The Manning Times.

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FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Springhill, Nova Scotia, Thrown into Mourning—Several of the Bodies Fearfully Mutilated—Fifty-three Widows and 157 Children Left Unprovided for.

SPRINGHILL, MINES, N. S., Feb. 23.—An explosion occurred in the mines of this place yesterday. At midnight ninety-four bodies have been recovered, and the total number of dead is thought to be 117. A largely attended public meeting was held last evening and arrangements for a public funeral on Tuesday were completed. Chief Inspector Gilpin arrived yesterday morning, accompanied by Madden and went down into the mine. Mr. Gilpin says so far as the evidence shows the explosion occurred in either No. 7 or 6 balances, and that the force of the explosion in these balances is very great. Most of the timbers were knocked out, allowing the roof to fall, breaking boxes and mutilating men and horses. Tow small fires were smouldering in the debris, but were extinguished at once without any difficulty by the searching party.

The explosion, Mr. Gilpin says, did very little damage to property in No. 7 slope, having extended but a short distance beyond the tunnel, and all the deaths in that slope were from suffocation by fire damp. Manager Swift was at the bottom of No. 1 slope about fifteen minutes before the explosion occurred, and intimated to one of the roadsmen that he was going into the place were the explosion occurred. He has not been seen since; probably his body will be recovered when some of the debris is cleared up.

A boy named Boaton heard the explosion and rushed off to the place where he knew his brother was at work and succeeded in carrying him out uninjured. His heroism is one of the chief topics of conversation. There were plenty of volunteers to search for all the bodies. Men who came to the pit as spectators divested themselves of their coats and unhesitatingly went to the rescue of their fellow workmen. Many ghastly scenes were to be seen, both on the surface and underground. Several of the bodies were so fearfully mutilated that they were placed in bags and brought up to the surface.

The explosion is more disastrous to life than any other in the history of coal mining on this continent. It is a singular coincidence that the loss of life equals that of both the Ford pit and Drummond colliery explosions. The number of lives lost at the Ford pit was fifty-three, and Drummond sixty-four.

The list of dead reaches 119, of whom fifty-four were married, forty single and twenty-five boys. Ninety-seven bodies have been taken out; 161 children were orphaned. A good deal of distress prevails. No explanation of the accident can be given. The mine is being put in order no resume operations Wednesday. The damage to the property is comparatively small. The following appeal has been issued:

"To the Public: A mining disaster, attended with fatal results unparalleled in the history of the Canadian mines, has fallen on the town and people of Springhill, N. S. The loss of life is probably as great as the combined appalling losses at the Drummond and Ford pit explosions. About 119 lives were lost; fifty-four widows have been left behind and 161 children made fatherless.

"The widows and fatherless will need abundant assistance, and that promptly from a public shocked and horrified by this terrible calamity. Seventy thousand dollars will be required to meet the demands and to alleviate the sufferings of the bereaved and distressed during the most pressing period of their dire misfortune. The residents of Springhill in meeting assembled have appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Town Council and all residence clergy, to solicit and acknowledge subscription to the Springhill relief fund, and they confidently and earnestly ask for an immediate response from persons of all denominations, societies, trades, guilds and nationalities. Willam Hall, Mayor, A. McLeod, Secretary."

Horrors of The Mines.

HAZELTON, Pa., Feb. 23.—Five of the miners entombed in slope No. 1 at Jeanesville were taken out alive to-night after being eighteen days shut in the bowels of the earth. These with the thirteen bodies already found make eighteen men, the exact number given in these dispatches on the day of the accident. How they survived is a miracle. Nothing like it has been known or heard of in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. All are Hungarians. The men were all found together barely alive, and all but one too weak to be moved. None of them could talk except John Tomashusky and he could only say "John much sick." Physicians were brought into the mine and the four men were cared for where they lay. The fifth man was wrapped in blankets and carried out. It is doubtful if the lives of the four can be saved, and a Priest went into the mine to administer spiritual consolation. No story can as yet be obtained from Tomaskusky.

Frightened to Death.

CLINTON, Mo., Feb. 19.—Mrs. M. Trollinger of Leesville died yesterday from fright. She was sitting in a wagon watching her son cut down a tree. The tree fell towards the wagon, and the boy called to his mother to get out of the way. She seemed unable to move. The tree crashed down just behind the wagon without touching Mrs. Trollinger, but she fell over dead. Physicians examined the body and say they found no sign of the woman having been hit. They assign the cause to paralysis of the heart.

The Coosaw Opened to All.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 18.—The phosphate commission met to-day and ordered that the Coosaw river be opened to the general rights of mining. Heretofore this territory has been mined exclusively by the Coosaw company, which obtained control of the river under a lease from another company whose charter expired in 1891. Subsequently the Coosaw company obtained legislative action recognizing them directly, and the ambiguous wording of the act may be the basis for the company to claim a more extended lease. The board also passed a resolution ordering the royalty to be increased above $1 per ton, beginning six months from date.

Killed with a Club.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Two negroes entered a store kept by a man named Jordan at Frazier's crossing on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad to-day, bent on robbery. As Jordan resisted they killed him with a club. The murderers were captured and on confessed. He also admits being implicated in a series of robberies at Brunswick a few nights ago.

FATAL COLLISION OF TRAINS.

Six Killed and Several Injured—The Wreck Takes Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—There was a collison at 7 o'clock this morning between two trains in the Fourth avenue tunnel at Eighty-sixth street. What is known as a "shop," consisting of empty cars, was being drawn to the Mott Haven yard, when, for some reason as yet unexplained, it came to a stop in the tunnel at Eighty-fifth street. Train No. 10, the New Haven local, which left the Grand Central Depot at 7 o'clock this morning in charge of Engineer Fowler, Fireman Goodale and Conductor George Hutchinson, ran into the rear of the standing "shop train."

General Manager Toucey, of the Hudson River and New York Central Road, said he had heard that three men were killed and a number injured. He said that after the collision a New York Central engine running light [this is without cars attached] ran into the rear of the New Haven train. Flames broke out a few moments after the seconnd collision, but they were soon gotton under control, and the work of rescue began at 10:30 o'clock. Five dead and seven injured have been removed. The injured were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. None of the passengers are known to be among the killed or injured. They are all believed to be employees of the road. The passengers in the New Haven train were badly shaken up, but beyond some light cuts and bruises none of them are badly hurt. The passengers were taken from the train back to the Grand Central Depot in the Harlem train that was just passing at the time in the East tunnel.

The total number of lives lost is six. Five were taken out dead and one has since died—all railroad employees. Several employees were injured, but the exact number is not yet known, as a number of them were carried home as soon as taken out of the wreck. The fire department soon extinguished the flames, but both tracks of the tunnel were blocked with the wreckage. The rear car of the "shop" train was crushed like an egg shell from the hind end to the middle, and here is where the deaths occurred. Nobody on the New Haven passenger train was injured, even by the engine which ran into its rear. The latter was derailed and burst both cylinder heads.

The Centre of Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Superintendent of the Census has prepared a bulletin giving the centre of population of the United States together with the movement of the centre during each decade since 1790. The exact latitude of the centre of the present census year is given as 39 degrees 11 minutes and 56 seconds, longitude 85 degrees 32 minutes and 53 seconds, at a point in Southern Indiana a little West of South of Greensburg, the County seat of Decatur County, and twenty miles East of Columbus. The bulletin says: "The centre of population has clung closely to the parallel of 39 degrees of latitude. The most Northern point reached was at the start in 1790; the most Southern point was in 1830—the preceding decade having witnessed a rapid development of population in the Southwest—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana having been admitted as States and Florida annexed and organized as a Territory. The extreme variation in latitude has been less than 19 minutes, while a hundred years of record have accomplished a movement of longitude of nearly 95.10 degrees. The sudden acceleration of movement between 1850 and 1860 was due to the transfer of a considerable body of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast—twelve individuals in San Francisco exerting as much pressure at the pivotal point, viz., the crossing of the 83d meridian and 39th parallel, as forty individuals at Boston.

Ingalls Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The subject of the selection of a successor to Senator Ingalls, who retires from the Senate March 4, as President Pro Tempore is being privately discussed among Republican Senators.

It will be necessary to arrange this matter before March 4 in order to guard against a vacancy in the presiding officers chair after that date, so a caucus of the Republican Senators will be held probably next week to elect Senator Ingalls' successor.

It does not appear that much effort is making on the part of the Senators to secure the place, and but three names have been put forward prominently, which are those of Senators Platt, Hoar and Frye.

Eighteen Engines destroyed

KANSAS CITY Mo., Feb. 19.—At 10:30 last night a careless wiper in the round house of the Cypress yards of the Missouri Pacific Railway, in Kansas City, Kansas set fire to a bunch of oily waste. The fire spread rapidly, and despite the efforts of the fire department consumed the house. There was eighteen engines in the house and they were also destroyed. Among them were the engines used in the regular passenger service, and the officials were obliged to telegraph to Sedalia for seven engines to take out this morning's trains. The total loss is estimated at $175,000. The Cypress round house became historic as a place of siege during the Southwestern strike of 1886.

A Deluge in Arizona.

YUMA, Arizona, Feb. 23.—Loss of life is reported from Gila Valley, but no particulars have been received. The Southern Pacific track is washed out for twenty-four miles East of Yuma and is five feet under water. One hundred adobe houses have been washed down and three hundred people are homeless. Much distress prevails for the want of food, clothing and shelter. The school houses and churches, convent, restaurants and all the stores but one are flooded. The Yuma Times office is completely wrecked.

Running Down A Bark.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.—The North Bremen Lloyd steamer Havel, while on her way down the bay this afternoon, collided with the Italian bark Mascotta, inbound from San Domingo city. The bark sank almost immediately off Buoy 20, near Bay Ridge, and three of her crew were drowned. The steamer proceeded on her was to Bremen.

Six Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A five story double "flat" house, a better sort of tenement house, at 129 and 131 Sands street, Brooklyn, burned to night and six of the inmates were burned to death. Thirty-two families occupied the house, about two hundred people in all, and but for the aid of the firemen many more lives would have been lost.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

A LIVELY TILT BETWEEN FUNSTON AND BUTTERWORTH.

McMillin Gives Four Reasons Why the Rules of the House Were Changed—The Immigration Bill Passed—Discreditable Scenes in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the House this morning McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that to-morrow the House shall meet at 10 o'clock and shall immediately proceed to the consideration of the shipping bill, the general debate to close at 6 o'clock. Friday the House shall meet at 10 o'clock and proceed to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 5 o'clock.

Blount protested against this method of doing business, but said that as a member the Committee on Rules he had agreed to the resolution with the view of getting as much debate as possible. It was the best the minority members could make out of the situation.

McMillin took the same position. He then inveighed against the code of rules, and asserted that the prophecy he had made in the beginning of Congress had been verified. He had said that the rules had been adopted for four reasons: To pass an election bill which subjected the ballot box to the bayonet. That had been done. To pass a tariff bill that should rob the people. That had been done. To pass a direct tax bill. That had been done. To pass a bill placing further taxes upon the depressed and burdened interior for the benefit of the shipping interests. That was about to be done.

Mills protested against the resolution, which he said was in a line with the policy of the majority. Let the gentlemen on the other side go on with their measures. Let them pass Acts of Congress by proclamation instead of legislation. Let them make their special orders, and let the Democrats avail themselves of every moment of discussion to expose to the American people the wrongs which had been perpetrated on them.

Cannon said that the House could ill spare two days, but he had yielded to the general desire that the shipping bill should be considered and he had acquiesced in the resolution. He gave notice, however, that if the order was made he would ask the House to sit to-night and to-morrow night for the consideration of appropriation bills. What the gentlemen from Texas and Tennessee had said about the rules was chestnuty, and chestnuts had worms in them.

Rogers—"The people took some worms out of your chestnuts last fall."

Cannon—"That is the 999th time you have said that."

Richardson of Tennessee—"Why not take the days for the appropriation bills and let the steal go on at night."

Cannon—"Oh! that is so cheap."

McKinley denied that the practice of making special orders had originated in this Congress. It had been practiced in every Congress since the forty-sixth, but in former Congresses it had been done in violation of the rule, and now it was done against the direct authority of the rules. The majority were responsible for public legislation, and it should be permitted to put its purposes into public law to be tried only before the great tribunal of the American people. [Republican applause.]

"You have been tried;" "you have been weighed in the balance and found wanting," were some of the remarks that came in a chorus from the Democratic side.

McKinley—"I do not believe that there is a gentleman who has studied the causes that led to the verdict in November who can conscientiously declare that it was based on the work of this Congress."

"What was it?" queried the Democrats.

McKinley—"The majority on this floor having only a few days more (derisive laughter on the Democratic side)—and all of us leave here with our seats well filled—we propose to go on and complete the work of the Fifty-first Congress, no matter what obstruction may be put in our way by the gentlemen on that side of the chamber." [Republican applause.]

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 130, nays 114.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill.

In the course of the general debate a controversy arose between Funston of Kansas, in charge of the bill, and Butterworth. The latter having made a remark which irritated Funston, he made an attack upon Butterworth, in which he alluded to the office which Butterworth holds in the World's Fair Commission, and said that if that gentleman, whose name was associated with the anti-option bill, had taken as much time to forwarding that measure as he had to drawing his salary as Secretary of the World's Fair, the measure would now have been passed—a measure which would bring great relief to the agriculturists. The members on both sides surrounded the two gentlemen and thoroughly enjoyed the controversy.

Funston was emphatic and vociferous in his utterances, but the merriment was so great that his words could not be heard. He declined to yield to Butterworth, which led Rogers to warn him that he must either get out of the ring or let the gentleman from Ohio get over the ropes, while Spinola's contribution was "Break away."

Butterworth in his reply paid his respects to Funston, charging him, as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, with neglecting the interests of farmers. The gentleman was actively concerned about the anti-option bill. A half-million farmers had asked the gentleman over and ever again, as chairman of the committee, to get up and move the consideration of the bill. Had he done it? [Cries of "No!"] Not at all. He had not moved in that direction, but had stood trembling like an aspen leaf under the frown of the speaker. [General laughter and loud applause on the Democratic side.] He (Butterworth) had at least the courage of his convictions. [Applause.]

Hatch of Missouri, after deploring the condition of the farmers of the country, made a speech in favor of free coinage and reduction of taxation, in which he also touched upon the option bill, and criticised the majority, and especially the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, for not acting upon the question. The measure (had the chairman called it up) could have been passed without one hour's debate. The rules of the House had been made in the interest of the Republican party and to prevent the consideration of great national measures. The gentleman from Ohio had said that there were but a few more hours of this Congress. Thank God for it. [Democratic applause.]

Spinola—"Lay it on, brother. [Laughter.]

Hatch—"We will all join in the doxology next Wednesday."—[Laughter.]

The bill was then considered by paragraphs, but without disposing of the measure the committee rose.

Gibson of Maryland announced feelingly the death of Senator Wilson, eulogizing his life and character.

The immigration bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Oate's substitute, which was rejected—yeas 55 nays 202. The bill was then passed.

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

An Exciting Scene.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says that a tremendous uproar occurred in the lower branch of the Legislature to-day during the discussion of the resolution ordering the arrest of ex-Treasurer Woodruff. White of Nevada offered a resolution on the subject "requesting the Governor to cause the apprehension, not only of Woodruff, but all other persons connected with him in the use of the State funds."

Otey of Lee County, chairman of the Judiciary committee made a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the resolution, in which he referred to the position taken by certain members in delaying measures intended to vindicate the laws of the State.

Hon. Daniel A Jones of Pulaski, took offense at Otey's statement, saying they were aimed at him, but he exclaimed, pointing at Otey: "If the gentleman from Lee will make the statement direct that in this matter, or any other, my actions have been controlled by improper motives I would not hesitate to say to him as Douglass said to Angus, "Lord Angus thou hast lied."

Otey—"And I would say to the man who would make a charge of that kind against me that he is a coward."

"Then I say to you, sir, that you are a liar," yelled Jones. "And you are a coward," exclaimed Otey.

Several members sprang to their feet and in their attempt to gain the floor, the greatest confusion prevailed for several minutes which the Speaker had great difficulty in suppressing.

Another breeze was occasioned later on in the debate when Wimberly, a mutual friend, attempted to smooth the matter over by saying Otey had apologized. The latter sprung to his feet and vehemently denied that he had apologized. Jones had not placed him in a position where an apology could be expectedand he wanted the House to understand that he had made no apology.

Murdered For Money.

CHERAW, Feb. 20.—News reached here last night of a most horrible murder committed near Society Hill last Monday. A Mr. Goodson, a prominent citizen of that community, owed a Mr. Griggs, who lived only a few miles distant, $500. Mr. Goodson counted the money in the presence of a negro named Green, who had been in his employ for several years, and Mr. Goodson's daughter started to carry the money to Mr. Griggs. Before going far Miss Goodson was overtaken by the same negro Green, who cut her throat, took the five hundred dollars and threw her dead body in Black Creek, a stream dividing Darlington and Chesterfield counties. When Miss Goodson failed to return home at the proper time search was instituted, and yesterday her body was found in Black Creek. Suspicion was at once placed upon the negro Green. He was captured in Florence and brought here last night. Green acknowledged killing Miss Goodson and surrendered $460 of the money when captured. He is now in Chesterfield jail.

Polk Against Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Col. L L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who has just returned from a trip through the south and southwest, was asked his opinion as to Cleveland's chances in 1892. He considered that Cleveland's coinage letter, whether so intended or not, came as a timely ally to monopolists in their herculean efforts to defeat the silver bill. Cleveland may, through corrupt manipulation of money and political intrigue, be forced upon his party, but, on that point the alliance people are little concerned, for, if he be the nominee of any party, he will utterly fail in securing the votes of the "industrial" organizations of the country. No man will get ther votes for president of the United States unless he is in accord with them on the measures they seek to promote. To use a popular phrase, Mr. Cleveland has succeeded in placing himself on the top shelf of back numbers.

Floods in the Far West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—News was received this afthrnoon by the Southern Pacific manager that Yuma, Arizona, is certainly doomed. At 2 o'clock the railroad operator warned the office here that he could stay at his key only half an hour longer, as the water was rising so rapidly that it would soon sweep away the office. At that time the water in the Colorado was up to thirty-four feet two inches, five feet higher than the flood mark of 1861, and the highest ever known here. The Colorado and Gila are both raging torrents, bringing down portions of houses, trees and dead animals. The water has reached the sills of the five hundred-foot railroad bridge across the Colorado River, and it is expected the bridge will go down.

He Should be Lyhched.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—A horrible crime was committed here last night. As Bessie Pulling, a little white girl, eleven years of age, was passing along an unfrequented street about 6:30 o'clock she was accosted by a big negro man, who placed his hand over her mouth, and after dragging her into an old flower garden near by, choked her until partial insensibility and committed an outrage on her. She was horribly mutilated, and lies in a precarious condition. When the crime became known indignation became intense, and if the villain is caught he will be lynched. The mayor has offered a reward of $200 for his apprehension.

The Horrors of War.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26.—Later advices from Chile state that after the bombardment of Iquique the insurgents entered the city and attacked the stores and residences on six of the principal squares, wrecking them completely. A great number of women and children were sheltered in these building, but their cries of distress were unheeded and the insurgents, who seemed to be wild with the spirit of destruction, continued their work of fire and blood undindered. It is known that 200 persons perished, mostly women and children, in the ruins. The custom house and all the principal houses were plundered. After the surrender of the city it was occupied by a strong insurgent force.

A Nice Plum for Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—The official order appointing Chamberlain receiver of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Road was filed in the United States Court to-day. Under this order Chamberlain has control of the road in this State, North Carolina and Virginia.

BLACKBURN ON CLEVELAND.

He thinks Cleveland's Letter Against Free Silver Has Ruined His Chances.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 23.—In a recent letter to Colonel Nobles at Paducah, Ky., Senator Blackburn says: "In the light of the publication of Cleveland's recent letter antagonizing his party on the silver question, I do not believe there is a Democratic member of the Senate who would favor his nomination for the Presidency, or who believes that it would be possible to elect him in 1892 if nominated No organization is effected or attempted here, hostile to him, but there is now but one opinion as to his lack of ability. I have no personal objection to Cleveland in the world, but I am not and never will be in favor of the nomination of any man who is not in accord with our party upon the great issue upon which it is to be endorsed or rejected. I do not believe that any man can be elected President in 1892 who is opposed to free silver coinage. The people have been trifled with long enough on this subject. The truth is that for twenty-five years past New York has never furnished a Democratic leader who has not been in thorough accord with Wall street and at variance with the masses of the people. This was as true of Tilden as it is true of Cleveland. I have longed to see the day when the Democrats might elect a President of this country without paying the tribute that New York always levied. I think that the time is at hand. I have no favorite candidate, but only insist that he shall be a fair and honest representative of Democratic sentiment. In my judgment in the light of the discussion existing among the New York Democrats it would be unwise to select any New York man. However we cannot tell what two months may produce. I am a party man, as you know, and my party candidate will be my candidate, but I both believe and trust that no nomination will be made in '92 of a man who upon vital issues antagonizes the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party. What I am and I always have been—a pronounced silver man—as you well know, and upon that issue I never expect to change my views. Very truly yours,

J. S. C. BLACKBURN.

Women Who Want to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association was begun this morning at Albreugh's Opera House. The stage setting had not been changed since the adjournment of the Woman's Council last night, except that at the back of the stage hung three large flags of red, white and blue. Instead, however, of the regulation number of stars in the blue field, there was only one in gold, representing Wyoming, the first of the States to allow suffrage to women. The same large audience that has characterized the meetings of the Woman's Council during the first four days of the week was present this morning.

Susan B. Anthony read the address of the President, Elizabeth Cadey Stanton, who is now in England. The announcement by Miss Anthony that Mrs. Stanton would in June next, return to live her remaining years in America was received with enthusiastic applause. The subject of her address was "The degradation of disfranchisement." The address was an actual statement of the political status of women to-day and a strong argument in favor of universal suffrage.

The whole number of States and Territories represented at the Convention is thirty, and the number of officers and delegates present is 122.

Mrs. Harrison gave the delegates to the Women's Council a reception at the White House this evening, and to-night at Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago the officers of the Woman's Council and the New England Woman's Press Association were given a reception by the Woman's Press Association of Washington.

A Brute Butchered.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—M. R. West, the negro murderer of the Church family, paid the penalty of his crime on the scaffold this afternoon. Early this morning West made a desperate attempt at suicide. He pulled the cover of his cot over him and jabbed a steel spike about six inches long into his throat. Physicians wers called, and the weapon removed; but for a time it was feared he had succeeded in cheating the gallows. He remained unconscious until 1.10 this afternoon, and was led to the scaffold at 2.30 in an almost dying condition. The first attemp at execution proved a failure, as the rope broke. The second drop occurred at 2.39, and at 2.48 West was dead. The crime for which West was hung is one of the most brutal ever perpetrated in this state. On May 13 last he killed John Church, aged 81: his wife, Elizabeth, aged 79, and their son, age 45, breaking their necks with a heavy hickory club.

The Tag Tax Collector.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 22.—Since the law went into effect in December requiring that the money for tag tax on fertilizers shall be paid directly into the State treasury, $37,272,74 has been received by State Treasurer Bates. The entire tag tax collections for the fiscal year, from November 1, 1889 to October 31, 1890, as shown by the report of Commissioner Butler, was $42,169,85. So that it is seen that the collections for the tag tax since they have been paid directly to the State Treasurer are only $4,897.11 less than the amonnt collected for the whole past fiscal year. It will be interesting to note at the close of the present fiscal year how much increased revenue from this single source will come in as the result of the vigilant effort now adopted for the detection and punishment of the parties who have been seeking to evade the payment of the tax.—Register.

A Colorado Episode.

SALIDA, COL., Feb. 22.—Last nigh Pat Sullivan, a conductor, saw Oliver Reilly, a workman carrying away a big chunk of coal. This was against the company's orders, and Sullivan ordered the man to drop the coal, which Reilly refused to do. Words were exchanged, when Reilly drew a revolver and shot Sullivan in the side, inflicting a wound that caused his death soon after. The murderer was at once arrested, and owing to threats of lynching, a hundred deputies were stationed to protect the jail. About 10 o'clock a mob of about 200 made a rush for the jail, but were beaten off, and two of the number shot and killed. An hour later another attack was made. One of the guards was killed and the others overpowered. The murderer was taken out and hanged to a coal chute, and his body riddled with bullets.

A Father Killed by His Son.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—A special from Fredericksburg states that Michael McCracken was shot and instantly killed this evening by his son Thomas. The father was nailing a sign on his store when the quarrel took place. His son procured a shotgun and discharged both barrels, the loads taking effect in his father's right side. Thomas was arrested and placed in jail.

HOW DID IT GET THERE?

THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A KING'S TOMB OUT WEST.

To What People Did He Belong and When Did They Live—A Very Important Discovery if it Proves True.

CRITTENDEN, ARIZ., Feb. 25.—While removing earth for the foundation of the new hotel to be erected by Harmon & Brooks there was discovered what seems to be the tomb of a king, though of what people it would doubtless puzzle an antiquarian to say. The workmen had penetrated at some eight feet below the surface of the ground what they took to be stone of a soft, iriable nature, which was evidently masonry of a very superior workmanship when they reached the tomb itself. This was composed of large square blocks of stone, which was identified as red or rose granite, and cemented together with such skill as to at first cause the whole, measure 12 by 15 feet, to appear as a solid mass. The opening of this, while very difficult, as the use of powder was prohibited by Mr. Henricksen, who, as a learned archaeologist, was placed in charge of the exhumation by the authorities, was accomplished by night, when the interest and curiosity of the party was so great that the work was continued by lamplight till dawn.

The tomb, when opened, was found to contain a gigantic image of a man lying at full length and made of clay mixed with a sort of preparation which gives a bright blue color and a slight elasticity, the whole appearing to have been subjected to great heat. The image represents the naked figure, except for a very tight girdle about the waist, a pair of close-fitting sandals and a crown on the head shaped very much like a bishop's mitre, but topped with the head of a hawk or eagle.

The features are roughly moulded, of an imperious cast, and of a man in middle age, with a prominent nose and a very wide mouth, but with cheek bones so low as to preclude all idea that the original could have been an Indian. The hands, which are as small as a woman's, and bear on the backs the head of the bird, as on the crown, are crossed on the breast and hold an image about three inches long of a squatting figure, probably that of a god. The feet are also crossed, the right presenting the peculiarity of possessing a sixth toe, which the sandal is cut to bring into prominence, as if the owner had prided himself on it. The hair of the image is dressed in thick curls on both sides of the head, reaching to the shoulders, and brought down to the brows over the forehead.

Careful examination of this clay figure revealed that it was merely the elaborate coffin of the real body and could be opened from the back. This was done with care so as not to disturb the remains within, but a few handfuls of dust, dark brown and almost impalpable powder, is all that was left of the body. The crown, however, together with the girdle, the image of the god, and a large battle axe with a blade of sharp glass or obsidian, and a handle of petrified wood were found in the coffin.

The crown is of thick red gold, carved with minute but will executed drawings, representing battle scenes, triumphal marches and other pictures, the meaning of which is somewhat misty, but in all the principal figure is that of a man with six toes on his right foot. The workmanship of the whole crown is very fine, and the bird's head on top is a masterpiece worthy of Cellini. It holds in its mouth magnificent Chalchuites or green diamond, valued by the Aztecs, which shows some attempt at lapidification.

The girdle found is composed of plates of gold arranged like scales and very thin, so as to give with every movement of the wearer's body. On each of these plates, which is in shape a half eclipse, is engraved a figure or hierogylphics, conveying, however, no hint of their meaning in their form. The image of what is presumably a god is made of clay combined with the preparation spoken of before, and also burnt till thoroughly hardened. It represents a male being seated on a pedestal in a squatting posture, its eyes squinting and grinning in hideous mirth, while both hands are over the ears as if to shut out sound.

A pecullar thing about this image is that its hair is represented as hanging down its back in one long plat like a Chinaman's. The figure is hollow, but contained only a half dozen small black pebbles slightly polished and a somewhat larger stone of a dull gray hue. The coffin and these relics are now on exhibition at the court house and are to be donated to the State museum of history and archaeolgy at Tucson. No clue of any value as to what race the remains are to be ascribed can be found, but it is probable that it was one antedating the Aztlan and even the mound builders, and superior to both in the knowledge of masonry, sculpture and the working of metal.

Buried on His Wedding Day.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Feb. 19.—The funeral of Mr. F. Happerfield, a wealthy citizen and ex-Mayor of this city, took place at the hour to-day which had been fixed for his marriage to one of the most charming belles of York County.

Mr. Happerfield, who was a grocer and proprietor of the marble works, lost his wife last August by death. He soon found consolation in the sympathy of Miss Russell, which developed into an engagement of marriage, and to-day was set by the bride-elect for the ceremony.

A week ago the aged groom took to bed with sickness from which death ensued, and to-day Miss Russell was chief mourner instead of bride.

Terrible Mine Explosion.

SPRING HILL, County Aline, Feb. 21.—An explosion took place in the West side of East St. Lope this afternoon. Already five dead bodies have been taken out. The rescuing party is now working hard for the purpose of restoring the ventilation in the mine. It is feared that a great many miners have been killed, but thus far it has been impossible to reach more than the bodies of five. It is thought that fully thirty men and boys are still in the mine. Among the missing is Manager Swift, who has not been seen since the explosion. The loss of life caused by the explosion is appalling. It is now feared that seventy men and boys are dead. Twenty-nine dead bodies have been recovered.

Horrible, if True.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 25.—The captain of a steamship which arrived here from Madagascar reports that as a result of a revolt upon the part of the natives, the governor of Nossibee, an island and French colony off the northwest coast of Madagascar, has caused the execution of over a hundred rebels, who, with their wives and children were killed.

DEFEATED BY WOMEN.

Ingalls Now Know Were to Lay the Blame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The general subject of temperance occupied the attention of the Woman's National Council today. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, representing as a delegate the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were the principal speakers.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, also spoke. In begioing, she addressed herself to "Madame President, friends and fellow-citizens." She said she used the term with pardonable pride, when she remembered that the Alliance league has given to women of her sunflower, humanity-loving, temperance-loving State of Kansas the right of political suffrage.

She spoke of the condition of affairs in Kansas, and referred to Ingalls as the "man that we women of Kansas had the great pleasure of defeating."

The subject assigned to Mrs. Lease was "Women in the Farmers' Alliance." She said, however, that the subject could not be intelligently discussed nor fully understood until the necessity for the formation of the Farmers' Alliance is first shown. Continuing she said:

"It must be evident to every intelligent man and woman today that there is something radically wrong in the affairs of this nation. It must be evident to every thinking man and woman that we have reached a crisis in the affairs of the nation which is of more importance, more fraught with mighty consequence for the weal or woe of the American people than was even that crisis that engaged the attention of the people in the dark and bleeding days of civil strife. My friends, the lash of the slave driver's whip is no longer heard in this country, but the lash of necessity is driving thousands to unrequited toil. The conscienceless capitalist is robbing manhood of its prime, mothers of their motherhood and sorrowful children of sunshine and of joy. We have a land where the bounteous hand of nature has given wonderful heritage to each and every one, and yet in this land of plenty and unlimited resources the cry of humanity is going up from every corner of the nation, the plaint of motherhood, the moans of starving children.

Capital buys and sells today the very heart beats of humanity. For one hundred years the speculators, landrobbers, pirates and gamblers of this nation have knocked unceasingly at the door of Congress and Congress has in every instance acceded to their demands. They have gotten money out of the treasury amounting to tens of millions of dollars. They were permitted to tap the veins of trade and commerce and withdreaw from the body politic the circulating medium which is the life-blood af the nation, and our lawmakers term these acts constitutional."

In conclusion the speaker said:

"The Farmers' Alliance numbers half a million, who are loyal white-ribboners, the majority of them, and I say it with thanks to Almighty God, that our Alliance representatives are the only men in the councils of the nation today, who have not been elected on the liquor platform."

The Offending Fertilizer Companies.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—The following are the names of the companies without the State who have been coarged with violating the law of this State in relation to tagging fertilizers:

The Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Company of Virginia; G. Ober & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; Durham Fertilizer Company of Richmond, Va.

The vigorous prosecution of all those who are violating the laws in this respect is having a wholesome effect, as is shown by the fact that $1,500 for tags has been received since the recent arrests were made.

A gentleman from Fairfield, who is largely engaged in planting, stated in conversation a day or two ago that he had never seen any tags on any fertilizers purchased by him, except on one lot, and then the circumstance of their being there was so unusual that the negroes thought that it must have been an inferior lot. From this it may be fairly inferred that in many instances in the past the tags have been taken off before reaching the consignee and returned to the shippers for reuse. All of this goes to show that the course now pursued by the authorities is a wise one.—Register.

A Fatal Newspaper War.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb 23.—W. J. Elliott, editor of the Sunday Capital, and his brother, P. J. Elliott, met F. W. Levering, editor of the Sunday World, and A. C. Osborne, one of his reporters, on High street, shortly after noon today, and a fusilade of shooting began. Osborne was killed, P. J. Elliott hit in the head and arm, and W. J. Elliott injured. A by-stander named Hughes and a newsboy named Suelly were killed. Trouble arose from articles appearing in the papers named, and the shooting was done in the midst of a crowd gathered to see the Washington birthday parade.

His Life Valued at $44,500.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20.—In the case of R. E. Sanders against the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, on trial in the Circuit Court at Jasper, in Walker County, the jury today gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $44,500. It was the largest verdict for damages ever given in the State. Sanders was killed in a collision last October on the outskirts of Birmingham, when a large number of others were killed and wounded. He lived in Walker County.

Hill Can't Carry New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 19.—Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace of New York, who is on a visit here, said to-day: "The political issue is the tariff, and Grover Cleveland, who was and is the greatest leader of the Democracy, and who had the courage to make that issue, is the man to lead his party to victory under its banner, and the only one. Gov. Hill cannot carry New York, and not only can Cleveland carry New York, but all of the States necessary to secure to the country a Democratic President."

Death Claimed the Bride.

DUBUQUE, IA., Feb. 26.—John Schneider, living at Dycksville, Wis., attempted to ford a small stream on his way to town Tuesday. The sleigh was overturned, and Schneider's daughter, who was going to town to purchase her bridal trosseau, was drowned. Schneider held the reins tight, and the horses pulled him ashore.

A Whole Family Drowned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.-Frederick Warner, a fisherman, lived with his wife and five children on the bank of the river. The flood undermined his house Saturday night and it fell into the river. The whole family was drowned.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THREE STATES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Laws of Massachusetts, Mississippi and Idaho Declared to be in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, submitted to the House to-day the report of the majority of the House committee on the judiciary on the resolution of Mr. Houke, of Tennessee, instructing the committee to inquire into and report to the House if any of the States are violating the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The resolution, the report says, requires the committee to inquire and report to the House whether any of the States, by their constitutions or legislative enactments, have denied to or abridged the right of any citizen to vote, so as to bring them within this clause of the Constitution.

The committee have not deemed it necessary, the report says, as a preliminary step to the adoption of the resolution by the House, to make an extended inquiry into the constitutions or legislative enactment of all the States bearing upon the subject, but deem it sufficient to refer to two instances, leaving further investigation to be pursued, should the resolution be adopted.

In their judgment, they say, the constitutions of the States of Massachusetts and Mississippi are clearly within the provisions of this section of the Constitution.

The report, after referring to the constitutions of Massachusetts and Mississippi, says that the fourteenth amendment is broad and comprehensive in its terms whenever the right to vote of any male citizen of any State over twenty-one years of age, and not abrid