### AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Way for the Farmers to Protect Themselves is Pointed Out in Detail. The Danget Imminent.

To the Cotton Growers of South Caro-The special committee appointed by the Cotton Growers union of the State held in Columbia on the 20th inst., desire to say that the exceedingly low prices of cotton at the present, with the indication of lower prices still in the future, painfully admonish us that we have reached a crisis in the history of the industry. Prices today are not only far lower than they have ever previously been at this season of the year, but lower than they have been for 50 years, and the months of November. December, January and February are selling on the Liverpool market lower than during the great depression of the forties, and even at these figures Enggrowers at figures far below the

lish agents are advising the spinners of Great Britain to withhold their purchases upon assurances that prices will soon be 50 points lower. In view of these conditions we desire to call the attention not only of the cotton growers but of every business association in the cotton belt to the portentous fact that for the want of organization directed by ordinary tact and foresight. we as a people are allowing this great element of wealth to pass beyond our borders for a mere song; that our birthright is going for a mess of pottage, and our great natural advantages sacrificed with the careless indifference of a drunkard, who flings from his lap his treasures. Foreign speculators and manufacturers, fully aware that the staple is passing out of the hands of cost of production, nevertheless hold aloof from the market to allow the maturing obligations of the farmers to force the crop out of their hands for a mere pittance. Defiantly claiming to command the situation they boldly propose to avail themselves of conditions. which could be remedied by a combination of the cotton growers and business element of the cotton belt, to rob the growers not only of the profits of their year's toil but of nearly one-half the value of 10,000,000 bales of cotton, and thereby impoverish the most favored section of the globe. Blessed with the natural advantages of a climate and soil which alone can produce this great staple in quality and quantity sufficient for the demands of the world, we should be the most prosperous people on earth. Efficient organization, which would control the volume of production and regulate its marketing, would make these advantages a mine of wealth; but with every cotton grower separately and independently striving to increase his acreage and nullify his bales, first above and then below the cost of production; with a vicious financial system that causes the claims of the local merchant and banker to force the entire crop on the market in four months, these nat- By Which the Cotton Acreage Can be ural advantages are distorted into a blight and a curse, and the cotton grower is made to become a prey to the tion and the maintenance of their fami-

frain of the other avocations. 'I hold the farmer a simple tool Born to labor and not to rule And I wil do unto him that which I see Will bring the most money to mine and to

Prompt and concerted action on the

strong; then should we join in the re-

part of the cotton growers would change present conditions in 90 days. Through the complete organization which would enable them to act as a unit would place them in command of the situation in three months and change their condition from one of bankruptcy and distress to one of competency and profit. By what means can organization effeet these ends? Adopt the recommendations of the National Cotton Growers' union, organize promptly, hold all the cotton on hand and firmly bind ourselves to reduce the extent of this year's acreage 50 per cent. the ensuing year. No intelligent man of business experience will dispute the soundness of this proposition. As soon as effective measures to these ends have been taken and become a certainty cotton will im-

day: because it would then become a gear he covers a mile with the equivue. The visible supply of cotton is not force, bears no burden, and covers the above 15,000,000 and the invisible sup- same distance in less than one-third of

mediately advance and more money can weight of his body with each step. be borrowed on it than it is worth tosecurity constantly anticipating in valply, or stock on hand at the mills, is estimated at 500,000, making a total of 2,000,000 bales. To be certain not to underestimate will put the amount of this stock which has passed beyond the

three months the entire surplus beyond their control would be consumed and the manufacturers would be at their mercy for a supply. The entire situa-tion would be changed instead of the speculator and the manufacturer dictating the price the cotton grower could x his price and say pay it or shut down your mill. A reduction in next year's acreage of 50 per cent. would insure such a diminution of the supply as to make cotton scarce and bring about an active competition among the manufacturers for their stock that would insure a steady and rapid rise of price.

This was made demonstrably clear during the war between the north and south in the sixties. McHenry in his "History of the Cotton." page 51, says: 'In ordinary times there is always two years' supply of cotton in the crude and manufactured state at the consuming points. At the fall of Fort Sumter there was a sufficiency for three years' requirements. With the supply larger in proportion then than now, as soon as the production was curtailed by the war, we note the following extraordinary rise in prices; in 1860 the average price was 11 cents, in 1861 at 13 cents, in 1862 at 32 cents, in 1863 at 67 cents, in 1864 at \$1.01. But it is argued that any heavy curtailment of production in the South to raise the price will stimulate foreign competition. If \$1 per pound in 1864 could not stimulate ingenious foreign competition it is difficult to see how S or 10 cents can do it

Touching this point, Ellison in his "History of the Cotton Trade," pages 149-142. says: "For some years prior to the outbreak of the civil war it had been foreseen that, sooner or later a serious labor disturbance at the south was inevitable, and in view of the calamity which such an event would bring upon Lancashire, every effort was made to discover new sources of cotton supply. But, although, the powerful association formed for the promotion of this end searched every nook and corner of the cotton zone, and sent seed to every one in the four continents, willing to experiment, they entirely failed to accomplish the laudable object they had in view."

Mr. Ellison further tells us that while the exceedingly high prices during the war did considerably increase foreign shipments of cotton, that this increase declined almost to its normal bed as soon as the price of cotton fell to 15 cents or 30 cents per pound. If no action is taken and this crop is sacrificed at present or probably lower figures in the next four months it will fall far short of paying for the cost of production. The cotton growers will be impoverished, the country stripped of means and every business interest must suffer. Should there be no effective organization to curtail the supply by a uniform reduction of the acreage. and any other plan to reduce the crop, is the merest twaddle. The industry be but an illustration of the survi val of the fittest; those who can raise it cheapest and those who cannot compete must accept the cheerless and hopeless lot of the bankrupt and pauper.

J. C. Wilborn. President S. C. C. G. U. L. W. Youmans, Vice-President N. C. G. U. A GREAT SCHEME.

Decreased. There is a cotton man in Columbia usurer, the speculator and the manufac- who has a great scheme on foot for the turer. Never was there a situation reduction of the cotton acreage. He which more peremptorily challenged the says he intends to push it to a grand a maximum of 92 and a minimum of 22 and plums came on the market but wisdom of economic statesmanship; and glorious success and no doubt he never was there a more inviting way, a | will if he can get the proper co-operamore imperative field for organization; tion. There is a degree of uncertainty never was there an exigency which about his being able to do that, howwould more fully justify it. Yet we ever. There have been a number of are told that the cotton growers are an | conventions of cotton planters, in which | ties, where the average night tempera- | erally well cultivated and unusually ignorant class, devoid of leadership and they all positively pledged themselves tures were below the active growing without the power to organize; that it to reduce the amount of cotton they points until the latter portion of the is impossible to organize 500,000 cotton | would plant. It was a case of resolute growers. Why even the lower animals | and fall back. Then when the farmers will rally for defense and self protect got home, each one would wink at him- which was 1.47 below the normal, but tion. Can it be possible that the cot- self; assume that everybody else was was unevenly distributed, having been ton growers constitute the only element going to decrease the acreage, and he heavy in the upper Savannah valley of the animal kingdom which cannot would take advantage of the opportuniunite? Are they so devoid of manhood. ty to double his own acreage in cotton ficient near the coast, where the intelligence and foresight that the and get the benefit of higher prices. strongest incentives-independence, They would all play foxy in the same | the further injury of the truck crops competency, the welfare of their sec- way and the consequence would be a which were slowly coming to maturity, crop of unprecedented size. Now this and shipments of strawberries, peas, lies cannot induce them to unite? If it Columbia genius has hit upon a scheme | beans and Irish potatoes were begun. be true that as a class they are so de- which logically cannot fail. He provoid of spirit, so ignorant, so helpless poses to call a convention of all the cotand supine that the most direct and ton growers of this part of the South. forceful appeals to sentiments the most | They will each and all be pledged to incalculated to stir the human heart can- crease their cotton acreage for the next not induce them to organize for pur- year. Every safeguard will be thrown poses of mutual protection and self de- around them so that according to all fence, then truly we should hear no the laws of the game the acreage be Wheat, oats and barley grew luxuriantmore complaints of the oppression of doubled. And then one by one they ly. Lands were prepared for corn, and trusts and combinations, but as a class | will secretly determine that as there is | much was planted. Some cotton and | much to stalk, and owing to the conwe should meekly accept that law of to be an over production of cotton he rice were planted. Farm work made nature which decrees that the improvi- | will plant a minimum acreage, and let | rapid progress. dent, the weak and the careless shall | the other fellows reap the proceeds of 2 | serve the vigilant, the active and the cent cotton. As a consequence we would a mean temperature of 58 degrees, will go up to 12 cents.-Record.

Cost Him His Arm. William Roelker, a German ironworker, twisted a lion's tail at East St. Louis, and will lose his left arm. John F. Hummel's circus and menagerie was to give an exhibition. The animal wagons were lined up, preparatory to the parade. Among the animals were a pair of African lions. The male was lying at the front of the cage with one of his paws and his tail hanging outside the bars. Roelker began stroking the paw with his left hand. The lion watched Roelker's procedure. The ironworker grabbed the tail with his right hand, giving it a sharp twist. There was a roar, and one of the lion's paws caught Roelker by the left shoulder and stripped off the flesh of the arm down to the hand, two fingers of which were torn off.

# Beats Walking.

When a man walks a mile he takes, on an average, 2,263 steps, lifting the When he rides a bicycle of the average alent of only 627 steps, requires little

Another hold-up occurred on the Lake bacco. control of the growers into the hands of Shore road west of here. One gang of speculators and manufacturers, say at tramps held up the officials on a freight with a mean temperature of 74 degrees, exceedingly well; but maturing crops, 2,400,000. The consumption ranges train and took everything in sight. per month. If the farmers should withhold their cotton from the market for hold the market for h

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

South Carolina Has Some Crop Growing the Year Round.

## INSPECTOR BAUER'S REPORT

Much Valuable Information Furnished as to the Conditions in This State During Each Month.

The following is the climate and crop review for the season of 1898 issued from the South Carolina section of the United States weather and crop service Thursday:

There is no month of the year but what, in portions of the State, some crop is either growing er coming to maturity. During January, February and generally the greater portion of March the active growth of 'crops is confined to the immediate coast from Charleston to the mouth of the Savannah river. where winter vegetables, planted in the previous autumn, receive cultivation and make more or less growth. The earliest are marketed in the latter portion of January, and throughout February and March. The list of vegetables increase in variety as the season advances and the area of production extends farther into the interior, although confined to the eastermost counties until after March.

The winter season of 1898 was mild and dry. The average temperature for January was 49 degrees, which was an average of 3 degrees per day in excess of the normal. Along the coast the temperature fell below freezing (32) on two days only, while the average minimum was above the active growing temperature. The rainfall, however, in the trucking districts, amounted to a fraction of an inch only, and the deficiency seriously affected the growing truck crops. Frost did no injury. The inch, which was 2.60 below the nor-

mal. February was a cool month throughout the State, with an average temperature of 44 degrees which was 6 degrees per day below the normal. The minimum fell to, or below, freezing on an average of 16 days for the State, and 5 days in the truck raising districts, where also, the average minimum was below the active growing temperature with frequent light frosts. The rainfall was again deficient. The average was only 0.81 inch, which was 2.80 below the normal. Less than one-fourth of an inch fell in the truck region. These conditions of temperature and rainfall, while generally favorable for farming interests, were damaging to the trucking interests, and resulted in the latest and smallest yield in many years, causing a general loss to the truck growers. The cool weather throughout the retarded the growth of winter wheat and oats, and other small grains, and checked the budding of fruit trees and aided materially in making the grain crops the finest in many years, and an unusually large peach crop. The dry condition of the ground permitted more than the usual amount of ploughing and preparation of fields for the usual spring planting. In the extreme southeastern counties some corn was planted

during the latter portion of the month. March was a warm, dry month. The mean temperature was 59 degrees, which was 5 degrees per day above the normal. The extremes recorded were rapidly. Large quantities of peaches degrees, the latter on the first of the month. Heavy killing frosts were re- or of inferior quality. Melons were ported from the 1st to the 7th, after smaller and later than usual. The which warm growing weather prevailed, except over the extreme western coun-

month. The rainfall averaged 2.99 inches. and at a few other points, and very dedrought conditions were intensified, to

The prevailing high temperature caused a rapid growth of vegetation. The freedom of the soil from excessive moisture enabled early and thorough preparation of lands for the usual spring crops. Fruit trees of all varieties blossomed during the month.

April was cooler than usual, with have the smallest crop of cotton plant- which was 5 degrees per day below the ed in fifteen years and the fleecy staple | natural. The extremes of temperature | were a maximum of 92 degrees and a ding occurred. Tobacco cutting and minimum of 25 degrees. Frequent light frosts occurred up to the 28th, none of did any damage except to retard the growth of young corn and cotton.

with an average of eight days without rain. The rainfall was beneficial in supplying, to a large extent, the preplanting, although germination and rotting of ripening grapes. growth of the staple crops were slow owing to the prevailing low tempera-

Corn planting made considerable progress during the month, and the bulk | The extremes of temperature recorded of the cotton crop was also planted. there remaining but little of either mum of 57 degrees. There was an uncrop to plant by the end of the month. except over the western counties. where the farm work was delayed, and was frequently interrupted by heavy 3.68 inches in excess of the normal. an assistant if the business is to be rains. Minor crops were largely all The weather was favorable on wheat,

which was 3 degrees per day above the such as cotton, corn and rice, de-

the first week was cool, with light fodder that was stripped from the stalk. frosts on the 7th and 8th over a large Some corn was blown to the ground and than ever before recorded in May.

ly. Cotton developed slowly, being ginned on the 9th of August, or 12 days small but vigorous and healthy. Corn | later than in 1897. remained green, but made slow growth, and in places suffered severely for the of the rainy, clammy and warm weathwant of rain. Tobacco did well, and er that prevailed during August, but an almost entire absence of destructive about the 10th of this month there was insects was noted.

truck yields were reduced by the weather. The temperature averaged stages, and wells began to fail by the | mal. The rainfall was slightly defiend of the month. Rice grew well, but | cient in the central and eastern counon account of the low stages of the ties, but over the western counties rivers, was threatened by salt water. there was considerable excess, but Gardens dried up, and vegetables be neither the deficiency nor the excess came scarce in places. Farm work was just noted were great enough to be well advanced, and crops were kept harmful. free from weeds and grass, and were well cultivated. The dust was distressing in the cities and along the highways.

the unfavorable conditions that prevailed generally during May on account of drought in that month. 2 degrees above the normal. The extremes of temperature were a maxiaverage rainfall for the State was 1.80 | mum of 105 and a minimum of 55. The | the month. temperature rose to or above, 90 degrees on an average of 20 days.

The average rainfall for the month

was 4.15 inches, which was 0.47 of an drought of the previous month became intensified, and continued until about the 15th, after which date copious and well distributed showers occurred over | State. the entire State, and prevented the threatened serious injury to growing crops, except to truck, gardens, spring sown oats and early corn. The latter was too nearly matured in the eastern counties to be much benefitted. The absence of rain during the first half of wheat and oats harvest and securing the average over the entire State. the grain in fine condition, but delayed satisfactorily; they fruited heavily, very favorable and the yields large, and in the more easterly portions of A short resume of the season we the State put on bolls freely. Lice wise cotton was in a healthy condition, although small for the season, except on sandy soils, where it attained normoal growth.

Tobacco developed into a very fine erop, and was unusally free from worms, fleas and grasshoppers, and sustained no damage by hail. Some early tobacco was cut and cured. Rice did not do well until near the close of the month, when it began to improve other fruits and berries were scarce month as a whole favored farm work, with a result that field crops were genfree from grass and weeds.

July was a cloudy and rainy month with even high temperature. The mean temperature was 80, which was one degree per day above the normal. The extremes were a maximum of 102 and a minimum of 54 degrees. The cool spell was of short duration, and did no harm.

The average rainfall for the State was 7.81 inches, which was 1.71 above the normal, and was evenly distributed, with an average of 14 days with rain. There was more than the usual amount of cloudiness. Few severe windstorms occurred, and there was an almost entire absence of destructive

hail. Crop developed satisfactorily, especially corn, which attained a very promising condition although the prospects did not indicate a full crop in all sections of the State. Cotton grew too tinuous wet condition of the soil, did lacked sunshine. Cotton fruited heavily, with very little shedding except in a few localities where excessive shedcuring continued througout the month, and, the bulk of this crop was which, although heavy in appearance, saved without any material injury the forest fire district indicate that the from any source. Fresh water for fires are spreading, and that unless flooding rice fields became available something is done to check their fur-The rainfall averaged 5.05 inches, early in the month, and the crop im- ther progress the loss will be almost which was 1.91 inches in excess of the normal, and was evenly distributed. proved rapidly. Forage and food beyond estimation. Some mining camps crops grew fast. Fall root crops were are threatened with destruction and planted. The month as a whole was favorable for all agricultural interests. Peaches and melons were plentiful, vious deficiency, thus putting the but other fruits were generally scarce. ground into excellent condition for | The damp cloudy weather caused much

August was a month of normal temmean temperature for the month was 79 degrees, which is also the normal. were a maximum of 99, and a miniusually small range in the night temperatures. The average rainfall for to diseases of cattle in the state. He the month was 9.81 inches, which was says that it will be necessary to have

There were 18 days with rain, and planted and in the main did well. some rain fell within the State on ev-Many peaches, plums, cherries and ery day of the month. Two stations apricots were killed in the western had monthly measurements of over 24 counties by the frost of the 7th, but | inches, and 13 others had over 10 inches. elsewhere throughout the State the The gainfall at many stations was prospects for a large fruit crop were largely in excess of any previous unimpaired, except for apples and pears. | monthly records. There was a harmful deficiency in sunshine. Abundant A special from Elyria, Ohio, says: and generally so for oats, rice and to- moisture and even, high temperature caused all vegetation to grow rapidly. May was slightly warmer than usual, and forage as well as root crops did

portion of the State, but the frost did considerable sprouted in the husk. no injury other than to retard the The humid, rainy weather caused many growth of young corn and eotton. Cut ripe cotton bolls to rot, and the seed of worms were unusually numerous and open cotton sprouted before it could be destructive during the prevalence of | picked. Much of the open cotton milthe cool weather. The temperature on | dewed and became weather-stained. The the 30th was higher at many stations excessive rains caused rust to develop and shedding of squares and young The average rainfall for the month bolls. Peavines attained good growth was only 1.35 inches, with an average but could not be harvested. Grass that of S days with rain. The rainfall was was cut for hay was generally ruined 84 per cent. of the normal, and droughty conditions prevailed by the end of housed. Exceedingly heavy rains caused the month, being most severe over the | inundations over the southeastern counsoutheastern counties, where there was | ties, doing extensive damage to cotton, a large seasonal deficiency in rainfall. | corn, rice and hay. On the whole, the The harvesting of wheat and oats month was unfavorable for the staple was elegant and nearly finished during crops, but was quite favorable for the month. The wheat crop was the minor crops, pastures and gardens. finest raised for many years; the oats Whatever deterioration crops suffered crop was also heavy, except for spring was due to an excess of moisture and sown, which was injured by the dry deficiency in sunshine. The first bale weather. Truck crops suffered severe- of cotton for the season of 1898 was

September began with a continuation a change to cooler, clear weather at Pastures failed rapidly; berries and first, and then to clear, very warm drought. Streams reached very low about 3 degrees per day above the nor-

After the 10th of September, ideal weather prevailed for harvesting and maturing crops. Rust, shedding and rotting ceased on cotton, and picking June was a month of transition from | made rapid progress, which as it advanced seemed to indicate a shortage in the crop over the eastern and central counties, but also indicated a full mean temperature was 80, which was average crop in the western counties, where in many places cotton continued to grow, bloom and fruit throughout

Considerable corn was housed, and much found to be damaged from sprouting in the husk. Local overflows of rivers and creeks also damaged some inch below the normal. There was an | corn, but on the whole the early corn average of 8 days with rain. The made a good average yield, with many exceptions, owing to local adverse conditions. Late planted or stubble-land corn varied greatly throughout the

Rice harvest continued throughout the month, and except where damaged by floods, yielded heavily. Upland rice was particularly fine in most localities. A heavy crop of peavine and other hay was saved in good condition. The hay crop was the heaviest ever known

The season as a whole, for sweet poplanting of corn and peas on stubble tatoes, chufas, peanuts, sugar and sor- At 7:30 there was not a single Spanish | The fire east of Glenwood Springs is | The opposing forces lined up the street, lands: and transplanting sweet po-tato slips. Cotton plants developed truck, after the middle of June, was

A short resume of the season would show that the winter was dry with damaged cotton in many places; other- nearly normal temperature; the spring projectile fell on shore. It was a magcool, with frequent light frosts, and a deficiency in rainfall amounting to a drought of more or less severity, and entailing considerable loss in some localities. The summer was uniformly warm and excessively wet. The autumn warm, dry and favorable for harvesting and abundant crops that the season and the labor of the husbandman produced.

### J. W. Bauer. Section Director.

## DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES. Five Thousand Head of Cattle Doomed

## to Death. Serious Situation. A prairie fire, probably started by a

spark from a locomotive, has burned over thousands of acres of grassy lands between Kiowi and Bijou creeks in Morgan county, Col., and destroyed thousands of tons of hay. Ranchman W. C. Miller and his wife

and child had a narrow escape from being burned to death. The woman and the child were badly burned. Had it not been for the prompt work of the railroad men and others at Corona, the town would have been entirely destroyed. Going toward the approaching fire for a mile back fires were started and in this manner the danger averted. Thousands of head of cattle are threatened with destruction by the forest

In Eagle county, where the flames seem to be spreading more rapidly than in other sections of the State, ranch property has been burned and the farmers with their stock have been trying to get out of the path of the fires for a week past. One large bunch not receive its usual July cultivation, of about 5,000 head of cattle is now enand fields became grassy. The plant | tirely surrounded by fire and there is no chance for them to escape. The report came from Deputy Game Warden Slaughter, who directed his letter two days ago. It is probable that the cattle have been destroyed by this time. Dispatches form various points in many ranches are doomed. At Redcliff the fires are within 10

miles of the town and citizens are organizing to fight their advance. A dispatch states that it is feared that the little mining settlement at Holy Cross near Red Cliff has been destroyed. perature and excessive rainfall. The | Communication is cut off the mail carrier being unable to get through.

# Diseases of Cattle.

Veterinary Surgeon Neeson. of Clemson college, has written a long letter to Governor Ellerbe in reference properly attended to. These letters have been sent to Washington with the governor's recommendation that the additional surgeon be allowed. This department of Clemson college has done much good work heretofore and the state authorities hope the government will send the additional surgeon.

# Prisoners Released.

The official Gazette at Havana published a decree Thursday signed by Capt. Gen. Blance and bearing date of

BATTLE OF MANILA A Retired French Naval Officer's

## THE SPANIARDS NO GOOD.

### They are Dreamers and Dwell In the Past. The Marksmanship of the Americans Excellent.

Observation About It.

The Courier des Etats-Unis is publishing a series of letters from Manila. one of which gives an account of the battle of Cavite by a retired French naval officer who lived for a long time in the Philippine islands, and whose country house was situated between Cavite and Manila. The views of the Frenchman are interesting, especially because they seem utterly devoid of all

Now, monsieur." asked the correspondent. "since your house was so near the scene of the battle, be good enough to tell us what the affair looked

"Well, I will tell you the thing sim-

ply and just as it occurred. At 5 o'clock that morning I was in bed. I heard a long, dull sound. I thought that it was a signal announcing the arrival of a French or an English vessel. My wife awoke and asked. 'What is that?' 'It is simply a signal,' said I. Two minutes afterward there was another cannon shot. 'Hello! What's this?' said I. 'Is it something serious? That certainly can't be a signal.' I jumped up and looked out of the window. I could see nothing but a little curtain of fog and a little smoke. Then, to frighten my wife with what I believed was a little practical joke, I shouted. 'The American fleet!' I looked out again. The fog was gone, and, sure enough, I counted seven American ships in line. They were advancing very slowly. I came back to my wife and said: 'Well, now, let me tell you that what I said to you a moment ago by way of a joke was really a fact. Here the Americans are!' She almost lost her head with fear. 'None of that, said I. 'Cover your head in the bedclothes and put cotton in your ears if you want to, but keep quiet.'

"I watched the fleet. It was advaneing upon Cavite, where all the Spanish boats were heaped together like mice in a trap. The Americans were soon upon them and opened a terrible fire. They manoeuvred for a while and finally placed themselves two by two. the month was favorable for finishing in many localities, and was far above the two largest in the rear, and the others in front, two at the right, two at the left, all facing the Spaniards. was excellent, indeed, wonderful, Each shot hit the mark. I could see the smoke and the cloud of dust when a nificent piece of firing practice.'

"But didn't the batteries fire?" "Oh, yes, the battery at Cavite fired a few shots, but it was quickly demolished by the shells of the Americans. It was absolutely reduced to cinders. I admired greatly the accuracy of the American shooting. As I said, every

shot seemed to hit the mark.' "Now, tell us about the protestations that were made by the consular corps, and especially by the German consul, in regard to some broken promises."

'There were no protestations. The Spaniards came to the French consul and protested to him on the day of the battle. I was there at the time. They were excited and shouted out: 'Senor consul! Senor consul! They fired at us with shells that burst!' It was I who replied to them: 'Ah! shells that burst!" I exclaimed. 'Did you Spaniards protest in 1870 when Strasburg, Belfort and Paris were bombarded with shells that burst? And even two months ago, when you massacred a lot of insurgents, it was also with shells that burst!" But that is the way always with these Spaniards. They are proud, valiant and stubborn, but they live in 1550 or say 1610. They have not changed one bit since then. Chas. V., Cortez and Legazpi are the only heroes they speak of. They do not seem to know that a great many new things have been introduced since that time, among others, shells. new pow-

ders, machines, electricity, etc.' "Now, monsieur, do you believe that with the wise administration of a farseeing and cultivated nation the Philippines would be a valuable colony?

"Marvelous, perfectly marvelous! In the Philippines there are untold riches and their situation is perfectly unique. Among other things there are sugar. hemp, rice and an incalculable quantity of precious woods. And to all these must be added coffee, tobacco and the mines. In fact, the subsoil is worth gold, but it has never been exploited." "Have the natives really suffered much from the Spaniards?"

"Oh, yes, very much; that is incon testable. The Spaniards never did anything for them. Just fancy that at Mariveles, at the entrance to the bay, there are still cannibals. Yes, sir, cannibals! Just think of that! They are very gentle and they do not cause much trouble, I will admit, but they have a taste for human flesh all the same, and that propensity has never been checked by the Spaniards. They go to church once in a while, and that is all that is demanded of them.

"How comes it that the Spaniards did nothing? Why did not the governor risk a coup de main to recapture Cavite and the arsenal?" "With what? They could do noth-

They would have been under the fire of the American fleet.' "But they had field pieces and it would not require very heavy projec tiles to pierce the American ships?

"Oh, yes, they had field pieces, but they were worthless. In fact, they had nothing to speak of. Disorder was everywhere: the insurgents surrounded the town on all sides and only watched their chance to capture it. The Spaniards found themselves threatened by everybody, both in the town and outside of it. Now that the Spaniards are beaten they are busy with a problem which, with their temperament, it will Scott Beaton. Lanier went to Beaton's and crowd of sharpers who have killed be difficult for them to solve. They store, and, it is said, threatened and the birds by strewing poisoned wheat September 27, granting pardon to and want to find out the cause of their decursed him, whereupon Beaton got a about the streets of Indiana cities. ordering the release of all political feat and they seek for it everywhere revolver and shot Lanier. Beaton sur- The carcasses were shipped to southern

### FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES A Mighty Sea of Fire Sweeps Every-

thing Before it.

orado, say fearful forest fires are raging

than any money consideration. These

forests cover the head waters of the

mountain streams where the snow re-

most of the lands of the State west of

the timber the flow of the streams will

to be a settled opinion among the

ranchers that these fires were started

by the Indians with a malicious intent.

The forest fires which have been

losses and that Glenwood, Barron,

over 700 feet long on the Soo Line,

loss at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

felt here for the safety of the town.'

RECONCENTRADOS ALL DEAD.

Cuba in New York.

not a political one. Of course, politics

will enter into the solution, but the

question is how to bring the most pros-

perity and the greatest happiness to the

Dr. Congosto was asked as to the con-

"There are no reconcentrados now

"What has become of them?" was

"Do you mean to say they are all

"That explains it better than I can.

"When asked as to the establishment

of a new navy for Spain, Dr. Congosto

said: "Spain is still a great country,

and she ought to have a great navy-and

Discussing the fall of Santiago and

the surrender of Gen. Toral Dr. Con-

gosto said: "There were brave soldiers

at Santiago, and if their leader lacked

Santiago should not have fallen as it

did, and if Toral had never entered into

negotiations with the enemy it is like-

ly that there would have been a differ-

ent story to tell today. It is not true that the Spanish army there lacked sup-

A Perilous Trip.

proceeded to anchorage off Liberty

island. While at Santiago the coal in

the Massachusetts' bunkers took fire.

and it was necessary to jettison 100

tons. A portion of this coal was taken

on board again. On going to sea the

fire again broke out in the fire bunkers

and smoldered for three days. It was

finally extinguished by the use of steam.

and the steamer reached port without

A Georgia Tragedy.

which he will have to explain.

courage he deserves to be punished.

It is a subject which I prefer not to

dition of the reconcentrados.

"God knows," was the reply.

he answered with a smile.

"They are gone."

people of Cuba."

the question.

"Where?"

discuss."

probably will.

bitter against the whites.

## A RACE RIOT. Whites and Blacks Have a Fight A dispatch from Idaho Springs, Col-

the divide. With the disappearance of soon after reaching the stockade. Des-

on the west side of the divide. They are beyond control and the people are IT TOOK PLACE AT PANA. fleeing for their lives. How many, if any, have perished cannot be known as The Blacks Driven from the there is no way of getting direct infor-Streets to Their Blockades by mation. Light breezes gives the mighty sea of fire new impetus and onward the Striking Union it goes, burning everything before it, with no chance for life, stock or property. Cattle are known to be perish ing and bears, deer and other wild ani-Striking union coal miners and immals are rushing to the east side of the orted negroes engaged in a pitched divide. The damage will be tremendous. The timber losses amount to more

Up in Illinois.

battle in the Main street of Pana, Ill. Wednesday night. Several hundred shots were exchanged. No one was wounded in the ranks of the union men. The negroes were main for many months. From such driven from the city to their stockades, source streams have been kept carrying | carrying with them, it is believed, a volumes of water sufficient to irrigate | number of wounded comrades. One of

the negroes is reported to have died

ultory firing continues at midnight in

be materially lessened. There seems | the vicinity of the stockades. The trouble, which has been narrowly averted between the striking coal miners of this city and negroes import-They say the forcible ejection of the ed from the South to work the mines, Indians and there return to the reser- was precipitated at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening.

vation more than a year ago because of As usual, the negroes from the stocktheir slaughter of game has made them ades at the Springside and Penwel! mines were making demonstrations on Second and Locust streets, the princiburning in various places throughout western Wisconsin for the past few cal streets of the city, by parading days were fanned into furious storms of heavily armed. The union miners were flame by winds and did great damage in | in session at their hall, where a Chica-Chippewa, Dunn, St. Croix and Polk go labor leader was speaking. One of counties. A general destruction of the negroes appeared at the foot of the telegraph wires make the reports very miners' hall and engaged in a quarrel with a union white miner. Officer incomplete, but it seems that the vil-Samuel Smith immediately arrested the lages of Clayton, Alamena and Poskin black man and was escerting him to have been wholly or partly destroyed, jail when he was closed in by a posse that Cumberland has suffered heavy of negroes, who, pointing their revolv-Prentice, Phillips and Turtle Lake ers at Smith, threatened to kill him if were saved only by great efforts. Re- he did not release the prisoner. Smith ports of loss of life are coming in, but continued on his way to jail with the have not been verified except in one man. Union miners and others meaninstance. A railroad bridge and trestle while went to Smith's assistance and the negroes were driven back. Smith took his prisoner to Operator George west of Barron, was burned last night V. Penwell's store, and upon Penwell's and trains are running by another route. standing for the negro's fine, he was Fires have been checked in places by

rains and the subsidence of the winds. released Before Smith had released the pris-A rough estimate places the aggregate oner, however, the negro posse had Reports from the western portion of been reinforced and assumed a threatening attitude toward the white men. Colorado continue to tell of the ravages of the forest fires, which bid fair to David McGavic, leader of the union devastate the greater part of the forests miners, clubbed one of the blacks over of the State. A special from Glenwood over the head with a revolver, it is Springs, the centre of the burning dissaid. For half a block McGavic forced the negroes to retreat and then a few trict, says: "The fires in the mountains near here have taken fresh life | shots were fired. The negroes retreattoday owing to high winds. The sun ed double quick to their stockades, sehas been nearly obscured, all day the cured rifles, returned to Locust street atmosphere was heavy with smoke. and challenged the miners to fight. loss by the burning of timber, no loss volvers. Neighboring business houses were immediately closed, lights extinhas occurred up to the present time. 'The stock on the ranges, as far as guished and citizens generally sought heard from, has escaped the fire." A their homes. At the word of command firing commenced. The first volley, it special to the News from Kokomo, is said, came from the negroes. The Colo., says: "Forest fires are raging on union men responded with a volley and every hand here. Sheep mountain, on heavy firing continued for five minutes. the north side, is a mass of flames, Much of the shooting was wild and enwhich are within a quarter of a mile tirely harmless to the white men, who of this camp. Great apprehension is finally drove their enemies in full retreat to the stockades. The negroes are thought to have carried several men with them, and one is reported

So Spoke the Secretary General of dead. A second encounter between whites and blacks occurred 20 minutes after the first battle, near the Penwell stock-Among the passengers who arrived Wednesday at New York on the steamer | ade, but the firing was scattered and it is not believed to have been a seri-Washington from Havana was Dr. Jose ous engagement. The miners had full Congosto Secretary-General of Cuba Dr. Congosto said the problem of the charge of the business streets at midfuture of the island is a difficult one night. Desultory rifle reports could be heard from the Penwell and Springside and I have studied it without prejudice, stockades, but no person would venand as a result of this study of years I ture into the streets near the mines, believe that it is a social problem and and very few are loitering about the

business or residence sections. The union miners say the battle of Wednesday night is only a foretaste of what may be expected to follow. They blame Operator Penwell for the trouble and say they will tomorrow swear out warrants charging him with inciting Wednesday night's riot. Gov. Tanner will be asked to send militia to protect property, and to remove the negroes.

# An Interesting Case.

An interesting case came before a Buffalo court the other day. It was based upon one woman's remark about another. "She uses pads to fill out her figure and make the boys think she's a stunner." the defendant is alleged to have said of the plaintiff. The law presumes a defendant to be innocent till proven guilty. The onus of the burden of proof, therefore, was upon the plaintiff to show that she did not use pads, and the defendant had slandered her. The jury was largely composed of unmarried men, whose ignorance of feminine make-ups peculiarly fitted them for rendering impartial judgement. After voluminous testimony, vigorous cross examinations and many explanations, the jury returned a sealed verdict.

# Fatal Powder Explosion.

An explosion of powder Wednesday plies and ammunition, for they had in the rear of the four story building plenty of both which they turned at 410 North Front street, St. Louis, over to the Americans. If Toral had occupied by C. & W. McLean, fishing pushed forward instead of retreating totackle and sporting goods, set the store ward the city, he certainly would have on fire and caused its destruction and caused a repulse. These are things resulted in the death of Pauline Bruder and the fatal injury of Florence Highbee. A number of other people The United States transport Massawere more or less hurt. The loss will probably amount to \$100,000. Partly chusetts. Captain Robinson, which covered by insurance. sailed from Santiago September 23, arrived at New York Wednesday and

### Wanted to Hold On. A dispatch from Santingo de Cuba

says Senor Sanchez Garcia, one of the Spanish judges, who was continued in office after the capitulation until ordered a month ago to cease performing his magistrate functions, but who, despite the order, has continued to try cases, has again been ordered to cease under penalty of arrest. A Cuban has been appointed to succeed him.

A special from Wayeross, Ga., says: Michigan pays a bounty for the heads Upritt Lanier, son of S. E. Lanier, was of dead English sparrows. It has rekilled here early Friday morning by cently paid out over \$2,000 to an Indi-