The Manning Times.

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LAST WEEK IN WAGNER.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORT.

Diary of Lieut. Col. J. G. Pressley, Commanding Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers in the Fort During the Last Week of the Bombardment.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: In the account of the unvelling of the monument to the Confederate dead, erected by the ladies of Orangeburg County, published in The News and Courier of October 19, 1893, your Columbia correspondent used the following language in reference to the Edisto Rifles and the St. Matthew's Rifles, two companies of the 25th South Carolina volunteers, which I had the honor to lead in more than one bloody engagement in the civil war, in which these companies covered themselves with glory and were conspicuous in winning undying fame for the whole regiment. You say: "They were in the battle of Secessionville in June, 1862, and in 1863 served in garrisoning Battery Wagner—the Edisto Rifles being one of the companies in the evacuation of Morris Island in September, 1863."

This language is somewhat obscure, and from it it is fairly inferable that the St. Matthew's Rifles were not in Fort Wagner during the last days of that greatest of modern military works and during the most terrific bombardment known to modern history. To set the matter beyone question in the future and to make a record of which the children of these brave men will be proud as heroism stirs the human heart, I propose to send you a few extracts from my diary, written very soon after the events to which reference is made. The 25th regiment had but one tour of duty in Wagner, and that was from the 1st to the 7th of September, 1863:

FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Orders received this morning directing me to proceed with the regiment to Fort Johnson, there to take the steamer tonight for the purpose of being transferred to Morris Island to constitute a part of the garrison of Fort Wagner, relieving one of the regiments in that fort. These orders were not this time countermanded, and the regiment in fine spirits, marched to Fort Johnson this afternoon. There we found a row boat large enough to carry one company. This boat was turned over to Company A, (Washington Light Infantry,) under the command of Lieut. H. B. Olney, which embarked upon it and started late in the afternoon for Cumming's Point. The rest of the regiment was embarked upon a steamer about dusk. The changes of the garrison were always made at night to prevent the enemy from sinking our boats, as nearly the whole of the harbor was under fire of their fleet and land batteries. It was the custom to make a detail of boats from our naval vessels in the harbor to transfer the troops from the transport steamers to Cumming's Point. The steamer on which the 25th was embarked stopped near Fort Sumter. The usual detail from the navy failed to report, and the steamer was deficient in sailors to man the few boats which she had on board. One boat with a few men pushed off, and the captain of the steamer offered me a scow large enough to carry about fifty men if I could find oarsmen. There was no difficulty in this. A number of men, mostly from the Beauregard Light Infantry and the Wee Nee Volunteers, declared their ability to row and expressed their desire to go. I soon had the scow full, and with Dr. W. C. Ravenel, our surgeon, Lieut. F. J. Lesesne, acting adjutant, and about fifty men and officers started to Cumming's Point. When about half way the monitors came up and commenced to bombard Fort Sumter. The steamer with the balance of the regiment on board, being in great danger, returned to Fort Johnson. The harbor was smooth, the moon shone brightly, and spurred on by the expectation of a shot from the monitors, my command made rapid progress. We were soon wading out of the water under the guns of Battery Gregg. Our boat drew so much water that she could not get near enough to enable us to land on "terra firma." Company A, had reached Cumming's Point, and with the men brought with me my command consisted of eighty or ninety, rank and file. There was no prospect of getting the remainder of the regiment before the next night. This detachment was marched to Fort Wagner, where I reported to Gen. Colquit, whom I found in command. As I had not men enough to relieve any of the batalions or regiments he ordered me to return to the sand hills between Wagner and Gregg and protect my command as well as I could. All that part of the island was under the enemy's fire, and their shells were continually dropping. We retired to what the soldiers called "private bomb proofs." These were holes in the sand about large enought to hold two men. Here a man was safe except from shells bursting immediately overhead or falling vertically. I did not find a "hole in the ground" very comfortable, and so Lieut. Lesesne and I spread our blankets between two sand hills, and under the shelter of a small bush passed the balance of a very disagreeable night. It became quite cold towards morning. The monitors bombarded Sumter all night. Battery Gregg, on Morris Island, Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island took part in the affray and did some excellent firing. The monitors would belch out columns of flame from their 15 inch guns in their turrets. When the shot from our batteries struck them they would seem to be covered by sheet lightning. Fort Wagner and the enemy's batteries in front exchanged shots all night.

SECOND OF SEPTEMBER.

This morning the enemie's last parallel 200 yards from Wagner, was nearly completed. Both the garrison and the enemy were working like beavers, the former repairing damages and the latter pushing forward their trenches. The garrison kept up a steady fire. My detachment was detailed as a working party for Battery Gregg, at Cumming's Point, where another gun was to be mounted. I marched t[hem] down and turned them over to the engineer and ordnance officer in charge. Capt. R. Press Smith, of the regular infantry, was in command. Lieut. Edgerton, of the same regiment, formerly a sergeant in Company B, (Washington Light Infantry.) was assisting him. The enemy poured their shell into Sumter, Wangner and Gregg all day. At dusk, as instructed, I reported with my detachment at Fort Wagner, and we commenced our tour of duty. By 10 or 11 o'clock the rest of the regiment arrived. The companies did not all come together and they were stationed on the perapet of Wagner as they came, relieving a North Carolina regiment, which left the island by the same boats which brought the remainder of the 25th S. C. V. The 28th Georgia, a small regiment, occupied a part of the land face. The balance, of the land face, all of the sea face, and flank wall outside, running from the fort to low-water mark, were occupied by the 25th S. C. V. Major. Glover was assigned to the command of the flank wall and the sea face. I had command of the land face and the general supervision of the whole regiment. The two regiments mentioned, and several companies of the 2d South Carolina artillery (in all about 2,300 effective men) constituted the garrison of the fort. The 27th Geogia was kept in the sand hills as reserve. Battery Gregg was garrisoned by a company of regulars. These were all of the Confederate troops on the island. The fire of the enemy was not very brisk during the night, but there was very little chance for any rest on the part of our troops. I was directed to make the salient angle, on the land face, regimental headquarters. Major F. F. Warley, of the 2d South Carolina artillery was chief of artillery and had the general supervision of all the guns. During the night Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, of the 20th South Carolina Volunteers, came down, and relieved Gen. Colquitt, who left the island.

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY.

Enemy still approaching. One of two of our guns and one mortar keeping up a steady fire. The men of the 25th were in high spirits, a great many of them went to work building defences on the walls of the fort with sand bags, in which they constructed loop holes, through which to fire at the enemy whose works were provided with similar means of offence and defence. Firing through these loop holes had become very dangerous, yet it was steadily kept up. As soon as light was seen through one of these holes the "Federal sharpshooters" fired, and not unfequently succeeded in sending their balls through. Each side fired at the flashes of the rifles of the other. Our men, after firing, shoved their hats into the loop holes to darken them before they drew out their muskets, which when reloaded were put cautiously back, and the hole covered by a man before the hat was withdrawn. Private Wallace, of Company C, received a Yankee ball in his piece, which, happening to be of larger calibre than the enemy's gun, did not lodge. He took it out, put down a charge of powder, and sent the ball back to its former own. Musket firing and the hissing of balls were incessant. The enemy did not today make much use of his artillery but was hard at work in his trenches. Not a man could be seen, but a line of spades was visible as they were lifted up to throw the sand out of the trench on the side towards us. There was no entire cessation of fire, but only a slackening of the artillery. Our James Island batteries and Fort Moultrie briskly cannonaded the enemies trenches all day. The fleet came up, as was the custom, every day, and opened fire on us throwing eleven and fifteen inch shells. They were often thrown with small charges of powder, ricocheted along the water, and striking near the top of the covered ways fell nearly vertically, searching every part of our works. Some of the fifteen inch shells were loaded with smaller shells, which, when the large shells burst, would have their fuses ignited and would explode, scattering their pieces in every direction and doing much damage. During the day from one fourth to one third of the men were kept on the parapet. The rest were allowed to remain in the bomb proofs. At nightfall they were all turned out and kept on the parapet all night. The enemy had gotten so near that we could be heard making our dispositions for the night. The fire was then quickened and shot and shell came literally like iron hail. The garrison had a great deal of work to do constantly repairing damages. It was soon apparent that this fort was near its last day. The exterior slope of the salient was drifting slowly into the ditch under the enemy's fire.

FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY.

The enemy commenced a lively cannonade this morning. Quite a number of our sharpshooters' stands were knocked down. The firing of the sharp shooters was very brisk on both sides, and continued so all day. The United States flag was put up by the enemy at the head of his trench, now only about one hundred yards from the salient. My opinion was that the intention of Gen. Gilmore was to pass the fort at low tide and assail us from the rear. There was in width at low water about fifty yards of hard beach between our flank wall and low water mark. This was one of the defects of our work. There was a time when a line of palisades might have been driven to low water mark. The engineers thought that the salient would be the point of assault. This would have been in accordance with scientific approach and assault. I expressed my dissent from the engineers, and urged Col. Keitt to allow me to strengthen our force of two companies left on the outside behind the flank wall to meet any effort that might be made to pass the fort. He agreed with the engineers and did not allow me to strengthen our force on the outside.

The batteries on James Island kept up an unremitting fire and were doing some excellent practice, particularly the one at Shell Point, called "Battery Simkins," in honor of the gallant Lieut. Col. Simkins, who fell during the assault on this fort on the 18th of July. Major F. F. Warley was wounded in the afternoon by a piece of shell, which made a painful flesh wound on one of his legs. He was soon after started to the city in Brig. Gen. Ripley's boat, which came down to bring dispatches. An account of the condition of the fort was given Maj. Warley for Gen. Beauregard. On the way up to the city one of the enemy boats commanded by Lieut. Charles Craven, of the United States navy, fell in with Maj. Warley, and captured him and his boat's crew, which was greatly outnumbered by Lieut. Craven's party. Major Warley had the presence of mind to tear open the envelope containing the communication for Gen. Beauregard, and after putting an oar lock inside threw it overboard before he surrendered (I met Lieut. Craven since the war and heard from him an account of this incident). The enemy were in the habit of sending boats at night from the creek between James and Morris islands around Cumming's Point, and between Sumter and Gregg out towards the Bar. Capt. Thomas Huguenin, of the 1st South Carolina infantry, who had with his company relieved Capt. R. Press Smith and the garrison of Battery Gregg, was ordered up from that work and made chief of artillery in Warley's place. One of Capt. Huguenin's lieutenants was left in command of Gregg. A more efficient successor of Warley could not have been selected. Huguenin was without fear, had been trained at the South Carolina Military Academy, and was thoroughly acquainted with all of the duties of an artillery officer.

Our working parties were hard at work all day repairing damages, occasioned by the enemy's fire. Corpl. Newcomer, of Company A. was killed and several men wounded this afternoon There were a number of casu'ties in the other regiments of the garrison. The enemy's fire slackened after nightfall. A calcium light was displayed by Gen. Gilmore but was turned on the creek. Capt. Sellers and Company F. (St. Matthew's Rifles,) were with me in the salient tonight. They had been with me there last night. I had been directed to remain in the salient when my presence was not needed elsewhere. Both men and officers had gotten so they could sleep under fire, when permitted to take a little rest. The shells from Fort Moultrie passed directly over the salient, and as they were now timed to explode just two hundred yards beyond us, the danger of a slightly premature explosion was great, as will be understood, when it is remembered that Moultrie was nearly two miles away. Besides this danger and the danger from the enemy's shot and shell, the trenches were now so near that pieces from our own mortar shells thrown from the fort came back into the salient.

FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY.

The last parallel of the enemy was now completed, just 200 yards from our works, and their guns and mortars behind it ready for action. In the bombardment of today shot and shell from seventeen seige and Coehorn mortars and thirteen 100, 200, and 300 pounder Parrot guns, all in the land batteries, were incessantly poured into the forts. These, with the fire of sixteen 11 inch Dahlgren broadside and 200 pounder Parrot bow and stern guns of the Ironsides, five 15 inch Dahlgren guns on the enemy's monitors, added to the thunder of Moultrie, Johnson and the batteries on James and Sullivan's Island made an artillery fight the fury and grandeur of which can hardly be conceived. It is beyond my powers of description, surpassing the most highly colored accounts of bombardments of which I have ever read or heard. No words in the English language can exaggerate it. The mortar shells of the enemy, which could be seen throughout their entire flight, fell so fast that they could not be counted.

The Parrot guns were so near that the explosion of their shells in the fort drowned the report of the guns. All of our guns in the fort were silenced. It was impossible for the artillerists to work them under such a fire. When directed to any one spot, as it was when our artillery opened, it became impossible for anything to live, and the working of our guns was therefore out of the question. Men were being killed and wounded in every direction. It was impossible to stand even for a few minutes on the part of terreplein or parade of the fort without being covered with sand thrown up by bursting shells. We kept about one-fourth of the infantry outside of the bomb proofs. The suffering of the men in the bomb proofs from heat and want of water was terrible. The supply brought from the city was wholley inadequate. That gotten from the wells on the island, corrupted by corpses buried in the sand, was horrible. Extreme thirst alone drove the men to drinking it, and it was almost as much as a man's life was worth to visit a well for the purpose of getting it.

A great many horrible sights, which will remain in the minds of those who witnessed them as long as life lasts, were to be seen. Private Moses A. Rawlinson, of Company G, (Edisto Rifles,) was knocked from the parapet, where he was fearlessly doing his duty as a sharpshooter, to the middle of the parade, a distance of forty or fifty feet, going fully twenty feet up in the air in his passage. The brave fellow never let his rifle go, but fell with it in his hands. Two of the litter-bearers started to bring him into the bomb proof hospital. I stopped them, because it seemed to me to be almost certain death to go to him till the iron hail slacked a little. He appeared to be dead. In a few minutes he was discovered to move. I then told the litter-bearers that he must be brought in. They did their duty fearlessly, but their tenderness to the poor fellow and their bravery were useless. He died in a few minutes. Lieut Henry Montgomery, Jr., of Company C, was killed about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. A piece of shell took off the greater portion of his head. A Christian gentleman, true-hearted patriot and brave soldier was lost in him.

The mortar shells, being visible as they came hissing and spluttering into our works, could many of them be dodged. The Parrot guns sent their shells without warning. The fort was now being so rapidly demolished that it was very evident it could not stand a much longer continuation of the bombardment. The parapet of the salient was gone, and the ditch at that point filled with the drift. It seemed that the bomb proofs would soon succumb to this destructive fire. A portion of our signal corps had been specially detailed to observe the signals of the enemy. Every dispatch signalled between Gen. Gillmore, of the Federal army, and Admiral Dahlgren, of the navy, was transmitted by our signal officers to Gen. Beauregard in the city, and such as he desired us to know were then sent to Col. Kiett for his information and guidance. One of these dispatches, which was read by Col. Keitt to a few of us who were in his confidence, detailed the plan of an attack on Battery Gregg which had been agreed upon between Gillmore and Dahlgren. The arrangement was made by which Dahlgren was to furnish the boats and Gillmore the men, and Battery Gregg, at Cumming's Point, was to be surprised. But for this information it seems certain that Gregg would have fallen and the Confederates on Morris Island cut off from all hope of escape; The expedition was to come in boats with muffled oars from the creek which separates James from Morris Island, and when the keels of the boats struck the beach the men were to jump out and charge the battery. Capt. Martin I Sellers, with his company, (St Matthew's Rifles,) and Company E, (Beauregard Light Infantry,) under the command of Lieut A. J. Mims, with a detachment of fifty men from the 28th Georgia, under command of Capt Hayne, were detailed as reinforcements for Battery Gregg. The whole detachment was put under the command of Capt. Sellers. (Hayne was killed before he reported with his command to Sellers. The same shell which killed him killed Lieut R. A. Blum.)

The assailing force sent to capture Battery Gregg came according to programme, but they were the parties surprised. As soon as their boats struck the beach they were greeted with a volley

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THE GOVERNOR DEFIED.

THE DUVAL CLUB WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Statement to the Public Guaranteeing the Match as Advertised—To Test the Law With a Negro Slugging Match.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 9.—The managers of the Duval Athletic Club set a snare for its enemy, Governor Mitchell, today into which they hope he will fall and thereby give them an opportunity to test the Florida law in relation to prize fights.

The snare in question is the arranging of a contest between two negro sluggers to take place at the opera house in a few days. The principals to the affair are Perry Watkins, negro champion middle weight of Florida and Green Harris, negro champion middle weight of Tennessee. The men are to fight for a purse of $500 and have signed articles of agreement identical with those signed by Corbett and Mitchell.

The purpose of the club is to test the sincerity of Governor Mitchell's opposition to the Corbett-Mitchell mill and also to get a decision from the courts as to the law in relation to prize-fights in this State. If the Governor and authorities of Duval county allow the negroes to meet and slug one another, the club people will say that the Executive's opposition to the proposed Corbett-Mitchell fight is insincere and is dictated by other reasons than a desire to preserve the "peace and dignity of the State." If the authorities of the county acting under instructions from the Governor, prevent the fight and arrest the negroes, the club managers say that they will very likely be able to secure a decision from the courts as to whether prize-fights are violative of the State law. In either event the club hopes to be a winner and down the Governor.

When questioned in regard to the mill between the negroes the club managers deny that they are promoting the affair, but in sporting circles, it is said that this denial is only made for a blind and that Manager Bowden and others have arranged for the bout between the negroes.

The following correspondence between the Governor and Sheriff Perry of St. John's county, where rumor has it the club has decided to attempt to bring about the fight, shows how vigilant the Governor is and how determined he is to checkmate the club. The Governor's letter to Sheriff Perry is as follows:

Executive Department,
Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 5, 1894.

C. J. Perry, Esq., Sheriff of St. John's County, Florida, St. Augustine:

Dear Sir: I see by the papers that James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell, who propose to disgrace Florida by one of their brutal prize fights, have so amended their agreement that said fight might take place in either Duval or St. John's county, and you are instructed to prevent said contest in St. John's county whether it is known or called a prize fight, glove contest, or is known or called by any other name. You understand the situation in your county, and if, in your opinion, you will not be able to prevent said contest with the means at your command, you are instructed to call upon the Executive of the State for such assistance as you may deem necessary.

I have confidence in your intelligence, and you are expected to carry out these instructions to the letter by preventing the proposed contest between said parties in your county.

Very respectfully,
H. L. MITCHELL, Governor.

To this Sheriff Perry, after consulting Judge W. A. MacWilliams, his attorney, mailed on the evening of the 8th the following reply:

Sheriff's Office, St. John's County,
St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 8th.

Hon. Henry L. Mitchell, Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Dear Sir: Your communication of January 5th, 1894, received and the contents duly noted, and in reply thereto would say, it is now, and always has been my intention to uphold the law in accordance with my oath of office. If it becomes necessary to call upon you for assistance to that end, I will not hesitate to do so. Very respectfully,

C. J. PERRY,
Sheriff St. John's County.

Wm. A. Brady, who is managing Corbett, today came up from Mayport, where the champion is training. Questioned by the Southern Associated Press correspondent in regard to the outlook for the fight, Brady said:

"I am strongly of the opinion that the club people will be entirely successful in their efforts to bring the contest to a successful issue, and you may be sure that our end of the affair will give them all the support in our power."

Brady was also asked about the attempt made by some unknown person to enter Corbett's sleeping room, reported in these dispatches last night, but he refused to give any opinion as to the purpose of the intruder.

The Athletic Club late tonight furnished to the Southern Associated Press correspondnent a statement to the public, which, after reciting the history of the legal battle for the past two weeks, already familiar to the public, and describing Gevernor Mitchell's action, continues as follows:

This club, through its manager, communicated with Governor Mitchell and asked him to submit the case, with the contracts with Corbett and Mitchell, to the Supreme Court in a fair and impartial manner, and that that body be allowed to pass upon the same. This the Governor refused to do. There is no fair-minded person who will not agree with us that we have done everything in our power to have an adjudication by the courts of this case, and that there is no other conclusion to be arrived at except that Governor Mitchell is afraid to submit the case to the courts, and we hereby, in this public manner, throw the gauntlet at his feet, and not only invite, but dare him to ask the Supreme Court for a decision in this case. His whole attitude has been that of a bulldozer, and will be until this contest has ended. Right here we wish to say to the public in most positive terms that, barring accidents of a providential nature, and if Corbett and Mitchell appear at the ringside January 25, 1894, as they have contracted to do, just so sure will this contest take place. We assure the public at large that the sentiment of the people of the city of Jacksonville, and the State of Florida, is in favor of this contest, and being legally assured that there exists no law in this State against contests of this kind, we now assure all intending patrons of the event, and the public in general, that they can come to Jacksonville secure in the knowledge that they will see two of the greatest boxers in the world in a contest that will do nothing more than demonstrate which is the more scientific.

We have added to the membership of this club some of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Jacksonville and Florida, and we know that we have the means and ability to see this thing through. Further we wish to say that no one knows who will be financially and socially hurt if an attempt is made to stop this affair until it is attempted. This statement is signed by the Duval Athletic Club.

WILL STOP THE FIGHT.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 11.—The Governor of Florida has got his back up. The numerous defiances and manifestos of the Duval Athletic Club has clinched his determination to stop the Corbett-Mitchell fight at all hazards. The club has thrown down the gauntlet and he has accepted the challenge. His Adjutant General, Patrick Houston, is in the city under orders of the chief executive, who is also commander in chief of the State troops, to investigate the situation and report. The Adjutant General and Sheriff Broward were closeted in a room of the Everett Hotel for over an hour this morning and the situation was fully discussed.

The Southern Associated press correspondent met the Adjutant General tonight and asked him if he was here to stop the fight. He said: "No," adding that he was here simply in obedience to the orders of the Governor instructing him to investigate as to the situation and report. He could not say what the intentions of the Governor were. Gen. Houston was also asked how long he would be in the city, in fact if he was going to remain here until after the 25th of January. He replied that he did not know how long he would remain. He would be here until he had complied with the instructions of the Governor. It is said that the Governor purposes to keep the Adjutant General right on the scene with full power to mass the troops should the emergency require that the sheriff be supported by more force than he can muster in deputies.

It is the general opinion here that Governor Mitchell proposes to stop the fight if he has to mass the entire militia of the State in Jacksonville. No one who understood the real situation has ever believed that the contest would be permitted in Jacksonville, and in spite of the repeated declarations of the Athletic Club to the contrary, these dispatches have so stated. If the promoters of the fight bring Mitchell and Corbett together in Florida, they will have to do it secretly in the woods, so secretly that the Governor can gain no inkling of where the meeting is to occur. It is reported that the club's attorneys do not believe that the fight can be pulled off publicly in the face of the Governor's opposition.

A prominent newspaper correspondent, whose name cannot be divulged, called on one of the leading attorneys for the club recently, and asked him about the prospects for the fight. The attorney refused to talk for publication, but as he was on intimate terms with the correspondent, practically admitted that the Governor had the club in a hole and that nothing could be done if the executive persisted in his attitude. Up to date it looks as if the club people have been playing a "bluff" game, and so far the Governor has called them down every time.

The promoters of the contest between the negroes, Berry and Watkins, have filed an application with the city recorder for a license authorizing the men to meet at the opera house Monday night, but no action has been taken on the application. The application was under the recent ordinance permitting glove contests, which was passed over Mayor Fletcher's veto. Major Bowden gave out a long letter today, which he sent the Governor on January 1. The letter was almost in the nature of a plea for the Governor to "let up." It is understood that several letters of a similar character have been sent to the executive by members of the club, but Governor Mitchell does not seem to be in the "letting up" business so far as prize fights are concerned.

The World's Fair Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Last night's fire in the World's Fair grounds produced greater changes in the appearance of Chicago's famous pleasure park than it was expected would be made by six month's removing of buildings. The Casino, where thousands spent delightful hours watching gay scenes upon and about the grand basin, was wholly destroyed. The Peristyle, once illuminated with thousands of incandescent lights and Greek fire, furnished Greek fire, and nothing remains. Its arches are burned away and its stately columns, half burned and charred, lie in a confused mass on the promenade which surrounds it. Colossal figures which surmounted it, toppled to the ground when their supports burned away and are broken in pieces. Columbus and his heralds with their war horses and chariot, are an unrecognizable mass of ruins. The Music Hall likewise is a melancholy heap of ashes save here and there where twisted iron girders protrude. Not a portion of it was saved from the flames. All about the walks are strewn with debris, charred brands which the wind blew from the burning buildings and little piles of white ashes where some of the brands were consumed after falling. The Manufacturers' building, both within and without, presents a sight not desired either by artist or exhibitor. The lattice work between the top and the roof, and curved work covering the central aisles on the east side were burned away from a point above the southern end of the United States section south to one above the Russian section. Upon the tin and glass arched roof lie half burned boards, which formed part of the lattice and which, when loosened by the fire, slid downward. Inside the building appearances are worse than on the roof. Within the region burned, over and for some distance on either side, the floor is covered with water. Standing in water, which at some places is two inches in depth, are innumerable boxes containing precious wares, baled and bound for reshipment as soon as they could be released from bond. Upon and about them lay and now destroyed decorations of pavillions. The French, Belgian and English sections, suffered most and in spaces occupied by them is to be seen the most disastrous results. The scene inside the great Manufacturers' building was of absorbing interest. Here and there were seen boxes with their tops half burned through, but their contents safe, except for water that leaked into the[m].

Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Civil Service Commission has completed the schedule of examinations that will be held during the first six months of the present year to fill positions in the railway mail and Indian services. The chronological order of the Southern route is as follows: Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Janury 30; Lynchburg, Va., Thursday, February 1; Charlotte, N. C., Saturday, February 3; Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday, February 6; Columbia, S. C, Thurday, February 8; Charleston, S. C., Saturday, February 10; Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, February 13; Jacksonville, Fla., Saturday, February 17.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS SOON TO BE HELD.

Instructions to the Examining Boards—The Number of Vacancies at the Next Season—To be Proportioned Among the Counties—Cost to Cadets.

The second session of Clemson College will begin on thursday February 15, 1894. There are about one thousand boys in the State who want to become students in the college, but only 600 of them can get places. In fact it is not likely that more than from 200 to 300 new applicants can enter, There is room for 600 boys, that number having been present at the last session, but the Board of Trustees estimate that a great many of them will not return. They will leave vacancies for a number which is yet unknown.

The Board of Trustees decided at the last meeting that future applicants must undergo examination. As many boys as desire may enter these examinations. So soon as the authorities of the college known the number of vacancies existing in the respective counties they will notify a sufficient number of those who stood the highest to fill the vacancies. The following announcement to intending applicants has been sent out:

"An examination, begining at 10 o'clock in the morning of January 18th 1895, will be held at the county seat of your county, under the direction of your County School Commissioner, to determine who of the applicants are entitled to enter the college at the opening of the session of 1895, on the third Thursday of February.

"Students under fifteen years of age are not to be admitted except were two brothers apply, one being over fifteen and the other not under fourteen.

"For those desiring to enter the Freshman class a thorough proficiency in arithmetic, elementary algebra English grammer, geography and history of the United States is required. Applicants not prepared to enter the college classes will be admitted to the preparatory department."

The following resolutions regarding the admission of students were adopted by the Board of Trustees:

"Resolved, That the admission of students other than those already in attendance at the college be upon the following conditions:

"1. Students must undergo a medical examination and no person will be admitted who is not healthy and free from contagious diseases, including consumption.

"2. Students will be appointed among the counties in proportion to representatives in the House of Representatives, under the following regulations:

"Boys prepared to enter college classes proper will have preference over those who can only enter preparatory classes.

"As between boys of equal preparation, the oldest will have the preference.

"Applicants already entered will be examined at their respective county seats after due notice, and permits to enter to be issued by the examining board.

"Other things being equal, the first applicants will receive permits.

"Where a county has not sent its quota, the place thus left shall be divided among the other counties by lot.

"3. Boys not availing themselves of the opportunity of entering within ten days of the opening of the session will have their rights in the place given to applibants next on the roll."

Accompanying the foregoing facts is a circular of information.

The text-books recommended to those preparing to enter the Freshman class are Wentworth's Grammar Shcool Arithmetic, Venable's Easy Algebra, (used in the preparatory course), or Robinson's Elementary Algebra, Whitney-Lockwood's English Grammar, Appleton's Higher Georgraphy, Eggleston's History of the United States and Its People.

There are two courses in the Freshman class—that in chemistry and agriculture and that in mechanics and engineering.

Besides the studies in the first course is the following: Practical work in agriculture, eight hours per week; practical work in mechanics, two hours per week; free-hand drawing, four hours per week; military drill, five hours per week.

In the second course, beside the studies, is the following. Practical work in mechanics, eight hours per week; physical laboratory work, four hours per week; drawing, four hours per weeks; military drill and tactics, five hours per week.

In addition to the uniform students may provide themselves with work clothes as they desire.

Each student will be required to bring with him four sheets, two blankets, a comfort, six towels, one pillow and two pillow cases.

The expenses for one sesson of ten month are as follows:

Board	$70 00
Washing	5 00
Medical Fee	5 00
Two Uniforms	23 75
Incidental Fee	5 00
	$108 75

Tuition, $40 a session, is charged to students whose parents are worth $5,000 above all indebtedness. Before entering the college, a student must pay for uniforms, $23 75; for one month's board and washing, $7.50; for medical fee, $2.50; for incidental fee, $2 50—in all $36.25. No deviation, whatever, from this rule will be made. The amount that must be paid for each month following the first will depend upon the quality and quantity of labor performed by the student.

Agricultural students are paid 8 cents per hour for productive labor—two hours per day.

Mechanical students are required to work two hours daily, and are paid according to the value of work—never over 8 cents per hour.

Hence, a student may make by labor about $4 a month, and thus reduce board and washing to $3.50 per month. In short, a poor boy may pass one session of ten months at Clemson College for about $80—allowing $10 for books and stationery, which are sold to the students at actual cost.

No reduction in board will be made for students who come in after the opening, nor for those who are absent during the session for a period of less than one month.

Majority Favors It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Tucker of Virginia has been canvassing the situation in the House with a view to determining the chances of the income tax proposition when it comes to a vote. The conclusion is that the vote will be very close. He figures that 160 Democrats, nine Populists and six Republicans will support the proposition. This will give the advocates of an income tax about 175 votes. Tucker is of the opinion that the Republican and Democratic opponents of the income tax, if they cannot secure a voting majority, will insist upon a quorum of the advocates of the proposition and here he thinks the chief danger lies.

QUICK JUSTICE FOR VAILLANT.

A Bold Front Maintained by Him During the Short Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Auguste Vaillant the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies on December 9 last, was tried before President Judge Case and a jury in the Assize Court today, convicted and sentenced to death. Policemen, in couples and threes, were stationed every ten yards around the immense block occupied by the Palace of Justice in which the court sits. Every door in the palace was shut and guarded by sentinels with fixed bayonets. Nobody was admitted unless they had a special card of identity. The cynosure of all eyes was the prisoner who stood in the dock with an officer on each side of him. He was, like Ravachol, entirely self-possessed and gazed about the court room as though he gloried in the interest he was creating. Throughout the day, he never lost his attitude of defiance and self-justification.

Baron Rothschild was not a member of the jury, contrary to public expectation. In reviewing the details of the bomb-throwing Judge Case said the people who had been hurt the most were not the members of the Chamber of Deputies, but spectators of the proceedings. "That was not my fault," retorted Vaillant. "The deputies are in the highest degree responsible for the social misery prevailing. It was they I meant should feel the responsibility." When questioned as to his escape during the confusion following the explosion, Vaillant denied the story that a sentinel had stopped him at the door by threatening to pierce him with his bayonet if he advanced a step. The prisoner declared energetically that he did not wish to flee and even if he had it would have been utterly impossible for him to have done so, because he was wounded in the leg. He gave the lie to witnesses against him and held steadily to his pose of martyr in the cause of humanity. The only regret he had was that he had been obliged to injure irresponsible persons in the crusade.

Describing the manufacture of the bomb, Vaillant declared that owing to the dimensions of his apparatus, he had the alternative of putting in a large number of projectiles, which would wound many persons slightly, or a small number that would do more effective work. He chose the former plan, so that the projectiles would kill a few people outright. Vailliant admitted that he had been condemned five times for petty thefts, but he added, mendicancy and theft were the necessary results of the present social condition of the poor.

The prisoner asked permission to address the court on his mode of life. This being granted, he said that he had endeavored to lead an honest existence. Employers had profited by his poverty to pay him starvation wages. Finally, without money or work, he determined instead of famishing submissively to voice the feeling of revolt that was fomenting discontent everywhere among the poor. He read a written anarchist speech that he had held in his hand ever since the opening of the court. In this speech, he expressed the grievances of the poor against society, but made no reference to bombs.

He was fluent and declamatory, and read his speech in a clear and pleasant voice as he leaned over the rail of the dock. Vaillant was emphatic in his denial of the statement that he had taken Marchand's property as well as his wife, evidently considering the former charge to be a dishonorable one. He said he desired to clear himself of this reproach.

Judge Case read extracts from the prisoner's declarations to the effect that he had become convinced by studying philosophical works, including those of Herbert Spencer, that anarchism was the logical outcome of the oppression of the poor by modern society. In regard to the outrage, the prisoner explained that he had chosen the Chamber of Deputies as the place to throw the bomb in order not to hurt innocent persons. Unfortunately he did not succeed.

Two short recesses were taken, one at the conclusion of the hearing of witnesses and another at the conclusion of the address of the public prosecutor, Bertrand. The latter closed by demanding the capital penalty. Vaillant's advocate, Labori, made no defense of anarchist theories. Vaillant, he said, had given him absolute liberty as to the line of defense to be followed. His first point was that the bomb had killed nobody. Vaillant, he declared, was not a monster of criminal vanity. He simply wanted to remind the deputies of the miserable poor whose claims the legislature eternally shelves. He could not forget that crime, which is closely allied to the universal social movement, is increasing daily.

He appealed to the sympathies of the jury in behalf of Vaillant, who was an illegitimate child, abandoned in infancy by his mother and grew up to become a mendicant and a vagabond, not from vicious inclinations, but from force of circumstances. When he heard the sentence Vaillant shouted "Welcome death."

Rankling Wounds.

RICHMOND, VA., January 9.—Special: The Senatorial contest in this State, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Fitz Lee by Mr. Thomas S. Martin, has left heart-burnings which are sure to manifest themselves in the Congressional contest this year. Some of Gen. Lee's friends do not hesitate to say that they will even up with the Martin men in the coming struggle. The Lee men, it is asserted, will show their hands in nominating conventions this fall. The plan seems to be for the friends of the General to strike at the heads of those who were conspicuous in compassing his defeat should they bob up in these conventions. In Gen. Lee's district, the 10th, the Hon. Randolph Tucker is to be opposed by State Senator Flood, a strong Martin man. A special tonight from Gen. Lee's home says: "If United States Senator John W. Daniel lives to complete his term and asks for a reelection he will find that he will be snowed under in defeat." Major Daniel was one of Mr. Martin's strongest friends in the Senatorial fight.—News and Courier.

Free Passes in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—An interesting and spirited fight will take place in the Legislature here to-morrow over a bill to require railroads to furnish members of the General Assembly with free passes. The members have been receiving passes on railroads for years, but at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed prohibiting the railroads from furnishing them. The members of the Legislature, however, have found it very inconvenient to be forced to take money out of their pockets whenever they wish to travel over the different roads in the State, hence the bill introduced this session, which is only to legilize a custom which the Legislature has found it almost impracticable to break up. One of the most prominent members of the Legislature tonight denounces the bill as a simple system of demanding the railroad corporations to stand and deliver free transportation to the legislators.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

CAPT. SHELL TO LEAD IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COL. IRBY.

The First Official Bugle Blast of the Campaign From the Stronger Faction's Organ—March Convention Practically Called—Tillman's Hands Off.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 11.—When the announcement was made in December that the campaign this year would open early in January, a great many had doubts about it. Few outside the "charmed circle" then knew that the political pot within the ranks of the Reform party was boiling over, and that there was a fight within the ranks of the heretofore solid phalanxes of Reform, imminent. But such was the case. It has been brewing for a long time, and now there is a crisis.

There are to be two factions in the Reform party in the coming campaign. That fact is now no longer denied by the leaders of the more powerful faction. The indications are that Senator Irby, the present State chairman, will lead the faction which represents the minority, and that he will have but little to do with the real manipulation of the coming campaign as far as the Reform element is concerned. He and several followers some months ago cut loose almost entirely from the main wing of the Reformers, and they are all likely to fall by the wayside, fighting as they fall.

Congressman Shell, it is positively announced, was approached while in the city a few days ago by the leaders of the Alliance or farming element of the Reform party, and he has consented to be at the head of the committee that will manage the campaign for this faction. He was the former president of the Farmers' Association in this State.

The Cotton Plant, which is the official organ of the Alliance-farming element of the Reform party, will support the latter faction. When this week's issue of that paper is issued this afternoon it will publish the following double-leaded editorial, under the caption, "A March Convention," which is equivalent to a call for such a convention.

"With the very beginning of this year we are confronted with the fact that this is a campaign year and that we are soon to meet our opponents in a battle for the people's rights and the development of our State in business prosperity and the happiness of its citizens. Such being the case we at once realize the great importance of at once getting our forces together and coming to an agreement on the policy to be pursued so that there can be no misunderstanding, and the success of our cause assured.

"The politicians must be made to take a back seat and let the people themselves set the pace. To do that the people should meet in their neighborhood clubs and send delegates to a State convention, which will adopt a platform and nominate a candidate for Governor to represent our people on that platform. A Lieutenant Governor should also be put up, but the remainder of the State officers can be nominated by the delegates to the September convention.

"The State convention for this purpose should be held not later than the month of March—before the farmers get too busy in their crops to attend to it, and before bad blood rises between the friends of the aspirants for the Governorship on the Reform side.

"The Alliance cannot take part in partisan politics, and therefore has only the right to point out the necessity of calling the people together and leaving it to some one else to do the work. We believe that the last president and executive committee of the Farmers' Association of this State are the proper ones to issue such a call, and we are confident that the people would respond promptly and unanimously to a call issued by them. This is a movement of the people to reform and improve our government, and not a movement to place any man or set of men in office merely. We must keep on the high ground of pure patriotism, and seek out the men for service who will be the most capable of carrying out our wishes. Measures and not men must be made prominent.

"It will be noticed that we do not agree with some points in the resolutions passed on last Friday by our Laurens brethren and published elsewhere in this issue; but after mature consideration we feel satisfied that our position is the correct one. We hope that our readers will use our columns in a discussion of the matter, and in that way reach the most satisfactory conclusion. We have briefly outlined our views, with reasons therefor, and we shall use our best endeavors to maintain the rights and privileges of our people and promote harmony in the work."

Yesterday a representative of the State had quite a long talk with one or two of the leaders of the Alliance side. They say that the leaders of the other side will be Irby, Stanyarne Wilson, Larry Gantt and John Gary Evans. They seem to think that a combination was formed nearly a year ago by Irby and his followers to run things to suit themselves and make a slate of the officers for the coming term, which would be presented to the voters and would be swallowed by them. They say that the effort to crush out every leading Tillman man—the attacks upon Tindal, McLaurin and others—was the direct result of this combination engineered by Irby. They consider Irby dead as far as State politics are concerned. In regard to those Alliance resolutions adopted in Laurens a few days ago, one of these men yesterday said that they were gotten up under Irby's influence, and represented nobody's views but his own. He was a good manipulator, and got the County Alliance to adopt them. He did not think that another Alliance in the State would have done so.

The leaders say that inasmuch as this will not affect Governor Tillman's fight for the Senate, he will be hands off in the fight. They say that Irby has been spreading the idea that he and Tillman have been working together. They know that Governor Tillman's views in regard to a convention are not those that were expressed in the Laurens resolutions. They think, too, that Governor Tillman wants a farmer for Governor.—State.

Used a Pistol.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—George Winchester suicided dramatically this morning in front of the residence of Capt. T. P. Leathers, the famous steamboat man and Captain of the Natchez, one of the boats in the race to St. Louis many years ago. Winchester was a son-in-law of Captain Leathers, having married Miss Courtney Leathers, who stood high in social circles and who was once queen of the Carnival. At an early hour to-day Winchester walked up to the entrance of Captain Leather's residence on Carondelet street and putting a pistol to his head, blew out his brains, dying instantly. He had been ill, and this is the only known cause for the deed.