The Manning Times.

VOL. VII. MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891. NO. 25.

TILLMAN INTERVIEWED.

HIS IDEAS ABOUT THE DEMANDS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Crying Need for Money—Opposing Cleveland for His Free Silver Views—He is Opposed to the Sub-Treasury, But Will Follow His Party.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 30.—The Cotton Plant of last Thursday contained the following account of an interview with Governor Tillman:

"I found him quietly sitting in his office looking over his mail. He greeted me quite cordially, and, farmer like, inquired about the crops, rains, etc.

"He was neatly attired, in the conventional alpaca coat. He appeared somewhat stouter than last summer.

"He remarked that he had gained four pounds since he had been here, but that his clean shaven face gave him a stouter appearance.

"Farmer Ben then proceeded to give his ideas about the purposes, demands and ideas of the Farmers' Alliance, of which he is a leading member.

"It was founded upon the broad principles that were expressed and contained in the motto of the ordor: "Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

"He believed the Alliance was a great and good organization and that it will benefit the agricultural classes very much. He had long thought of the farmers' disorganized condition and wondered that they got along as well as they did under the circumstances, for the manufacturers and the capitalists presented an organized front to them.

"The great and crying need of the day was more money, for there was an absolute dearth of money in the agricultural sections, and the circulation should be increased as speedily as possible until it reached $40 or $50 per capita.

"One of the means of increasing it was the free coinage of silver; this he believed would be passed by the next Congress and if Harrison votoed it that would make it so much the stronger for a campaign issue in 1892.

"He strongly opposed Mr. Cleveland, because of that gentleman's opposition to the free coinage of silver and also because his sympathy was with Wall street and its money.

"A great danger to the Democracy was that the nominating convention in 1892 might name Mr. Cleveland as its standard bearer for the next campaign.

"He thought that our farmers, not only in this State, but all over the country should go to work and see that a delegation was sent from each State opposed to Mr. Cleveland or any man of his ideas about money.

"He believed the farmers could control the Democratic party or influence its actions and thus press forward their demands for reform.

"As to the sub-Treasury bill, he says he is opposed to it personally in its details and will fight it on the stump if need be. He does not think that after it is properly presented to the people they will support it, but if a majority of the party in South Carolina still continue to support it, he is Democrat enough to fall in line with the majority. He does not set himself up against the majority, nor essay to dictate to them. He believes that the government should issue Treasury notes until the volume is sufficient to do the business of the country on a cash basis.

"He also favors the abolition of national banks and the adoption of a sound land loan system. In other words he said that we wanted more money, and we didn't care so much how we got it, just so we did get it.

"He objected to currency being based upon coin altogether.

"His idea of a flexible currency was that it must be one so large that the monopolists and speculators cannot control it; shutting it down when they wished and expanding when profitable to do so.

"He thought that white supremacy in the South should keep the white people together and within the ranks of the Democratic party.

"He thought the farmers of this State should go to work, not pressing the sub-Treasury plan now or quarrelling over it but depending upon free silver and a sound land loan system for increasing the currency, presenting a united front so that delegates in sympathy with them, as to the reforms demanded, could be sent to the nominating convention in 1892.

"He did not see the need for a third party—the Democratic party properly controlled is the party of the people.

"He favored the other Alliance demands and wanted it distinctly understood that he stood squarely with the majority after they had become thoroughly informed.

"Some reporters that interviewed him recently had garbled his language somewhat and he asked the writer to state particularly that what he said about the 'leaders using the order for selfish ends,' was intended to have a general meaning.

"That he did wish to call attention to the extremists of the West, who wanted a third party, so that they could get on the ticket and he warned the order to watch them. His statements had no reference whatever to the leaders of the order in this State, for in the first place he had the utmost confidence in them and did not think for a moment they would do such a thing. And in the second, his relations with them are of the pleasantest nature. He wanted the people to keep their eyes open and to think—that was the object of the Alliance—to educate.

WM. C. WOLFE."

Challenge Accepted.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., June 3.—Col. Terrell and Governor Tillman spoke here to-day. The former advocated the sub-treasury plan, and Governor Tillman replied to him in opposition to the measure in strong and forcible language. He challenge Col. Terrell to meet him at the State Alliance to discuss it with him. Col. Terrell accepted the challenge. The sub-treasurer was given a rather black eye here by the Governor's strong opposition to it. There is no mistaking his stand in regard to this matter. He also spoke against the third party movement, and told the people that their only safety was in the Democratic party which already saved them. He also contended that Alliancemen had the right to discuss the sub treasury outside of Alliance meetings, and that public discussion was the only way to arrive at the truth.

Go Tell That to the Marines!

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special to the Sun from Chicago says: Benjamin Harrison will not be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1892. So said his son Russell in conversation here on Thursday. Mr. Harrison said his father would not be a candidate for re-election, unless the party demand it. "Should the Republican leaders insist upon it," continued Russell, "then he will allow his name to go before the convention, but under no other circumstances. He certainly would not be a candicate if he consulted his family. Personally he had rather retire to private life, but as an ardent party man he is willing to observe the wishes of the majority."

THE DECADENCE OF ITALY.

A Gloomy Account of King Humbert's Domain.

LONDON, May 28.—The Times to-day publishes a long dispatch from its correspondent in Rome, during the course of which the correspondent reviews, in a detailed and elaborate manner, both the financial and political situation of the Italian Kingdom. After presenting a mass of facts, the writer referred to comes to the conclusion that Italy is becoming gradually reduced to a degraded state, and that the Italian provinces and communes are preying upon the State and slowly driving it into bankruptcy. The sentiments of patriotic constancy and devotion which, from 1820 to 1870, won the admiration of liberal Europe is, says the Times correspondent, giving way to an impulse of miserable ambittion and to indifference to national vitality. The Government, he continues, has lost all control of the Chamber of Deputies, and its members support or do not support the Government's measures as fancy takes them.

The Deputies interpellate the Government without regard to the position of the ministry, which has been unable for some time past to gather a quorum together even on a question possible involving the fate of the ministry. If a crisis was to result in a dissolution of the Chamber with the party of the Right in power the Roman Catholic vote would most probably be relieved of the "non-expedient" order, (or virtual prohibition from voting for members of the Chamber,) and this would increase the strength of the ministry. What the strength of this unknown elemont in Italian politics may be is a problem of the highest importance to Italy. Its exercise of the franchise, it is thought, will imply certain concessions to the Vatican.

The correspondent also says that Italian editorial comments of education, law and order, Italian enterprise, main wants of Italy, international complications, growing out of the New Orleans affair, the Mala Vita trials, the flood of Italian emigration setting toward North and South America from lands scantily peopled, although among the most fertile on the globe, the scantiness of woods, the ravages of floods, malaria, and the paltry political intrigues by which Cabinets are made and unmade, all testify to the blots which exist on the national standard and which require speedy effacement.

They Burned Him to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Not until today did Governor Nicholls receive the facts as to the lynching of the negro named Hampton, in Claiborn parish. Last year Hampton was suspected by his white neighbors of complicity in a hog stealing case, and they went in a body one night to his house to chastise him. He warned them off, and when they persisted in the attack he shot and killed one of the members of the party.

This dispersed the crowd for the night. The next day Hampton was arrested for the killing. An attempt was made to enter the jail and lynch him, but the plans of the mob were thwarted by the prompt action of the Sheriff. Hampton got a change of venue and stood trial for the killing and was acquitted. He was immediately rearrested for hog stealing, and fearing that he would be lynched if he remained in jail pending trial, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and the lynchers again were prevnented from doing violence to him.

They were determined to avenge the killing of their friend, and waited until Hampton had served out his sentence. They had him arrested on an affidavit sworn out before a justice of the peace on the day of his discharge. Upon his arrival in Claiborn he was met by an armed mob, who took him from the constable and burned him to death. The next day nothing could be found of Hampton except a heap of ashes and a pair of handcuffs.

Here's a Sad Warning.

BRUNSWICK, GA., May 29.—Rumors of the horrible end of a young girl well connected in Brunswick has been brought to light by the recent convention of the funeral directors. Reared by indulgent parents; given the benefits of a good educational course, this girl soon developed into womanhood, and was early allowed the privilege of receiving callers. Prominent among her visitors was a young man handsome in features, but devoid of all moral sense of right or wrong. Influenced by his persuasive tones, promises of marriage and her intense and growing love for the man, the girl soon lost her virtue. She endeavored uselessly to compel this man to make her his wife, and Saturday last, unable to longer hide her shame, she fled from a loving home and sought the companionship of fallen creatures. In their house she died Wednesday, it is rumored, from the effects of a horrible debauchery Saturday night, the details of which are too sickening for publication. Her body, it is said, was procured as a subject for demonstrating the new process of embalming before the undertakers' convention Thursday morning and there recognized by persons who had known her in better days. The cause of her death has created volumes of talk, and rumors of an investigation by the grand jury are flying thick.—Augusta Chronicle.

A Bloody day in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—There were a number of violent deaths in this State yesterday. Fram Middlesboro comes news of the assassination of James Turner by Michael Dinen, laborer and railroad brakeman, respectively, who were sleeping off a drunken debauch in a tent at Cumberland Gap. In Garward County, Deputy Sheriff Parks, of Madison County, was shot and killed by Cannon Roberts, whom he was attempting to arrest. In Johnson county, the people don't know whether Mrs. Albert Evans, a popular young woman, who was found dead in a ravine, was murdered or committed suicide. Near Ashland two men were killed and two others were mangled in a mill boiler explosion.

A Fatal Carousal.

CHICAGO, June, 3.—With a loud crash, the frame building at No. 161 West Jackson street toppled off its foundations this afternoon, burying in the ruins five young men who were carousing under the first floor of the rickety structure. Three of them were instantly killed and the other two badly injured. The dead men were William Schwartz, George Schwartz and John Cahill. The injured are George Shine and Gus Schwartz.

Recovered a Village.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 29.—Judgment has been rendered in court in favor of James A. Bryan, plaintiff, for the recovery of James City, a village of one thousand negroes, across Trent river from Newberne. Negroes were settled on Bryan's land by Federal authority in 1862, and have held possession ever since. The suit has been pending ten years. It is said Bryan will offer terms of amicable settlement and let the present population continue their occupation.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

A SUPPOSED ATLANTA MAN AND AN AUSTRIAN NOBLEMAN.

A Pretty Actress is the Cause of Trouble Between Two Disconsolate Rivals, Both Having Been Rejected, and Chicago Is the Scene of Their Bloody Encounter.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Chicago was the scene of a denouement of genuine romance, with the essential features last Monday. A wealthy nobleman, a disinherited son, a beautiful woman a duel and a mystery. Baron Rudolf Kalnoky de Korospatak, a nephew of Count Kalnoky, of Vienna, made his first visit to Chicago about a month ago, registering at Richelieu merely as "Rudolp Kalnoky, of New York.

He was handsome and distinguished, appeared to be possessed of unlimited means, and while evidently suffering from habitual melancholy, soon became a favorite with a few to whom he gave his friendship. The object of his stay in Chicago was a mystery to all except Manager Carlson, of the hotel, to whom he partially told his story. Kalnoky, according to his own confession, was at one time a staunch defender and a passionate admirer of the erratic Natalie, of Servia, during her sometimes embarrassing visits to the Austrian capital.

He had also been a chosen companion in the revels of the gay young crown prince, whose suicide shocked all Europe. That event only drove Kalnoky to wilder dissipations. Seeking a change in America, he accidentally met Miss Mattie Atherton, a member of Duff Opera company, during its last Chicago engagement. She led the baron a dolesul life both here and in other cites to which he followed her. She constantly kept before him the fact that she could never become his wife, as her heart was already given to one for whose sake she would shortly end her stage life.

Kalnoky finally became convinced of the truth of this, and remained behind when the company left Chicago. Ten days ago he weakened and made a flying trip to Louisville in one last effort to conquer the pretty actress. While there he seems to have met one of his numerous rivals, though not the successful one. Last Friday morning he returned to the Richelieu having given up his original idea of following Miss Asherton from Louisville to Pittsburg. The same night the man whom he had encountered in the South, dined with him at the Richelieu restaurant, the two seeming to take a morbid interest in together drowning their mutual sorrows.

A too free indulgence in wine, however, quickly ended the friendly character of the meeting. In a parlor a few minutes after dinner a cry of rage was heard and then a heavy fall. Kalnoky had knocked his companion down for speaking disrespectfully of the woman he loved. An hour afterwards a friend of the Southerner appeared with a respectful note, demanding a meeting. Kalnoky at once accepted in a note which he sent to a friend then stopping at the Richelieu, and to whom the Southerner's second was referred.

The meeting took place Monday morning in Jackson park. At 9:10 o'clock the adversaries were facing each other, sword in hand and bared to their shirts. A moment later the word was given, and like a flash the Southerner commenced. After some sharp fighting the Southerner succeeded in inflicting a slight wound in the right leg of the baron. A little later the baron made a clever lunge, which pricked the skin on the right shoulder of his adversary. The latter, however, parried it admirably, and at this moment, to the horror of the seconds, the baron appeared to slip and literally to fall on the point of his adversary's sword, which entered his neck.

A stream of blood gushed from the wound. The seconds at once stopped the combat. Baron Kalnoky was assisted to an adjoining knoll and his wound was hastily dressed. After ascertaining that the result would not necessarily be fatal, the Southerner and his friends left the field. Every effort to identify this man has failed. With the exception of Kalnoky he appears to have been unknown to all concerned. His appearance, however, leads to the belief that he is a son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., who is famous in the South as authority on the code duello, and who, though quite young, has taken an active part in several affairs of honor.

He is known to have boarded a Cincinnati train on the "Big Four," which left Hyde Park station at 9:45 o'clock, two hours after the termination of the combat. Baron Kalnoky's exact whereabouts is kept a secret, but, unless he was able to go east to-night, he is still at the residence of his attending physician, or of friends in Hyde Park. The manager of the Richelieu, while deeply regretting the affair and the annoyance that it should have become known, is assured that the young Austrian has been well cared for, and that his life is not in any immediate danger.

From conversations with him, however, he fears that the baron's misplay was not a mere accident, but that, finding himself facing one his equal in swordsmanship, he took that means of honorably ending his life. If this was the case, Mr. Carlson fears that Kalnoky may follow the failure of this morning by a successful attempt upon his own life.

A Black Eye for the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—The State received a black eye in the now famous Coosaw case to-day at Beaufort. Judge Norton decided that the case which Judge Aldrich had decided the State could bring in the State Court had been removed to the United States Court. This was the suit in which Capt. U. R. Brooks was appointed receiver by Judge Aldrich. Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Bond will be here next week and the case will then be argued before a full bench. The Coosaw people are rejoicing over their victory.

Too Big a Lip.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Willis P. Canda, aged 13, residing in Brooklyn, died at his home while under the influence of chloroform during the performance of an operation. His upper lip had grown to an abnormal size through his habit of continually sucking it. An operation was performed by physicians to remove some of the excess growth. Chloroform was administered, and while in an unconcious state the boy showed signs of heart failure. The doctors made every effort to save his life, but he gradually grew weaker and in an hour he was dead.

Fell Dead in the Assembly.

DETROIT, May 28.—Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, Mo., of the committee on theological seminaries, while in the midst of a speech in the discussion of the Briggs case this afternoon, fell dead with heart disease, and the assembly at once suspended further action, as well as a banquet tonight.

A HOLD FOR LIFE.

An Insecure Grasp Saves a Man from Atoms.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Two men had a most exciting ride across the bridge into St. Louis. While Engineer Martin, of the Jacksonville and Southeastern, was pulling his line across the bridge, going west, he heard some one shout: "Help, help, for God's sake, help!" but thinking it came from the shore, he paid no attention. The train dashed on into the tunnel, and the same thrilling cries for help pursued the excited conductor in the trip through that mile and a half of underground passageway. At the Clark avenue exit the train was stopped. A haggard looking man, with hair nearly white, lay across the track just in front of the train. He had been on the cow catcher and had lost his hold, managing to retain his position by clinging to a coupling rod with a strength born of despair. All across the bridge and through the tunnel he was saved from being ground to atoms by his insecure grasp of that bit of iron. Just then came another surprise. From under the front of the engine, right before the drive wheels, crawled out another man. He had been crouched in the cow catcher, and limped from his long ride. The two strangers were hustled on the engine and the train moved into the depot. There they told a strange tale to Passenger Agent H. A. Suttle and others. They had boarded the engine at Decatur. They had examined it a few mornings before and found that there was an aperture to the space within the cow catcher large enough for a man to creep through. As the train pulled into Decatur one of the men climbed under the engine and into the catcher. The other took his place upon it. The train only makes one stop between Decatur and St. Louis, and that is Edwardsville. The man on the engine gave his name as Edward Brooks, and the one in the catcher as William McGee. They said they came from Chicago.

Tissue Ballots in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—In an election in Lincoln yesterday for town officers and councilmen, the Republicans charge the Democrats with cheating with tissue ballots. The Republicans were ahead on the count, but before the enumeration of ballots was completed a pile of them was discovered that had not been counted.

The pile contained 108 straight Democratic ballots, printed on tissue paper. They were rolled together in piles, containing about ten each, and looked as if they had been deposited together. The town clerk and the town solicitor insisted upon having the 108 ballots counted. The moderator complied with the request which materially changed the complexion of the election.

The moderator sealed the ballots up and requested the town clerk to take them. The town clerk refused to do this, saying the Republicans had charged the Democrats with cheating last year while the ballots were in his custody. The moderator took the ballots home with him, and this afternoon each party appeared before the council, when a long and tedious wrangle ensued over the recount. The town council counted all the ballots, tissue ones and all, thereby counting in the entire Democratic ticket. The Republicans will carry the matter to Court.

Drowned Herself in the Pee Dee.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., May 29.—Mrs. Staples the wife of Capt. George W. Staples, drowned herself at Smith's Mill, in the Pee Dee, on last Saturday—at least this is the only legitimate conclusion to be drawn from her disappearance and the circumstances attending it.

She left her house about 10 a. m., Saturday. The servant, who saw her leave, says she was weeping, and remarked that she was "going for a short walk." Between 11 and 12 a little negro saw her in the graveyard, where she was still crying. This was the last seen of her.

About 1 o'clock her husband became alarmed and instituted a search, in which he was generally assisted by a number of friends and acquaintances. A note to him was found, bidding him good-bye and asserting an intention to commit suicide. On the river bank below the mills her hat, shoes and handkerchief were found, hanging on a small bush. Footprints were observed leading down into the water and under the water. These prints showed more plainly as the water receeded.

No other cause for the rash act can be assigned than that of temporary aberation of mind, growing out of continued illness and a brooding despondency. She left no children.—The State.

Butchered by Red Men.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 29.—Information has been received at army headquarters from military sources at Fort Bayard, N. M., to the effect that rumors of Indian hostilities are again current in that quarter. It is reported that a man named Whitton was killed on Blue River. Before that a family was killed on Eagle Creek. These murders are said to have been committed between the 1st and 5th of May. Two officers and twenty men have been sent by the commanding officer at Fort Bayard to scout northward from that post to near Chloride, and other detachments will be sent out. Men who helped bring in some of the dead state that the trail of the Indians leads toward the reservation.

Gen McCoook has given orders for troops from Ports Bayard, Apache, Bowie and San Carlos to make diligent search in the viciniiy of their posts for any signs of outlaws and pursue them. Troops from these posts, with thirty days' supplies, left on Wednesday to make the search.

Clearing the Town.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A dispatch from Crawfordville, Ind., says: Waveland is in a ferment, and a time of greater excitement was never known there. Yesterday morning a committee of two of the strikers called upon Paymaster Parkhurst and informed him that he must leave town at once. He was escorted to the suburbs by the committee and the last seen of him he was ploding along the road toward Ladog. Soon after the master mechanic of Midland and three comrades were told that they had five minutes in which to leave, and were likewise escorted to the edge of the town by a crowd of strikers and started down the Vandalia road. Sheriff McCluskey is conferring with the strikers.

Had Got a Divorce.

WICHITA, Kan., June 3.—Some months ago F. M. Bruny, a contractor of Wichita, Kan., went to Denver and established himself in business there. To-day he returned to Wichita to move his family to Denver and was horrified to learn that during his absence his wife had quietly secured a divorce and gone to Kansas City and married J. E. Lethorn of Topeka. Bruny says he received no notice of any divorce proceedings, but on the contrary his wife wrote to him regularly under the name of Mrs. Bruny.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

SOMETHING WRONG IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

Developments in the Philadelphia Scandal that Indicate Criminal Negligence on the Part of Comptroller Lacey and his Subordinates.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—At the close of to-day's session of the examination into the failure of the Keystone Bank by the committee of city council Councilman Etting, who has taken an active part in the investigation, offered a resolution that the mayor be requested to write to President Harrison asking him to order an investigation of the conduct of the treasury department in connection with the Keystone Bank affair, to order the production of all accounts of the bank and to order the Comptroller of the Currency, Lacey, to appear before the committee. Etting made a most vigorous speech in defence of the motion. He said:

"I am sure if we are to have the national banking law construed and acted upon as it has been in the Keystone case there is very little protection offered to any depositor. By the confession of Marsh, in January, and through no skill or energy on the part of United States officials, the treasury department became aware of the Keystone rottenness, yet for ninety days thereafter the bank was allowed to remain open and the city and citizens of Philadelphia were invited to deposit their money. It matters not whether the assets now are more or less. Some people who had every opportunity to know the story of the rotten bank had every chance to 'get out,' while other people who could not know the story had every chance to 'get in.' It is the most extraordinary action on the part of the General Government that I ever heard of. Even if our city treasurer had been honest he might, for all that was done by the United States authorities, have continued to deposit, for no notice, no inquiry, no warning came to put him on guard, or any other city official on guard. The salary of Marsh was even continued at the bank and every appearance was held out that the bank was sound during all this time that the General Government knew by confession of its rottenness.

"It is time we should make a move to right the city's wrongs and impress upon the authorities at Washington that there must be some very active assurance of a remedy for these abuses of power on the part of the General Government."

Smithers and Hicks, of the committee, advocated delay and further inquiry before taking such an important step. Hicks said:

"I am not prepared to put myself in the position of saying that Comptroller Lacy's action is suspicious or questionable. It may be, but we are not quite ready to declare it so. Let us go a little further and fix the responsibility first. Let us get experts on the books of the Keystone Bank. I am quite sure, in spite of all of Bardsley's deceptions, he would not have jeopardized $945,000 and more if he had not been considerably deceived himself."

Etting battled for quick action and replied:

"The Chief Magistrate should be informed of this infliction upon the people of Philadelphia of the violation of the banking law. I am not going to say whether Examiner Drew or Comptroller Lacey was responsible, but between the bank was kept open after fraud was known officially. Such action by the Government, if continued, will be detrimental to the banks of the city. Here were confessed falsifications by a former president and the present president of the bank amounting to hundreds of thousands. If the law was properly acted upon no man's money is safe in any bank. If such a letter was to go to the President, backed by the committee of councils and citizens, I am certain that there would be an instantaneous production of the books of the Keystone Bank."

Smithers said that the opinion of the city solicitor was that the books were subject to subpœna.

"Every obstacle I can fancy," rejoined Etting, "has been thrown in our way. We can look at the treasurer's accounts," he went on with a tinge of sarcasm, and then exclaimed with a tremendous bang of his fist on the table, "we want to look at other accounts and find out what other men were doing in those ninety days after the frauds were known, and while the city of Philadelphia was handing her millions into that bank."

One other member of the committeee voted with Etting and four against him, so the matter was dropped for the present. The general impression, however, is that it will be reviewed shortly. Paying Teller W. H. Thomas, of the Keystone Bank, testified to his knowledge of $925,000 in due bills given by President Marsh to Treasurer Bardsley in exchange for State funds. He said another employee and himself were kept pretty busy running between the Keystone and Spring Garden banks with cash in order to prepare for the visit of the bank examiner and show a proper cash balance. An important point in Thomas's testimony was that during his six years' connection with the Keystone Bank, Bank Examiner Drew "dropped in" about twice a week.

A Tornado.

WATERTOWN, S. D., June 3.—A small, funnel shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the south at half-past 3 o'clock this morning and soon developed into a tornado. Fortunately it struck the city on the extreme eastern limit, where the buildings were shattered, and the whole city is thankful to-night that it came no closer. Everything that came in its way was demolished. Three people were killed at Hazel, sixteen miles southwest of here, and the storm is said to have been very severe in the vicinity. No other fatalities have been yet heard of it. Heavy rain and hail followed the storm.

They Give It Up as A Bad Job.

TIMMONSVILLE, FLORENCE COUNTY, June 1.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the Bank of Timmonsville was made last night. The door was opened with a railroad crowbar, but after looking at the safe the burglar concluded to postpone the job for a season. No damage was done except to the door of the bank, and nothing was taken, as all the valuables were in the safe, which is burglar proof, and is securely looked within an iron fireproof vault.

Tragedy of Drink.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—The home of Henry Phillips at Taylorstown this morning was burned. Phillips his wife and a three-year-old-child were burned to death, and a fifteen-year-old boy was burned so badly that he died in a few hours.

Phillips had been drinking during the night, and it is believed that a lamp was upset, causing the conflageration. The remains of a beer keg were found between the charred bodies of Phillips and his wife.

CROPS HAVE IMPROVED.

Cotton in Some Sections Plowed Up and Planted Over.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The signal bureau's weather crop bulletin says: The week has been cool, except in the Gulf States, in the upper Missouri Valley and on the North Pacific coast, in which regions the temperature has averaged about normal for the week or slightly above. Over the central valleys, on the Atlantic coast, and in the lake region the daily temperature for the week has ranged from three to ten degrees below normal, the greatest departures occurring in the upper Ohio Valley and the Southern portions of the lake regions.

Excessive rains occurred on the Atlantic coast from New York Southward to Florida, a large portion of this area having received over two inches of rain, the only exception being a small area in Eastern North Carolina where the rainfall was less than normal. These rains occurred in the Eastern portion of the cotton region, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the greater portion of Alabama, where crops were greatly in need of rain. Excessive rains were also reported from Tennessee, Colorado, the South and West portions of Kansas, Northern California and the Southern region. From one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch of rain occurred in the interior of the West Gulf States, although the drought continues in Southern Louisiana and Southeast Texas. Generous showers occurred in Missouri and the Ohio valleys, while in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley the rainfall was very light, the total amount rarely exceeding one-tenth of an inch.

Showers in the spring wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas during the past week have been light and not well distributed, and in some localities some injury has resulted from drought and frosts, but crops are doing fairly well and will be greatly benefited by general rains in that section to-day and to-morrow.

In the States of the Missouri Valley the weather was generally favorable for small grains, but it was too cold for corn. The drought in Northeast Nebraska has been relieved by generous rains. In Kansas all crops were improved, especially wheat, which is well headed. Prospects are reported as generally good in Iowa and Missouri; frost did little damage; in some sections corn is being replanted owing to damage by cut worms, and in small areas wheat was plowed under on account of injury by the Hessian fly. Missouri reports wheat on an average; meadows never better, and fruits, except apples, continue excellent.

In Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois rain was very light and badly distributed, and cool weather retarded growth. The effect of the week was generally injurious; many farmers in Illinois are replanting corn on account of its injury from insects; grasses and grain are dying in Wisconsin on account of drought, and some fruit is injured by frosts in Michigan. Indiana and Illinois, however, report wheat in good condition, and indications are that the pending drought will be succeeded by general rains within forty-eight hours.

Crops were greatly improved by recent rains in Ohio, although frosts injured fruit in the Northern sections. Cool weather has retarded all growth in Kentucky, where the outlook is not promising, and wheat has been injured by rust.

Local showers have given temporary relief in Tennessee, Arkansas and the Northern portions Louisiana, but in localities not so favored cotton has been injured, and in some sections plowed up and corn planted instead. In Texas, where hail injured the crops, cotton has been replanted, and reports state that corn, cotton and wheat are in good condition.

Drought continues over the greater portion of Louisiana, and all crops are more or less injuried. In the Eastern portion of the cotton region prospects are much more favorable, owing to recent rains, but cool, cloudy weather was unfavorable, although South Carolina report crop in good condition. Excessive rains in central North Carolina, attended by cold weather, retarded growth, while the drough continues in the vicinity of Wilmington. Some damage also resulted from heavy rains in Virginia, where tobacco and wheat on the low lands were flooded.

The weather was generally unfavorable in New England and the middle Atlantic States owing to continued low temperature and drought, although in Pennsylvania crops are much improved. Cloudy and cool weather prevented rapid growth. Killing frosts in New York injured the fruit; berries and grapes are damaged by drought. Grass is in poor condition in New York and New England. Tobacco planting is well advanced in Pennsylvania and in progress in New England.

White Caps at Cheraw.

CHERAW, S. C., May 30.—On last Wednesday a white man by the name of Taylor, hailing from Kansas, arrived in Cheraw accompanied by a young colored woman, whose name or home cannot be learned. The couple secured board at a negro restaurant.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock a band of White Caps broke into their room, took them both out and in a most unmerciful manner applied the cowhide to their bare backs. Taylor plead that the women was his wife and begged for mercy, but the White Caps continued their whipping as long as they thought the pair could stand it.

Taylor threatened to bring suit against the town this morning, but he has since fled to parts unknown. The woman has also left town. Taylor is a fine looking man and a trestle builder by trade. It is thought that the White Caps came from Marlboro, as Taylor and his alleged wife came from Bennettsville to Cheraw.—News and Courier.

Another U. S. Warship Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The steamer Oceanic arrived this evening bringing Hong Kong advices to May 6, and Yokohama anvices, to May 15. China mails say that the United States man-of-war Vermont has been sunk in a collision with an unknown steamer. No particulars are given. At Kirin, China, April 21, forty ships were burned and eleven persons lost their lives. As Japanese women continue to go abroad for immoral purposes, the government has decided not to grant any more passports to people of the lower classes.

A Democratic Victory.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 3.—The Supreme Court this morning decided the "for" ballot case in favor of Morris, the Democratic candidate for Governor. This decision favors the Democrats, and is a point gained by them in the contest over the Governorship.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Made Against the South Carolina Penitentiary Authorities.

SUMTER, S. C., June 3.—The sensibilities of the citizens of Sumter have seldom experienced a greater shock than they have to-day upon witnessing the condition presented by a squad of sixty-seven convicts which have been lying over at the Coast Line depot here, en route for Columbia. In the whole batch there is not a single decent suit of clothes. Jackets, shirts and pantaloons are in tatters, and nearly all are bare-footed. Fortunately it is warm enough for the prisoners to escape actual suffering on this account.

The squad arrived here from Darlington about 11 o'clock this morning, by way of the C., S. & N. R. R. and will have to remain till they can be transported further by the Coast Line.

These convicts have been working down on the Pee Dee in the construction of the C., S. & N. road. Their work being finished for the present, Capt. C. E. Wheeler, who has had charge of them, broke up the stockade at 1 p. m. yesterday and came over to Darlington. The sick prisoners were brought in a wagon; the others walked.

Mr. R. H. Baker, bookkeeper for Louis McLane, who has charge of the construction of the road, came along with the guards, and informed The State correspondent to-day that one of the prisoners, William Gray, died on the road to Darlington, of typhoid fever, with which he had been sick for some time. He was wrapped in a blanket and buried on the roadside.

The State correspondent learns that the prisoners were fed just before leaving the Pee Dee, and after their arrival in Darlington in the evening, but since then have been given no food by the State authorities. They left Darlington at 7 this morning without having eaten since the night before, and have had nothing here either for dinner or supper except what was given in charity by the citizens of the place, who had learned of their condition.

The convicts, it is stated, usually get meal and bacon furnished them, and sometimes beef. The food is cooked by the prisoners, the pots, etc., being kept in the stockade, and meals are dished out in pans three times a day. These things have not been forwarded yet, and there will be nothing for the men to eat as long as they stay here, except what is given in charity.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Weeks each gave one of the convicts 50 cents and sent him up town to buy a dollar's worth of bread. This made the midday meal for sixty-seven negro men.

This evening some negroes in the neighborhood of the depot cooked some victuals and sent them over.

The people here are horrified at such a state of things. Nothing of this kind was ever heard of a year ago, when the superintendency of the penitentiary was in other hands, though the same squad lay over here for some time. The people in Sumter believe in economy, but not in starvation.

One of the men is a paralytic, and has been for months, yet he has been kept at work on the road; two others have dropsy, and one has a severe wound on the knee.—The State.

Almost a Riot.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 3.—An extraordinary scene of wild confusion and excitement was witnessed in the lower house of the General Assembly this afternoon when the World's Fair bill, which as passed by the Senate appropriated one million dollars for the Illinois exhibit, was acted upon. Efforts to reduce the appropriation to $500,000 or $600,000 were successively defeated, but on the motion fixing the amount at $750,000 it was apparent that the vote would nearly be a tie. Then Speaker Crafts (Democrat) voted for the amendment, and ignoring a Republican member who wished to change and vote in favor of the bill hurriedly announced that the vote had been closed. Then the House became a bedlam of shrieking, blaspheming and hurrahing men, while Crafts coolly declared that the $750,000 amendment had been adopted, 76 yeas to 73 nays. In the face of a terrific storm of protest the Speaker would listen only to a motion to adjourn and calmly declared the motion carried. Members were now yelling and running about like so many Comanches. Half a dozen made a rush for the speaker to drag the "Czar," as they called him from the chair, but were forcibly held by his friends. More than one legislator reached for his revolver and a riot seemed inevitable. McInery, of Chicago, Democrat, at this moment jumped to the Speaker's stand and shouting: "We'll reconsider it to-morrow," finally succeeded in bringing about a truce. It is expected that another outbreak will take place to-morrow.

They Die Together.

GALENA, Ill., June 3.—For some time a strong attachment had existed between Miss Ada P. Townsend, a handsome young girl of wealthy parents, and Elmer Foster, a farm hand, both of whom reside in Rush township. Like the course of all true love, this one did not run smooth, but had in it many rocks and bowlders, the largest of which was the objection of the girl's parents to their marriage. Clandestine meetings were the only consolation left the young lovers.

The opposition to their marrisge grew stronger as the attachment between the two seemed to increase, and the hope of a happy union grew sadly fainter in the youthful breasts as the days went on. They talked the matter over between them, and finally disappointment gave way to despair, and they determined to end their misery with their lives.

Last night Elmer engaged a carriage and took Miss Townsend out for a ride. This was their last pleasure trip together. They talked the situation over, and after discussing the slight prospects of their marriage ever being consummated concluded to die together.

They returned from their drive at a late hour. The rest of the family had retired, the parents with the impression that their daughter was in her room up stairs. At the usual hour in the morning the girl's mother went to her room door to call her to breakfast, and not receiving an answer the door was broken in.

A horrible spectacle met her gaze. Lying stretched upon the bed was the corpse of young Foster, while on the floor, where she had fallen in her agony, was that of her young daughter. Their death had been caused by strychnine, which they had procured for that purpose.

Youthful Train Wreckers.

WATERBURY, CONN., June 3.—Early this morning the police arrested Charles Donnelly, aged 11, and Michael McLaughlin, aged 10, on the charge of attempting to wreck the noon express on the New York and New England Railroad yesterday. The boys confessed, saying they only did it for fun. In the Police Court this morning both were sent to the reform school until they are 21 years of age.

CHARLESTON'S MUDDLE.

DEPUTY SUPERVISOR WILLIAMS PROCEEDS WITH HIS WORK.

Supervisor Cantwell Also Opens His Office and Registers Names---He Will Fight for His Rights to the Bitter End--Where Will It End.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—The appointment by Governor Tillman of Mr. G. W. Williams as deputy supevisor of registration, to succeed Mr. Cantwell, which appointment Mr. Williams received through the hands of Mr. M. F. Tighe, of the News and Courier, at 1 o'clock this morning, created much comment in the city to-day.

Mr. Williams was the last man who would have been expected to receive the appointment, and the supposition is general that the Governor appointed him because of the fact that the registration books were already in his possession.

Early this morning a small-sized crowd gathered around the office of the supervisor in the fireproof building, but the doors were not open. A short while after 9 o'clock Mr. Cantwell appeared, but went directly to his desk in the county commissioners' office. He refused to answer questions put to him by those in waiting.

Soon after a notice was posted on the door of the Registration office, stating that the books would be opened at the market hall. Thither the waiting crowd drifted, and found Mr. Williams seated at a table with the registration books lying before him. In a short time he was surrounded by a large number of voters.

Mr. Williams stated to a rsporter that he has been considerably surprised by his appointment. "I received a dispatch," he said, "during last evening, stating that a special messenger would leave by the evening train, but I did not know that I had been selected by the Governor as deputy supervisor until the messenger arrived, early this morning. The order of the Governor delivering the books to me was positive, as you see, and there was no trouble in opening the office here."

Mr. Cantwell later opened the office of Supervisor of Registration in the fireproof building, and when a reporter entered he was engaged in taking down names of persons who applied for certificates. Not having the necessary documents he promised to forward them as soon as received.

Mr. Cantwell stated he was acting by advice of counsel, and intended to fight the mstter to the bitter end. He said that he had qualified about 100 applicants, and that he would go