the hail; and his crop almost utterly ruined. Messrs. H. H. Holmes, Minor Bass, J. Rogers, Eben Smith, Thomas B., Wm. and Enoch and Mrs. Nancy Smith and many others have saffered terribly. Mr. J. T. Cook, near Tennille, estimates his loss in his corn crop alone at 1,000 bussels. About 9 p. m. of the same day another cloud formed, near the same point where the storm began in the morning, and moved northeast across the upper end of the county, unroofing houses, and in some instances blowing down small houses and outbuildings. Fences were blown down and trees were uprooted and piled across each other in such quantities as to seriously damage the crops and prevent further plowing. This cloud also poured out hail in tremendous quantities.

The storm at Tennille commenced about 7 a. m. The crops were almost completely ruined. One of the sufferers said that before the storm he would have refused an offer of twelve bushels of corn to the acre on his crop; now he considers it ruined, and does not see how it will THE STORM BURST UPON THEM,

Mr. Wynn was in the stable unharmessing his home, and Mrs. Wynn was in the dwelling. In an instant the tornado raged around them in all its fury. Three huge trees were uprooted in the yard, between the stable and the house. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn, separated by these barriers, each thought the other had been killed until the storm subsided sufficiently for Mr. Wynn to get to the dwelling. A carriage, which was in the factory, was demolished. Mr. Wynn estimates his loss at from \$8,000 to \$9,000. He is left entirely without means in his old age, and will be unable to remove the debris of his factory and put up a temporary

He will be thankful for any aid either in provisions or labor.

After leaving Mr. Wynu's place the storm went in the direction of the Savannah River, which it crossed at the Locks. Near the latter it swept over Mr. W. H. Howard's plantation like a besom of destruction. Nearly all the cotton on two hundred seres was rained. In some to the acre on his crop; now he considers it ruined, and does not see how it will make anything, certainly not half a crop. Cotton generally was stripped to the

About 3 p. m. another storm, with wind and hail, visited Sessions, Boartwright, Martin and others, blowing all, or nearly all, of Martin's timber down. instances it was cut down level with the ground; in others the stalks were stripped of leaves and small boughs and left standing bare and scarred. A pine thicket was cut to pieces as if it had been between two contending armies, many of the trees bearing large indentations where the huge hail stones had struck. Corn was atruck down to the furrows. The hail stones were as large as gooss cggs and fell with great force. Mr. Howard estimates his loss at not less than \$2,000. Mr. Frank Beale's plantation, near Mr. Howard's, was also in the path of the storm and suffered fearfully. We understand that Mr. Beale expects to plow HIS FIELDS to the size of a coccanut, and lay on the ground one hour and a half. Considerable fencing and timbers were blown down in course of the storm."

A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from Tennille, says:

"About seven o'clock yesterds, morning (Sunday) this section was visited by the most severe and destructive hail and wind storm that the 'oldest inhabitants' ever saw. The storm came from the west, and the gates of heaven were opened, as it were, deluging the earth with floods of rain, hail and wind. The with floods of rain, hail and wind. The stones were as large as hen eggs and of every conceivable shape. The soft ground was perforated with them, and the fence corners were piled half-leg high with these missiles from the clouds. At this writing no estimation can be formed of the damage or its extent. It seems to have been only about a mile wide and went in a due easterly direction. Corn is broken down by the winds, and the hail has frazzled the blades until they resembled the old battle flags of the they resembled the old battle flags of the army of Northern Virginia. Cotton in many places is entirely denuded of every leaf, and only the stem of the plant left. leaf, and only the stem of the plant left. The peach crop suffered severely by being bruized and threshed off by hail and wind. The principal sufferers in the track of the storm are Messrs. W. H. Parker, W. L. Jernigan, J. T. Cook, R. F. Cochrane, A. R. Adams, S. R. Kelly, John Elkins, Captain W. C. Matthews, Captain J. D. Franklin, Captain T. J. Gillmore, Mrs. E. Sessions, J. W. Sessions, B. S. Boatwright, Hardy Martin, R. R. Smith, J. R. Sumner, John A. Bullard, B. H. Sanders, Joel A. Davis, Jarred Rogers, Joseph Joiner, and Dr. W. I. Bullard. The woods now are nearly covered with green leaves knocked off."

Another correspondent, writing to us

Another correspondent, writing to us from Davisboro, concerning the late severe hall storm which took place on Sunday last, says: "At about 8 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning our section was visited by a hall storm, which, though of only a few minutes duration, was remarkable for the immense size of the stones which fell. At Riddleville, the stones which fell. At Riddleville, six miles southwest of here, we are informed by reliable parties that cany stones fell as large as a man's two fists, and some parties, who are regarded as truthful, assert positively that they saw stones fall as large as a peck measure. An acquaintance of ours, and a reliable man, states he weighed two of the stones five minutes after they fell. five minutes after they fell, and they weighed in the aggregate two pounds— an average of one pound each. From the best information we can get, the storm extended over an area of several storm extended over an area of several miles, and in many sections did considerable camage to the corn and cotton crops. We are happy to state, however, that it is thought that no damage was done the crops in this lumediate vicinity. Large quantities of rain have already fallen, and the prospects are that we will receive much more in a short while."

IN EDGEFIELD. Sunday's bail tornado scems to have crossed the river about upon the line of the Sand Hills and to have struck Edgefield county in the same southerly direc-tion. The devastation along its path, which was about two miles wide, was as complete as reported in our columns yea-terday u withe Georgia side. At Our-rytown, swork of the storm was rapid and terrific. Rev. J. P. Mealing, who broken by the hall, trees cut to pieces and crops destroyed. The same thing occurred at Baston's Kolbseisch's and Brook's. Coming on down the road in a track about

THERE MILES WIDS

The storm swept everything before it.

Trees were prostrated, corn and cotton

Trees were prostrated, corn and cotton.

The Laurensville Herald speaking of the storm says: A destructive hail, wind and rain-storm visited portions of this County on last flunday afternoon. That portion which suffered most from hail was in the neighborhood of Warrior Creek Church. Entire fields of cotton were literally ruined, fruit was beaten from the trees and uncut oats much damaged, by being tangled and beaten out. The lower portion of the County was visited, on same day, by a terrific storm of wind and rain, uprooting and blowing down numbers of trees. A great deal of fencing was also blown down. In every section of the County, from which we have heard, there was more or less hail and wind, while the rain seems to have been general over the County, and very heavy, falling in torrents while it lasted—hard showers in rapid succession, during most of the day.

A Terrible Mine Disaster.

A frightful mining disaster is reported from England. At Evanswood Pit Colliery an explosion of fire-damp occurred causing a loss of at least 250 and probably over 300 lives. A force of over three hundred men were at work in the pit when the explosion took place. All are supposed to be lost. The immediate cause of the explosion is not known, but it is supposed that the exposure of a miner's lamp ignited an accumulation of fire-damp in one of the galleries. The outside workers at the roins were startled by a slight rumbling beneath the ground. A little gust of smoke and fiame shot from the shaft, and the thud of a mass of falling coal announced that a terrific explosion of fire-damp had occurred in the mine, and that the men in the pit were in all human probability either instantly killed or imprisoned by debris, to die of suffocation. The news spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the mouth of the pit was surrounded by hundreds of men, women and children, tho families of the doomed miners. A hasty investigation snowed that the months of the galleries opening into the shaft was of men, women and children, the families of the doomed miners. A hasty investigation showed that the mouths of the galleries opening into the shaft were blocked, as had been feared, with heaps of coal, earth and timbers, and the shaft was so filled with gas and fire-damp that an attempt at a recue would have been a reckless waste of life. The deadly gases, driven back in the galleries by the shock, had flowed back and filled every crevice with noxious vapors and smoke. It was realized at once that the imprissioned miners were beyond all human aid. The most agonizing scones followed the announcement. Women ran frantically in every direction, weeping and shrieking for their husbands, sons and brothers. Repeated attempts were made to effect an entrance to the mine, and finally a party succeeded in reaching one of the galleries and commenced the work of exploring for the dead. The work was one of extreme danger and proceeded slowly. It was pushed with all possible energy, relief parties succeeding one another at intervals of a few moments. At last the obstructions to the galleries that the obstructions to the galleries are intervals of a few moments. At last the obstructions to the galleries are intervals of a few moments. At last the obstructions to the galleries are intervals of a few moments.

TELEPHONE, MICROPHONE AND TELEOSCOP HONE.—In October Mr. Edison expects o complete his standard machine—a phonograph intended for the counting-room. He is continually perfecting the phonograph. At it he works at least seven hours a day. He is also now experimenting with a new instrument that he calls a teleoscopophone. It is a sort of ear trumpet which, when applied to the ear, enables one to hear distractly the ordinary conversation of a man a mile distant. A gentleman who has tested one of these instruments said: "I applied one to my ear and could hear a man talking who was across a field, near-man tal TELEPHONE, MICROPHONE AND TELiy a mile away. I heard every word he said. Afterward he seemed to raise his voice a little, and when I saw him afterward, he said that then he had shouted at the top of his voice. ward, he said that then he had shouted at the top of his voice. There is no connecting wire here, as in the telephone. Everything depends on the wonderful properties of the ear trumpet, which is constructed on a radically different principle from those that have been in use so long. By this instrument it is expected that deaf persons—except those who can't hear a cannon fired at their elbor, —may hear anything said on the store.

may hear anything said on the stage at the theatre."

Mr. Edison has invented an excellent telephone, but the microphone as it is figured and described seems like a differfigured and described seems like a different thirthrough a speaker the may be some yards away, and does not require the voice to be propelled through a mouth-piece. Its construction is vastly more simple than any of the telephones. Two sticks of willow charcoal stuck into a board, and holding a third stick endwise between them, is the whole of the receiving apparatus in one of the best forms. The problem of using the telephone for reporting public speakers, by sound, at a distance, should be easily solved by the microphone, which, it is said, transmits the ordinary tones of the human voice over a short tones of the human voice over a short wire with such an increase of fo

casements. The indentations upon door posts and even fence rails made by the hall stones were marked, and trees in the forease, such as were left standing, were completely denuded of leaves. Hall slig builtry of all kinds and rendering insensible those who were struck upon the head. Mr. Mealing's crop, about 125 acres of which he had under cultivation, was completely tuined; and which he supposed would make at institity 156 bushels of corn and 30 bales of cotton, is practically worthless. Farmers having fixed up their fencing, are, some of them, replanting corn, many sowing down their fields in cow peas and are waiting to see if their cotton will sprout again. In this portion of the locality, the track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was a track of the tornado, for five miles, was the tornado of the locality. It is a tornado to the structive conversation with Col. George Mr. Rains, at his laboratory in the Medital College, enable a Chronicle and Constitutionalist, reporter to enlighten our readers this morning upon a very important subject. Colonel Rains, as usual, was ready to give the public his views upon scientific matters, and we only wish that our phonograph had been present to take down his most interesting remarks.

paper, giving, as has been frequently asserted, stereoscopic views of the voice. With a readerate degree of intensity, therefore, every shade of sound, variety of intonation, peculiarity of brogue, and distinctness of enunciation can be caught by the vibrating plate and punctured upon the sliding sheets below it—the trembling pathos of a prayer, the murmer of a sigh, the wail of despair, the wild shout of delight or the ringing quavers of the voice, as they ride the swift octaves of song. Having once caught the sound it is the simplest and yet the most wonderful process to

exploring for the dead. The work was one of extreme danger and proceeded slowly. It was pushed with all possible energy, relief parties succeeding one another at intervals of a few noments. At last the obstructions to the gallery where the explosion occurred wave removed sufficiently to admit a party of brave men, and almost immediately the discovery of bodies commenced. Most of them showed signs of having been killed by the shock, but others had apparently been only slightly injured by the explosion itself, and had been suffocted by smoke and gas. The bodies lay in all imaginable positions, and most of them were shockingly distorted. The bodies were lifted to the surface as fast as they were reached. The agonized hundreds around the mouth of the pit gardy scanned each blackened face as it was drawn up, and the heart-reading cries and exclamations were heard on every side. Many of the men were so mangled and burned as to be totally unrecognizable, and differences of clothing, color of hair and other peculiarities were excitedly canvassed. Two hundred and fifty bodies have been taken out, and many more are believed to be yet in the pit.

Telephone, Microphone and Telephone and the ment were and the ment were and the ment were and the mouth of the pit.

Telephone, Microphone and Telephone and the ment were and th but microscopic examination shows that they are indentations of complex char-

ITS USE AND INFLUENCE.

Upon the use which the phonograph may be put to, speculation is rife and imagination simply rampant. Col. Rains says that it's ralue is inestimable, and is universally recognized as such by modern scientists. He suggested that ere long the Professors at the Medical College might deliver their lectures in the private laboratories, simply addressing their instruments, and by placing the instruments in the College lecture halls, order Mr. Rich, the Janitor, to call in the class and go on with the performance. Think of Sheriff Sibley putting his phonograph in the Court House window and imploring the Lord, in second hand but stentorian tones, to "save the State and honorable Court." Think of Gen. Goode Bryan proclaiming, from the belfry of Bryan proclaiming, from the belfry of some future market dome, the hour of the day. Think of Col. C. V. Walkeh auctioning off Heggie's wares through the tin-roofed thorax of this mystic machine—think of the rigid flereman's statute proclaiming from Piercer Hell the chine—think of the rigid fiereman's statute proclaiming from Pioneer Hall the loud alarm of the scorching element. Think of Colonel Daniel, from the civic lips of the phonograph, calling the battalioa to arms and ordering the Hussars to charge to the front. Think of Colonel C. C. Jones, Jr., invoking the future historian and the Goddess of Truth to smile sweetly upon the memorial monument—of the Mayor issuing his annual dog collar ordinance to the public; of Mr. Stephens, juggling with his instrument at Liberty Hall and shipping it through to Blood Mixture.

Indeed, watting with a calm chees-board is with a view to influence of crucifixion, while the Presidential election in 1889. With a Lamocrat in the Presidential election in 1889. With a Lamocrat in the Presidential election in 1889. With a Lamocrat in the Presidential chear the Presidential election in 1889. With a Lamocrat in the Presidential e

Augusta, scathing the Potter investigafoil of the Surylvors' from the Globe corner. But seriously, the phonograph, still susceptible of great improvement, is destined to revolutionize all forms of counderde, to fender invaluable assistance to the world of letters and to be appeal liverally in the Control of the c speak literally in the future its own praises, glorifying its inventor and his progressive age.

Marder by Revenue Officials—A Man Elici Down in Cold Blood.

On last Sunday, the 9th instant, about 1 c. lock, four Revenue officials by the names of Mouse (or Ecose,) Durham, Kane and Scruggs, (we do not know their initials,) went to the house of Mrs. Ladd, a widow lady, living in the mountainous section of this county, and brutally murdered her son Amos Ladd, a young man, aged about 21 years.—We have not the full particulars of this most atrocious and fiendish murder, but will give briefly, only what has come to us, as we consider it, well authenticated, and reserve fuller particulars for a future time, consider it, well authenticated, and reserve fuller particulars for a future time, when all the facts can be properly brought out. It appears that the young man was standing, or rather leaning, against the door facing, when the Reventie officers rode up, or walked up (we believe they were walking,) and deliberately shot him dead on the spot, without a moment of warning or an intimation of their designs. The young man fell out of the door lifeless, when the officials said to his brother, "who have we shot!" The reply was, "you have shot my brother." The officers then turned and left the house, but concealed themselves on a small hill near the house in the brush, and remained there for some time, for what purpose it is not in the brush, and remained there for some time, for what purpose it is not known. They then went to the store of Mr. King, some four miles off, when they endeavored to hire a conveyance to Essley Station. Mr. King told them that he could not carry them that evening, but if they would wait until morning, he would carry them. This they said, they could not do, as they had business of importance to attend to and must go that night. They then hired one mule from him, and Kane rode rapidly for the Station, passing through this place by a back way, about dusk, and arriving at Essley, just in time to take the 9 o'clock train going North. He gave a negro tencents to carry the mule to the livery stable, with instructions to send it back to Mr. Baylis Hendricks, at the place, where the officials had told Mr. King they desired the mule to ride to.

It appears that two shots were fired at esired the mule to ride to.

desired the mule to ride to.

It appears that two shots were fired at Ladd, the first taking effect and killing him, while the second missed. From this fact, and the fact that Kane rode off Mr. King's mule, and left immediately on the train, it is supposed he did the killing. The other three went across the country towards Greenville on foot, and this writing we know not where they are.

Mr. John L. Gravley came to town Sunday night and informed Trial Justice Taylor of the murder, who at once issued he Sheriff and that officer at once startcharge a jar with electricity and it holds the subtle fluid within its fold until some touch of foreign substance brings it back again; arm the cloude with the lightning's bolt and it bears within its dusky bosom the fiery darts until some conductor invites it from the thunder's home; hard within its knarled sinewastels the cak the sunlight's rays, decays and is buried in the ground, but retains the heat to give it out in the form of coal upon the hearth; or in the diamond's flight of Kane, and on Monday morning as soon as the Telegraph offices were opened, sent off the following message; EASLEY, PICKENS Co., S. C.,

June 10, 1878.

To the Chief Police of Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, and Columbia. A man by the name of Ladd was brutally murdered in this County yeaterday by five Ktevenue officers, named Hoffman, Crin. Savuers. Durham and Mount. Cain, Scrugge, Durham, and Mouse. They have fled. Look out for there.

JOAB MAULDIN, S. P. C.
As above stated, it is probable that
there is a mistake as to Hoffman being
with the party, but as to the others, there with the party, but as to the others, there is no mistake, for Mr. King and others know them well.—It is likely, if Kane kept on he had left Charlotte before the Sheriff's telegram reached that place, and may succeed in making good his escape for the time being. The others, we think wil be captured.

From all the facts gathered by us, we pronounce this the most fiendish cold

pronounce this the most fiendish, cold blooded murder ever committed in this County. But we will refrain from further comments until the case has been ther comments until the case has been properly investigated.
Since the above was put in type, Sheriff Mauldin has received the following

telegram: "Kane, Scruggs, Durham and Mouse, surrendered to the Sheriff of JNO. G. GREER, Chief Police.

The Greenville News, speaking of this, the surrender of the parties, says: Why they did not go to Pickens C. H. and surrender to the Sheriff of that County, we are not informed. The reason may be, that they suppose at Greenville they may, like Deputy Marshal Springs did, a few days ago, for a similar outreact, give a bond, with negro sureties, for their appearance at Court.—Pickens Sentins! JNO. G. GREER, Chief Police.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STATE.—In a speech prepared on the Richardson-Rainey contest in Congless, Colonel Evins thus speeks of South Carolina:

"Who, while wandering through the beautiful art gallery at the other end of the avenue, which the munificence of a distinguished resident of this city has dedicated to the public, has not felt his steps arrested, as his eyes fell upon the brave words—the crime makes the shame and not the scaffold—and has not had his heart to throb with inexnot had his heart to throb with inex-pressible emction as he looked through the window gratings of the prison cell into that face so sad and weary with into that face so sau and wear, troubled thoughts, and into those mourn-ful eyes, with their touching expression regions and the contracts, which the of quiet, patient endurance, which the genius of the artist has made to speak so eloquent from the canvas. As I gazed upon the picture with deepest interest, it suddenly became to me no longer the face of Charlotte Coroay, but the impersonation of the genius of my own Pal-metto State, persecuted, insulted, incarmetto State, persecuted, insulted, incarcerated by the mecenary and heartless
stranger, and the false and traitorous
renegade; thus she stood peering through
her prison bars, during all those dark
days of which I have spoken; pure and
undefiled, without the crime, which
'makes the shame,' waiting with a calm
endurance her hour of crucifixion, while
still boping, almost against hope, for the
hour of her deliverance. With a grateful and joyful heart I turned away, remembering that the prison bars had already been broken, and the sceptre of
pure and honest government already reatored to her hands. The Unity of the Party.

present campaign. But any measure or course of action calculated in the renotest degree to weaken our party or

ganization at the present time is to be especially deprecated. And why? Be-

cause a failure to succeed in the present

canvass, either in the legislative or executive departments of our State government would be tantamount to giving up all that we gained in the desperate struggle of the preceding campaign, and entail irretrievable ruin upon the people of the State in the future. Even Goy. Hampton deems the maintenance of our

party unity of so much consequence in the present struggle, that he publicly warned the people in his Anderson speech to beware of independents, and to rown down any attempts to divide or

listract the Democratic party of the

State on local issues. But, say some,

our last Democratic Legislature did some things we did not like, and omitted to

do other things which we think should

have been done. If the people generally think so, of course through the appli-

ances of the Democratic party they car

easily change their representatives with-out in the least disturbing the harmony

of the party. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it might be better to do so,

and send a fresh delegation, right from

the body of the people, to represent them

in the next Legislature. Where we are as a people, undergoing such rapid changes in our sentiments and necessities, perhaps this policy might be the

best. But we will take the occasion right here, once for all, to say for ourselves, that we can never hope to choose

a delegation more faithful to their trust e old one has been. Errors they

may have committed, mistakes they may

have made; but any person who will

take the trouble to scrutinize the general

course of our representatives from first

to last during the last two years, must

come to the conclusion that these gentlemen were faithful, conscientious and

honest in the discharge of public trusts

confided to their keeping. Aye, fellow-

citizens of Auderson, look to their fidel-

ity in the trying ordeal through which

they were called to pass in the very inau-

guration of the Hampton government at

stituency, in the face of dangers the

most appalling, and with their lives, as it were, offered as a sacrifice on the altar

of their country's good, if need be. The

people of the State never can, never

ought to forget, the gallant bearing of

Hampton and the Democratic Legislature, under the most trying circumsta ces that ever confronted a legislative

body in the history of the world. They

honor unscathed, their fidelity unquestioned, and their sagacity, and prudence and wisdom, as if inspired from above the admiration even of their political enemies. Shall we permit light and trivial mistakes, comparatively, on merely local issues, to overwhelm a recollection of their general fidelity? God forbid.

But before we close we will give a fee

MR. EDITOR: There never bes been HONEA PATH, June 8, 1878. The Democratic Club at this place m time in the history of the Democratic party of this State when unity was more to day, Dr. T. A. Hudgens presiding. sential to the success of the party, and The Club was favored by a very eloquent address from Maj. B. F. Whiteer. he full and complete redemption of the State, than the prevent. It is too late in The following preamble and resolutions the day to propose coalition, or measures looking to coalition, with the Republican party of this State for our final and comwas offered by Wm. Lee, and adopted by the Club:

What the immortal Washington was to the people in revolutionary times, and what the world-renowned Robert E. Lee was in the "times that tried men's souls," so to-day is Wade Harapton to the people of South Carolina. In the days of Lee and Jackson, he was not less true than they to a cause for which each drew sword. At a later day, when South Carolina, after years of suffering and pilinge, when her sons and her daughters had all well nigh lossed hope, the peerless Hampton was again called upon to buckle on his armor and to lead what might have been termed a foriorn hope; to lead his people. To victory, and to haul from passe and power a band of thieses and robbers, who had bankrupted the "sate and reduced to poverty her people." How well he succeeded in ridding the State of those who had ill used her; how he, with the aid of other State officers and a Legislature, choses to represent the true interests of the State, brought order out of chaos, and reduced the taxes nearly two millions of collers in one year, are now matters of history; and in order to continue the reform so auspiciously begun, therefore be it.

Resoured, That we do fully endorse the the Club: plete success in the great work of reform. Whether wisely or unwisely, the disheartened Democracy of this State have in the dark past abundantly tried such confition to become thoroughly con vinced that there was no hope of any reform by the aid of the Republican party is a party. Hence, the Democracy were driven by the shear force of circumstan ces to adopt the only way of escape from evils inconceivable, by hoisting the ban-ner of straightout Democracy, (under the lead of Hampton,) and making a determined and united assault on the strongholds of roguery and rascality. And how valiantly we aucceeded the history of the last campaign abundantly shows. While it was a straight-out light, yet the platform upon which we made the campaign was broad enough to admit every honest man in the State upon its foundation, whether Republican or Democrat. So will it be again in the

be it Resoured, That we do fully endorse the

opinions of our reprodents.

All communications should be addressed to "PAiters Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money
orders, &c., should be made payable to the order
of "E. B. HURRAY & CO.,
Anderson, S. C.

Honea Path Democratic Cinb.

Resolved, That we do fully endorse the wise and patriotic states manship of Gov. Wade Hampton in his administration of the affairs of government since his induction into office.

Resolved, That to fully redeem the State, complete the reform and to perpetuate an honesh civil government—a government that guarantees to the humblest citizen of the State the fullest protection in life and property—it is our duty to place in nomination Gov. Wade Hampton for re-election to the office of Governor, and that it is no less his duty to accept the same and carry ma on to a victory in November next, not less in importance than the one achieved in 1876.

Resolved, That our most hearty thicks and grateful "well done" are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gov. Hampton, and all other State officers, and to the Legislature for the distinguished services rendered the State during their terms of

office.

Accoived, That as a Club we will keep our watch-fires burning, and pledge ourselves anew to do all that we can for the triumph of a cause which to us is most

Resolved, That we send greeting to the conservative people from the Ocean to the Blue Ridge, and hid them not to let their "hearta grote faint or their arms weaken" in a struggle which, if successful, will bring to us and to our children untold blessings, whilst if we suffer it to fail unexampled misery and degradation will be our portion in years to come.

Resolved, That we urge upon the colored voters to join with us in the effort to place, again in office good and honest men who will labor for the welfare of all in reducing the taxes, honest expenditure of the people's money and to remind them that it is their duty to do all in their power for the continuages of that peace and good order which has prevailed throughout the State since the inauguration of Gov. Hampton.

The Olub elected the following persons

The Club elected the following persons Kay, Wm. Lee, R. N. Wright, T. A. Hudgens, W. H. Mellikin. Alternates. E. H. Robertson, E. Harris, R. S. Ches-

On motion, the Club adjourned. T. A. HUDGENS, President. H. G. REED, Secretary.

MRS. JOHNSON'S MISTARE.—My friend, Johnson, has an establishment for the manufacture of jewelry and eilverware in Boston. Some time ago he sold a bill of goods in Augusts, Mc. About a month after his partner was on a visit to Bangor, and while there Johnson wrote to him to this effect:

"I have heard nothing of that jewelry I sent to Augusta. If you are around that way stop and inquire if it was received all right."

He put the letter in his packet, and

caived all right."

He put the letter in his pocket and forgot to mail it. Next day he left the coat at home, and Mrs Johnson, as usual, went through the pockets and she found the letter. When Johnson came home that afternoon and opened the front door, he was amazed to see Mrs. Johnson with her bonnot on and an umbrella and bandbox in her hand, sitting in the hall on a trunk, looking as if she had about tweive hundred pounds pressure of rage to the square inch. He said:

"Why, Emeline, what on earth are you doing?"

"I'm waiting for a cab to take me to my mother's, you brute!"

my mother's, you brute !"
"To your mother's? Why, what's the

came through the fiery ordeal with their Matter "Matter-mattes? Yo know very well whata the matter, you wretch. I'll not live with you another hour! On, don't talk to me, if you please! Go and talk to Angusta—go and talk to her if you are so very fond of her. I have done with you now for good. This winds you up with me!"

INGENUOUS, BUT FAULTY .- A well-But before we close we will give a few reasons why we consider the Democratic party in more danger in the present campaign than the last. It is generally conceded that the Radical party will make no opposition to Hampton and the State ticket, and will confine their efforts to the County elections. Now, we all remember two years ago what a wo. derful power on the masses was possessed by rallying on Hampton in opposition to Chamberlain. The pressure was so great in the coatest for State officers that it required no effort to bring every white with "the boys" until three o'clock in the with "the boys" until three o'clock in the morning, felt a trifle uneasy as to what his wife would say upon the subject, and determined to sdopt a little piece of strategy. He entered the house cautiously, noiselessly removed his boots and then made his way to their bed-room. He was not so obfusticated but that he knew it would be dangerous to attempt to get into bed so, after disrobing, he took up a position by the "de of the baby's cradel and began rocking it like a 45-er. His wife, aroused by the noise, discovered him, as it was part of his deep inic soneme that she should, and called out: Why, what on earth are you doing there?" "Doing?" he replied, keeping the kinks out of his tongue by an almost saperhuman effort. "Doing? I'm trying to get this—baby asleep! She's been crying half an hour and you've slept through it sil!" His air of righteens indignation was well pat on, beth it wouldn't do—luck was against him. "What do you mean?" his better half stornly responded. "I have got the baby in bed here with me, and she has interled to-night! When did you come home?" chamberlain. The pressure was so great in the contest for State officers that it required no effort to bring every, white man to the rescue, together with thousands of negroes. With no enseation to Hampton, this motive power will be withdrawn, and the people are liable to forget that even Hampton as Governor would be powerless for good unless supported by a legislative body of like political sympathies with himself. Hampton is perfectly safe now, but take care of the Legislature, Give him a Democratic Legislature for the next two years, and he will be able to complete the great work of reform already begun. Then, again, all the manguvering of the two great national parties on the political chees-board is with a view printing of the two great national parties on the political chees-board is with a view printing of the two great national parties on the political chees-board is with a view printing of the two great national parties on the political chees-board is with a view printing of the presidential cleation in 1880. With a Lamocrat in the Presidential chair at that time, we may hope that the spirit of gennine reform will pervade the cational as well as State government, and the people of the United States may felicitate themselves with the hope that the era of good feeling between the different and economical administration.

-There is one blessing about silver currency. A man can alam a fre-cent piece into the contribution-plate with vigor enough to make everybody around him think that it is a quartar.

- Politeness is like an are cushion-tners may be nothing solid in it, but it cases jolis wonderfully.

— It is not necessarily true that a warmen is a thief because also hashes he — ter's dress behind her back.

Amersin

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

The construction of the mathine is simplicity itself. Around the groved cylinder is fitted a smooth sheet of tinfoil, upon which a spring presses the sharp point of the needle, making the grove in the tin-foil about half the depth of the thread in the cylinder. This, then, is the normal plane of the needle's point. Now, sound is nothing but air in or the threat in the cylinder. This, then, is the normal plane of the needle's point. Now, sound is nothing but air in motion, and when, by speaking over the diaphragm, the disk is made to vibrate, the drumhead strikes the needle, which punctures the foil and springs back into its normal plane, until another sound is made; and so on to the completion of the sentence. Of course, the cylinder is turning, and presents a new surface to each indentation. Obviously, then, two important properties of the machine are here utilized. First, that the vibrating plate is capable of receiving a complex motion which correctly represents the peculiar property of each and all the multifarious vocal and other sound waves. Second, that such complex movements can be transmitted from this plate by means of a single embossing point attached thereto, to effect a record upon plastic material by indentations, with such fidelity as to give these indentations the same varied and complex form. This done and se have caught the sound and photographed it upon sheets of paper, giving, as has been frequently as