VOL. XIV.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1899.

CLOSING SCENES.

and Adjourns.

MUCH HEAVY WORK DONE.

Appropriate and Customary Resolutions Were Adopted in Both Houses. Interesting

Farewell Features.

The last session of the general assembly of South Carolina for this century adjourned Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. The session has been a most pleasant one, devoid of all factional feeling. It was feared that adjournment could not be reached Tuesday night | The Crew of a Schooner Rescued After but as there were esarcely any difference as to the amendments to the gen-

reached sooner than expected. deliberations of conference and free portant bills were acted upon finally. and the general assembly was declared adjourned sine die at 3 a. m., Wednes-

eral supply bills, the adjournment was

day morning.
After all the business had been transacted on motion of Mr. Bacot, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Mr. Winkler was called to the chair.

Mr. Bacot then in feeling words expressed the appreciation of the speaker's fairness and efficiency as felt by the house. Mr. Bacot said:

Mr. Speaker: Your friends and supporters in the house, to the number of 123, desired to present you with a tangible token of their respect and regard. and as one of the number, and as speaker for the other 122, it is my pleasure to place in your hands this gold-headed walking stick, which we have had suitably inscribed. May it yield you in the later years of your life as strong a support as your friends and compatriots you here and elsewhere, and let it ever remind you of the good fellowship and pleasant associations which have char-

acterized the house of 1899. Speaker Gary was much affected by this visible and lasting token of esteem and although he has been more than once similarly situated, he expressed his thanks in terms of deepest sinceri-

ty. He said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I scarcely know how to thank To be thus honored by the legislature any man may be proud. I assure you satisfactorily conducted, it is due largely to the uniform courtesy of the members and the hearty cooperation which officer. There have been heated debates upon this floor, men have attacked measures with zeal, but there has been an utter absence of bitterness and personality, and I venture the assertion that the close of the last legislature of the Nineteenth century finds as few heartburnings as any that has ever been

This tangible evidence of your esteem will always remind me of the warm friendships that have been formed and of the good fellowship that has prevailed. Let us hope that these friendships are the harbinger of an era that will redown to the glory of South Carolina.

And now gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, let me thank you again for your kindness, and to wish for each of you a happy return to your homes. IN THE SENATE.

It was at 3 a. m. exactly, after an all night's continuous sitting that, on motion of Mr. Waller, the senate adjourned sine die. Not over 15 senators with disheveled hair and sleepy eyes were present when President McSweeney's gavel fell for the last time the present session, and with feeling in his voice he announced the State senate adjourned sine die. Hardly had the words been spoken before every senator | was on his feet, hustling into overcoat and saying a final farewell to the few ed to make this contribution to the remaining colleagues who had braved out the vigil with him.

About Il o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mayfield, the senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr Barnwell was called to the chair. Upon President McSweeney leaving the stand Mr. Mayfield offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved. That the thanks of the senate are due, and are hereby tendered, the Hon. M. B. McSweeney for his courteous, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the presiding officer of this

2. That the same are due, and are hereby tendered, to the president pro tem. of the senate. 3. That the senate commends the

clerk, sergeaut-at-arms, assistant clerk and the other officers and employes of the senate for their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

Mr. Grayden and Col. Aldrich spoke to the resolution.

Mr. Scarborough offerred the following resolution in appreciation of the daily press. Resolved. That the thanks of the

senate be extended to Messrs. C. B. Smith and A. S. Salley, Jr., representatives of the press, for their full. fair and impartial reports of the senate proceedings at the present session. PRESIDENT M'SWEENEY.

The committe of the whole having dissolved, President McSweeney resumed the chair and responded to the resolutions in a short and appreciative

He felt keenly, he said, the expression of confidence in him contained in sertions because of cowardice or treach. and H. T. Harlee, and others, at Mars the resolutions just adopted. He had ery. endeavored to be fair and impartial in his rulings, remembering alway that he was presiding over a body of representative Carolinians, who had only the general order directing all the inhabibest interests of South Carolina at tants of Manila, until otherwise orderheart. When he took the oath of office ed, to confine themselves to their ...omes two years ago he had stated frankly that he was inexperienced but he had streets will be cleared by the police. sessions had been harmonious. He and suspects that they will be severely had endeavored always to be fair, and dealt with if discovered in any localiappreciated most highly the endorse ty.

ment of the senate in the resolutions

just adopted. The kind words of the senators would a better man.

He thought the reference to the clerk and attaches of the senate eminently proper. They had been here to serve the senators and their State, and had been always ready to do their duties promptly and efficiently.

He hoped the senators upon their return home would find their loved ones in the enjoyment of good health and that they would all return to the next session with renewed energy and vigor and determination to serve their State better than ever before.

When President McSweency concluded, in violation of its usual rule, the senators joined in a warm applause of their presiding officer.

FROZE TO DEATH IN HIS ARMS.

Days of Suffering.

The crew of the schooner James E. Bayles, shipwreeked and abandoned at Tuesday night at the house there was sea, arrived at Norfolk, Va . Wednesthe accustomed delay on account of the day morning and told of their awful sufferings and the death of the wife conference committees, but all the im- of Captain E. H. Darling, who froze in ber husband's arms. The Bayles sailed from Cazones, Mexico, for New York on January 23d, with a cargo of cedar and mahogany, She was a doubledecked, three-masted schooner of 372 tons net register.

All went well until Saturday, Feb. 11 when off the Delaware capes, some ninety miles at sea, the storm struck ber. Snow and sleet fell and the storm increased in violence. On Monday the schooner sprung a leak, and on Tuesday, while the pumps were being worked to the utmost, they broke beneath the deck and the schooner filled fast and sunk rapidly. By nightfull she was awash, the seas swept over her. and the crew, lashed to the ral, suffered dreadfully from the cold.

Mrs. Darling, the captain's wife, a resident of Huntington, Long Island, who had been for hours held by her husband in his arms, succumbed to the fearful cold and died. For hours afterhave given and will continue to give wards, from Tuesday until Wednesday, the captain held her body that the seas should not sweep his dead wife away. The seas carried the boats and taffrail away on Tuesday and shortly afterwards in order to lighten the standing rigging the mast were cut away and went by the board. For three days, hoping against hope that help might come, the crew, without food or water, stood lashed to the rail, the cold waves washing over them almost continuously. Thre steamers passed; one stopped when you for this evidence of your regard. some five miles away, but probably concluded that the wreck had been of South Carolina is something of which abandoned by the crew and passed on. Those aboard the Bayles having neither that I appreciate this honor to the full- fire nor flag could not signal her. She est. If the work of the house has been | was a big p ssenger liner, bound probably for New York.

On Thursday about noon, when hope was, the shipwrecked men said almost you have always accorded the presiding | dead, the schooner Mount Hope. Captain McLean, bound from New York to Norfolk, came along and took them off in a boat, manned by Mate Gould and two men of the Mount Hope. Everything that men could do, Captain Darling, of the Bayles, said Captain Me-Lean, Mates Gould and Anderson and the crew of the Mount Hope did for the sufferers. The saved men lost everything with the exception of the clothes they stood in. The only one seriously injured is Steward Fred E. Balcom, of 76 Mill steet, Brooklyn. His feet are

Will Work Without Pay. Col. John P. Thomas makes the following statement in regard to the work

frozen.

of the Confederate historian: Inasmuch as the general assembly has made no provision for the continuance at present of the work of this office. it becomes necessary for the undersigned to define and declare its status. The office will remain open to the reception of Confederate papers and to such amendments and additions to the rolls as may be sent in, with the view of further perfecting the record of South Carolina in the war between the States Until he returns his commission to the governor of the State, the undersigned, while otherwise engaged, will be pleas-

South Carolina. Jno. P. Thomas. Rescued Mariners.

cause of the Confederate soldiery of

The British steamship Vittoria. Capt. Wetherell, arrived at Baltimore Wednesday with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are Mate O. Scharges, Quartermaster Carl Ludike and John Schulz and Seaman William Starke. They were picked up by the Victoria from an open boat of the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in latitude 40 north, longitude 43 west on February 5. These, with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta del Gada, Azorei-lands, a week ago, are all that have been heard from the crew of 89 men and 41 passengers which the Bulgaria had aboard when she sailed from New York for Bremen, January 28.

No Soldier Executed. In reaching the decision to recommendalong term of imprisonment in the case of a private in an Alabama reniment who had Killed a manin an affray, a large planter, has made a remarkable them loaded to be sent out Wednesday Judge Advocate General Lieber has average in tobacco-growing, several and 10 of these were totally destroyed completed a remarkable record, dispos- | crops reaching as high as \$200 per acre. ing of the last of the capital cases that had come before his department for re- W. E. Dargan, D. M. Smoot, and many view without in any single case imposing the death penalty. Thus the war has passed without the execution of a single soldier on account of military crimes. This is believed to be without parallel in history. There were crimes

Martial Law at Manila.

Maj. Gen. Otis Thursday issued a

MONEY IN TOBACCO.

Rich Planting It.

FIGURES SHOWING PROFITS.

Practical Results Obtained by Wide Awake Farmers in Eastern North and South

Carolina.

Up to a few years ago it was thought that cotton was the only crop that could be profitably grown as a money crop in ke, will show what is being done this State, but the experiments with there. tobacco in the eastern part of the State has completely exploded that idea in that section. The statement can be puted that no crop in the South has cleared \$102 per acre above all expenses ever proven so profitable, all things con- of his crop. sidered, as tobacco in the Eastern secthis statement ask the people of Dar- for \$800. lington, Florence, Marion. Sumter, such wonderful results that South pound. Carolina now grows millions of pounds growing in these sections has changed after paying all expenses. the condition of the people to a wonderful degree. Before the adven of to- one acre in tobacco for \$175, the cost bacco the plantations were mortgaged, of the crop being less than \$40. and in many cases to their full value, ness with the planters was done on the son at a clean profit of \$100 per acre. credit system, with all the evils which that system means in the South. But tobacco came as a harbinger of better days, and from its mystic leaves fell

impoverished planters independent. In dealing with the question of money making from tobacco culture, it is the aim of the writer to quote examples showing the amount of tobacco grown to the acre, and also the price for which it sold. To better understand such figures it is well to inquire at the outset as to the actual cost of producing and curing tobacco per acre. Some years ago the writer asked the question of twenty leading tobacco growers, as to the probable cost per acre, and the average cost was placed at \$35.50 per acre. Some estimates were as high as \$48.00, others fell considerably below \$30.00. A noted club of tobacco men in the central part of North Carolina made a study of this question through ave to give the names and postoffice addresses of leading planters in different sections, so that the reader

may verify every statement we make. Twelve years ago not a pound of tobacco was grown in the State for shipment, while the crop planted this year, it is estimated will yield fifteen million

pounds. The average yield per acre in South Carolina is from 900 to 1,200 pounds, while in the colder sections of Virginia and North Carolina the average is below 600 pounds per acre. As in eastern North Carolina, so here the coming of tobacco has changed the conditions pendent footing and enabled them to on the credit system.

dale, in Florence county. On 30 acres of tobacco he made a clean profit \$2,400, besides raising an abundance of home sachusetts. He came to South Carolina several years ago, and during the last five years has made a small fortune growing the yellow weed.

F. M. Rogers, Jr., of Florence, was one of the first planters to experiment in tobacco. On one crop he averaged a yield of 1,085 pounds per acre, and sold the crop on an average of 24 cents per pound. Mr. Rogers has grown two crops of tobacco, which have netted him a clear profit of \$9,390.

S. A Gregg, of Florence gives an interesting statement, showing the comparative profits in cotton, corn and tobacco, which is herewith produced: 116 acres of cotton, 52,018 pounds at 5½c.....\$ 2,447.40

116 acres of corn, 1,400 840.00 bushels, at 60c \$ 3,486.40

Cost of making corn and cotton \$ 2,351.38 Deduct value of corn not sola Profit on cotton ... 25 acres tobacco, 24,410 lbs, sold for.....

Expenses of making tobacco 1.000.251.529 00 Profit on crop of 25 acres. Profit on cotton crop, 116

acres..... Total profit While the profit on this tobacco crop is not so large as many others that could be given, still it shows remarkably how far ahead of other crops tobacc; is a money crop for the Southern planter. At Darlington, S. C., C. S. McCul-At the same place, B. F. Williamson. others whose names could be given. have made averages of \$150 and \$200 per acre on tobacco growing within the past five years.

In Florence county, M. S. Haynes-Bluff have done the same.

in 1898. The average yield per acre manner, will not array himself against was 800 pounds. He sold the entire towns any more. The campaign of 1900 prices. erop of \$0,000 pounds at an average of | will be very different from his others. 124 cents per pound, and after deduct- His main support will come from those after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the all cost of the crop, had \$7,200 profit, he formerly called his enemies. The which appears as a very good business people that once abused him are going found the senators courteous, and the The general also warns incendiaries in these times of close competition. to support him. Unless the political

bacco crop, had a clean profit of \$65

W. A. Godbold, of Marion, planted The Legislature Finishes Its Work with brighter hopes and endeavor to be Many of the Farmers Are Getting gathered 40,000 pounds of fine tobacco. He sold his entire crop for \$3,200. The cost of the erop was \$2,200, leaving Mr. Godbold a profit of \$2,000 on one

in Darlington county J. H. Privett sold the product of 18 acres in tobacco for \$3,300. The entire cost of his crop was only \$280, which left a clean profit of \$2.670. S. M. Green, of Sardis, sold the to-

cents for the entire crop.

Around Mayesville the tobacco farmers have been very successful and shown some high averages. A few examples from that section, taken from sales made on the Mayesville topacco mar-

bacco from 15 acres at an average of 16

product of 9 acres for \$1.500, clearing over \$110 per acre on his crop. R. R. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, planted

A. T. Buddin of Mayesville, sold tion of South Carolina. If you doubt the product of 5 acres the past season

W. E. Turbeville, of Selac, planted Marlboro and other counties in this 18 acres and made an average of 1,100 State where tobacco is grown. A few pounds per acre, which sold at prices years ago experiments were made with ranging from 7 cents to 45 cents per

G. M. Hicks, of New Zion, cleared of tobacco of the finest leaf. Tobacco | \$1,200 on 9 acres in tobacco last season Mrs. Ruth Evans sold the product of

J. E. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, one of and the farmers, as a rule, owed more the first tobacco-growers in South Carothan they were able to pay. All busi- lina, sold his entire crop the past sea-

One of the most remarkable yields of tobacco made in South Carolina was at Kingstree by Mr. J. E. Brockinton, one of the early tobacco growers of the the shekles which have made the once | State. On one acre Mr. Brockinton grew 1,750 pounds of tobacco and sold the product for \$326. The total expense was \$40, leaving a profit of \$286. We deem the instances cited suffi cient to convince the most skeptical of

what can be done in tobacco growing, though hundreds of others, just as strong, could be given did we think it necessary to produce them. It is well to state in this connection that tobacco is a crop that demands the most watchful care.

It is of all crops the most fastidious, but to those who give it the proper attention it yields very large returns. We do not mean by this that it is a difficult crop to manage. What it rehow profitable tobacco has become we time the tender plant is set out until it will declare for the single gold standit is safely cured will find the yellow weed more generous in money returns than any crop that can be grown at the | metalism is improving?" same expense.

Issues a Manifesto. Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected provocation of the Americans, while lamenting hostilities, which, he says, he "tried to avoid by every means" in his power. "making humiliating concessions and tolerating the insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila.'s He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice of the people, placed them on an inde- everything to maintain the "national honor," calls upon all to witness the buy for cash instead of doing business good faith and honesty of his intentions, and complains that he has been One of the most remarkable examples | treated as a rebel, "because I defended is that of Capt. Paul Whittle, of River- the national interests instead of becoming the tool of American preposterous pretentions." The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimous supplies. Capt. Whittle is from Mas- in his support, that the people "will perish rather than accept odious American Dominion," and alleging that "even corrupt Spanish dominion is preferrable. . The Philippine commission is considered by Aguinaldo to be a farce and Messrs. Denby, Dewey and Secretary Harden are c'assed as "pronounced annexationists," the latter being charged as having "maliciously defamed" the Filipinos in newspaper reports. He is classed as being especially obnoxious to the Filipino government." Finally, Aguinaldo expresses his wish to "proclaim to the world and officially dispel the false rumors that Germany or any other power has rendered assistance, moral or material," to the

Filipinos, adding, "nor have the Filipinos solicited it.

Fertilizer Factory Burned. The mixing establishment of the Glove Fertilizer Factory at Columbia was destroyed by fire early Wednesday norning. The State says the blaze was discovered a few minutes after the Charlotte train passed on its way to the shed, and the origin is supposed to have been from a spark. The woode building burned like tinder, and the whole was soon a mass of secthing dames, without any possibility of sav-ing a dollar's worth of the goods on hand, which amounted to almost the total output of a season. The building was valued at \$30 000 on that and the chemical works nearby. In the mixing part, which was burned, were 10,000 tons of fertilizers of all grades, valued good farming in these times when prices at \$125 000. This stock was insured in are depressed, and it further shows Richmond. The mill is owned by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company headquarters at Richmond. Dr. T. C. R bertson is the manager. There were lough, who is both a business man and | 14 cars on the sidetracks, many of

He Has Made Friends.

Senator Tillman is a good subject for the philosopher to watch. He suddenly floated in on the top of a great revolutionary wave and while he had the confidence of the people he found no worth and J. C. Brunson, whose post- difficulty in remaining on top. He committed, but they lacked malice or office is at Florence, have averaged \$200 could laugh at and defy his enemies lation excitement in Wall street does premeditation, and there were no de- per acre on large crops, and J. P. Gregg who were floundering about in the not change this. We believe that a depth below. But now the wave has subsided. The people have lost their ad-B. S. Ellis, of Zion postoffice, near miration for him, and the senator, far age of silver as well as of gold—not broke their way out and arrived at Nor-Marion, planted 100 acres in tobacco seeing and planning in a very wise average of \$100 on his entire crop, and named that can beat him in 1900 .after counting off all expenses of his to- | Carolina Spartan.

NOT YET BURIED.

Bimetalism Will be the Paramont Issue In Next Campaign.

SO SAYS CHAIRMAN JONES.

The Chicago Platform is Gaining Ground. How the Present Activity in Business is Accounted For.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee. is not in accord with Mr. Croker, of New York, and Mr. Wall of Wiscon-R. E. Smith, of Bethlehem, sold the sin, regarding the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. In a

recent interview he said: "To say that the next Democratic safely made without fear of being dis- 5 acres in tobacco the past season and National convention will reaffirm the position taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the maassertions of the Republican gold press, jority of the people will next time dewith whom the wish is father to the clare for the party which means what thought, to the contrary notwithstandit says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they

believe. "On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was

"Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetaction by the United States the Republicans for international agreement which they pledged themselves 'to promote.' True, this declaration on the part of promote, an international agreement. this was refused. The declaration, however, served its

Do you believe that the cause of bi-

"There are as many believers in bimetalism today in the United States as there ever were, and all these are doubt less now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetalism is through the action of the Democratic party. The great efforts to stop the fall in prices-the shrinking of values-and to relieve the distress of business resulting from these great evils without injustice or injury to any class of business, is being more and more understood, and commands the respect of honest and fair men always when understood, and another campaign of rid- and acted as if she also were out of her icule and abuse such as that of 1896whether dictated by ignorance or venality-cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment. There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and shrinking values. The Republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock speculations in Wall street, but Wall street is not the country. as we be-

"Great famine and a short crop of wheat all over the world except in the United States naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficient effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to -timulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the Republican party demanced any effort to increase prices a-

a crime."

How do you account for the activity in business? "There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were neces sury to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with the end of the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for these three causes, on the present condition of the country, there is today as much dissat- speedy recovery. That a copy of this isfaction and as much cause for it as resolution be sent by the clerk to his there was in 1896. No relief was or is excellency, the governor. to be expected under Republican management except such as comes by famine abroad and war at home. A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times. and specudown, hence we have urged the coinonly to check this grinding fall in prices | folk, Wednesday. Their first call was but to promote steadily advancing for the news of the outside world.

Then you think the Chicago platform is gaining ground?"

"I most certainly do. tions of last year the principles of that | ing deaths in Cuba: Feb. 19. platform were not the leading and ex- ate Jacob E. Piinge, Company L. Sec-C. W. Rogers, of Marion, made an wind changes, the man has not been clusive issues in all sections of the ond South Carolina, typhoni. country. These were partially obscured Thomas Thrivetts, Company F. Second ly they were not in the disturbed disin many States and districts. The ques- | South Carolina, typhoid.

effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting ques

tion of bimetalism, the Republican

tions, and in others they were sidetracked by efforts to substitute local isgreat loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparantly un-

favorable results to the Democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In States where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the Democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and evasion, so long persisted in by the Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great valuable result-all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic National convention will speak out in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

1896. Of this there is no doubt, the

A Negro Woman Leaps from the Window of a Train.

Susie Little, a colored woman, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by alism; the Democrats for independent jumping from the car window of a train on the Columbia, Newberry and Laarens road, which was moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The train was near the station of the Republicans was only made to eatch | Ballentine, in Lexington county, and votes, and because the party leaders did | had just passed a gang of section hands not dare to go to the polls without it. among whom was the woman's husband. I think now no one any longer doubts They had not lived together for some that the fixed purpose of those who con- time, but when the husband found that trolled these leaders was to maintain his wife had money on her person he the gold standard, and to prevent, not demanded that it be given to him, but

The woman was sitting in the seat purpose and vast numbers of sincere with her 12-year-old sister, and before bimetallists were persuaded to vote the any in the car knew what she was doing Republican ticket, in the belief that she had jumped from the window. How they were voting for an honest effort she got out is a remarkable matter. to secure international bimetalism. Her neck was broken by the fall and The leaders who were responsible for her head cut up, while it is probable quires is careful watching from start to finish. Those who are disposed to neg- party to the single gold standard, so far young sister also attempted to get out a number of years, and they placed the lect it will never succeed, but those as they can, and if they dare speak out of the window but was prevented from average at \$38.00 per acre. To show who give it proper attention from the honestly in their next national platform doing so by the other passengers in the

The tickets upon which the two negroes were traveling were second class tickets, bought at Laurens, to Columbia. The dead woman's brother, Sie Goodley, lives at St. Matthews. It is thought that the woman was crazy, and it is not known whether or not she saw her husband sthe train passed him. Her baggage consisted of some baskets and bundles and \$13.31 were found upon her person, all of which was taken in charge by the conductor. Capt. Fowler, who turned them over to the railroad authorities. The body was left at the scene of the suicide. awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The dead woman's sister refused to leave the body

right mind.

Froze Her Neighbor In. A Reading. Pa., woman was given a hearing one day last week before an alderman on a most extraordinary charge. It seems that for some time Mrs. Michael Marsunek and Mrs. John Nestle. neighbors, have not been on very friendly terms, and Mrs. Marsunek was arrested on oath of Mrs. Nestle, who alleges that her neighbor visited the Nes tle home during the severe blizzard and dashed bucket after bucket of water against the kitchen door. Subsequenty, the prosecutrix alleges, the front door of her residence was treated in the same way, the water freezing almost as quickly as it struck the doors, and when Mrs. Nestle wished to leave her home next morning she discovered that she | 22 says that while the guns on the city was icebound, and it was impossible to | walls and those on board the ships of open the doors until assistance came

and the ice was cut away.

Wooden Barracks. Maj. Gen. Brooke, the governor general of Cuba, approves the plans for creeting plain, wooden barracks for the roops which will remain on the islands luring the hot weather. A building or each company, 150x30 feet, with k chen separate, but connected by a covered way, will cost per company \$500. Some of the troops will occupy the Spanish masonary barracks. Gen. Avila, on the Moron trocha.

Sympathy for the Govennor. Just before the Senate adjourned on

motion of Senator Aldrich the following resolution was adopted: Be it resolved. That the senate has felt duling its present session profound sorrow on account of the illness of Gov. W. H. Ellerbe. chief magistrate of the State, and beg to extend to him our sympathy and sincere hope for his

Held by the Ice. The schooner James B. Coyle is reported frozen in the ice near Five Fathom bank at the mouth of the Delaware. Her captain requests to be reported "as well on board" that his family may not be alarmed. Five schooners, frozen in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds since Friday, the 10th inst...

Died in Cuba. Mai. Gen. Brooke telegraphed the

war department Thursday the follow-

ENGLAND'S WAY.

Times.

Her Big Guns Soon Convinced the Refractory Sultan.

Important details regarding the action of the British authorities at Muscit, the capital of the sultanate of Oman, have just become public. It sues in their stead. The result was a appears that the news of the lease by the sultan of Oman of a coaling station to France on the coast of Oman leaked out while the British political agent at Muscat, Maj. Eagan, was absent. He promptly returned to his post but the sultan refused to furnish him with any information. The commander of the gunboat Sphinx thereupon dispatched a lieutenant and armed party to the Bandar-Jiosih. But the sultan, hoping to receive aid from the French, continued to be recalcitrant. Arrival of the second-class cruiser Eclipse, flagship of the East Indies station, with Rear Admiral E. C. Drummond on board, thre w the sultan's subjects into of Phoenix, in this county, and a num-

mained obdurate. Admiral Drummond sent word ashore at concealment. Hon. J. M. Gaines that unless the sultan attended a durbar on board the Eclipse at 2 o'clock that afternoon he would bombard the forts at 2:20 p. m. Notice of the admiral's intention was sent to the foreign consuls and the town was speedily in confusion. The advisers of the sultan entreated him to submit, and the Eclipse took up a position broadside the town, while the other British ships cleared for action. The sultan thereupon posted a notification at the custom house and on the gates of the town

was cancelled. At noon the sultan sent his brother on board the Eclipse, but the British admiral refused to receive him as a substitute. Just before 2 o'clock the sultan of Oman, almost unattended, arrived on board the flagship and remained there for three hours, while the whole population lined the beach and anxiously awaited the outcome. The sultan, it appears, completely acquiesced to the British demands and handed over to Admiral Drummond the treaty with France. On the following day the admiral went to the palace, where a great durbar was held and the sultan publicly repudiated his agreement with France.

FIGURES FOR MARCH WEATHER.

As Furnished by the United States from this cause any longer. They do Weather Bureau.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-eight years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Charleston, South Carolina:

Month, March, for twenty-eight Temperature-Mean or normal temperature, 55 the warmest month was that of 1871, with an average of 64 degrees; the coldest month was that of 1872, with an average of 52 degrees; the highest temperature was 86 degrees on March 21st, 1897; the March 16th, 1890; average date on autumn November 27th; average date ble manner. The crowd, during the on which last "killing" frost occurred

in spring March 20. Precipitation (rain and melted snow) -Average for the month, 3.87 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 9.78 inches in 1872; the least monthly precipitation was 0.50 inches in 1887; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.14 inches on March 13th and 14th, 1889; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was trace on March 20th.

Clouds and Weather-Average number of clear days, 12: partly cloudy days, 11; cloudy days, 8.

Wind-The prevailing winds have been from the southeast, 26 per centum; the highest velocity of the wind was 45 miles from the northeast on March 30th, 1898.

They Swear Allegiance A dispatch from Manila dated Feb.

Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, four commissioners from the island of Negros had an interview with General Ois and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over that island and its inhabitants were ready and anxious and willing to accept any propositions the Americans might offer. The insurgents have been driven louble roof and having for the sides of from the island entirely. Although the he house panels on horizontal pivots. Hollo rebels have given the people of o as to swing completely open, with a Negros much trouble, especially is the matter of financial assistance demanded by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof, and now, through the commissioners, an-Carpenter has just found one capable of | nounced they wanted the help and adive accommodating 3.000 men'at Ciego de of General Otis. The latter assured them the Americans would provide an a ceptable government and in the meantime he instructed them not to pay the rebels anything. The Negros commissioners were delighted with their recep-

Sufferings Drove Him Mad.

Robert A. Beale, second officer of the steamer Wm. L. Lawrence, which was wrecked on the South Carolina coast during the blizzard of week before last. has gone crazy from his intense suffering in the open boat during the storm. Beale's home is in Baltimore, and he has been sent there in the hope that treatment at a private sanitarium may restore his reason. There were seven men in the boat with Beale. Of the number Chief Engineer Roach is dead, one sailor will lose one or both feet, two other sailors will lose their toes and Beale has gone mad from his sufferings from cold.

Disaster Near Birmingham. An explosion of gas in No. 2 mine

at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday resulted in the death of R. L. Davenport and William Davenport, brothers, and three Negroes. The white men have been brought out of the mine, but the Negroes have not been found. There were a number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion, but fortunatetrict and escaped uninjured.

MUST NOT TARRY.

The Greenwood People Tell The Tolberts to Move On.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

A Crowd Goes to the Town of Greenwood to See If the Tolberts Are There.

A dispatch to The State from Greenwood says: Tuesday night about 9 o'clock a body of men variously estimated at from 75 to 100 in number rode into the square and stopped in fron't of Riley's hotel. They were all on horseback and all were armed. The men were all, or nearly all, from the vicinity a panic, though the sultan himself re- ber of the best citizens of that section were in the party. None of the crowd During the morning of February 16th | wore masks, and there was no attempt appeared to be in command and did nost of the talking. Inquiry was made if Joe Tolbert was at the hotel. On being told that Tolbert had left the city several days ago, the crowd, with possibly one or two exceptions, seemed glad of it. They said they did not want any blood-shed, and were glad Tolbert was out of the way.

The object of the visit to Greenwood

the men composing the party stated, was to make a demonstration showing the attitude of the people of the Phoethat the agreement with the French nix section toward those of the Tolberts who were to blame for the recent political troubles in this county. Two of these Tolberts, it was known, had been in this city, and the citizens stated that the object of their visit was to protest against the presence of these men in the county, and if they were still there, to insist on their immediate departure. On finding that the men they were looking for were not in the city, the citizens spent about two hours around town before starting for their homes. Before leaving they made urgent requests of Mr. T. F. Riley and other citizens not to allow any of the Tolberts now under proscription to again take up their residence in this city for any length of time. The people in the lower portion of the county, it was represented, had suffered for many years at the hands of the Tolberts, and they have resolved that they will not suffer not believe that peace and good order can be maintained with the Tolberts in the county at present, and they do not

propose to run any risks. They said that if the Tolberts had shown any sign of regret for their past conduct and the consequences of it, and had made any pledges as to good conduct in the future, their return might Tolberts showed some desire to have the friendship and good will of the people of the county they would not be allowed to live in this county again. The citizens said they thought the sooner this was known the better it would be lowest temperature was 25 degrees on for all parties concerned, and that the object of their visit here was to make which first "killing" frost occurred in that fact known in the most unmistakatwo hours' stay in the city, was generally quiet and orderly: Some of the men had been drinking, and one or two were disposed to be quarrelsome and make asses of themselves, but the great majority were sober men, and sober men were certainly in charge of the crowd and directed its movements. The leaders were using every effort to keep down any disorderly or unseemly con-

The crowd started out of town in the direction of Phoenix about 11 o'clock. A stop was made at the home of Mr. W. H. Napier, in the outskirts of the city. Mr. Napier is a brother-in-law of Jas. W. Tolbert. Tolbert has been there for two weeks, but left, it is said, several days ago. Mr. Napier was told not to allow Tolbert to return. Mr. Napier stated Tuesday that the crowd, during the stop at his house, was quiet and orderly; that no threats were made

and that no abusive language was used. The State correspondent talked with Hon. J. M. Gaines over the telephone Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gaines was at his home, 15 miles in the country. He stated that the men, after leaving the city Tuesday night, all returned quietly to their homes, and were attending to their business as usual.

Joe Tolbert went to Greenwood on the Southern train from Columbia. He was met at the depot by citizens and told of the occurrences Tuesday night and was advised to stay on the train, which he did: he left on the same train.

Moved a Brick House.

Moving a 100 by 65 feet five-story brick building was successfully accomplised recently in New York city. The building had an estimated weight of 3,-000 tons and was moved 75 feet south and 35 feet east, 350 jack-screws being employed to furnish the power. Timber ways and shoes lubricated with soa were used, and the movement of each turn of the jack-screws was three-sixteenths of an inch. The greatest distance which the building was moved in one day's work was 9 feet 8 inches, and the whole movement of 75 feet to the south was accomplished in seventeen days. From the beginning of the work only five weeks elapsed until the building was jacked up ready to receive the new foundations, and a force of about twenty men accomplished the entire work. The contract price for the work was \$10,000.

Murdered His Sister.

The Greenville News says that near Central Wednesday morning at the breakfa t table, Nick Mansion, colored aged 18, and his sister Silvia, 16, began a quarrel. Nick ended the quarrel by shooting Sylvia through the brain. Death was instantaneous. The murderer is under arrest.

An Express Robberv.

An express car on the Coffeyville line, a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, was robbed Wednesday at Cherryville. Kas., of a large amount of currency and money orders while Express Messenger Cooper was eating. The safe was opened with a skeleton key. The robbers escaped. It is stated they