CONVICTS ESCAPE.

D C Mu phy, Mu derer of C pre, were as leaving

One of Them.

W. H COLLINS THE OTHER

Sawad Steel Prison Door From directions Toursday in the hope of gerhis Hing-s and Scaled the State Pison Walls. Their Ingenui.y.

viets in the State prison here has sucof the assassination of County Treas specter in the mill. uner Copes of Orangeburg some years Collins also worked in the mill. The good start on their pursuers.

The escape was as ingenious as is was daring. It is but seldom that prissive rock and steel cages in which they are kept at the State prison, but once out of pri on, and the instance yester | sassin has ever been accounted for. day was merely Supt. Griffith's dose of the same medicine that other superintendents have had to take from time scheme and that it was carried out suc no odinary men.

The last instance of "sawing out" was heard of the latest case yesterday he two upper and two lower teeth out. smiled and said he had no desire to re No. 13848 -W. H. Collins (white,) foreman of the carpenter shops.

transferred from the new to the of in course, of reconstruction. All the left forearm in India ink. cells of this building open on steel pidoors opening on the piazzss. These be premptly paid. doors are hung on heavy iron drop hinges, are locked with individual locks from the outside, and besides drepped.

Murphy and Collins in some way. powerful little instrument they com pletely severed the massive iron pin of the top hinge of the door at its base. They evidently prized the door up enough to give the jack saw entrance make an aperture large enough to crawl through. They had evidently escape work, as will be seen.

inscriptions left on the walls of the cell, written on the whitewash in large letters with a piece of charcoal. ()0 Bryan. the right of the door was this: "God will celiver; peace and good will to all

men. On the opposite facing was this: lins, D. C. Murphy, Goodby, for we are gone '

On the wall inside the cell was this: we meet again."

ground. Then by reason of the ma his home. terial in the yard they could dodge across safely to the west wall near the engine room and mill. Between these

the yard. He hear i some tin 'flans,' of civilization. and thinking it strange he mounted the ladder to the "post." The escaping men must have been only a few feet | The Augusta Chronicle says it is rather away. Hearing nothing more and see- unfortunate for our section that the ing nothing he went on to the mill and farmers can't receive the highest possipunched his time clock.

Reaching the shadow of the roof of the engine room the two men proceeded have to close down in order to drag to make a rope. They had taken a down the price of the farmers' cotton. number of stockings from the mill and out of these they constructed the rope, tying the stockings together in safe half way to the canal bank, dropping uous.

the balance of the distance. No clue could be obtained beyond this point It was impossible even to find anything indicating in which direction the men

So for no amount of searching has result d in the finding of the jack say used by the men. They may have aken it with them for the purpose of thering some house list Wednesday night and security citizens' clothing Mounted guards were sent out in al

ting track of the men, but no trail e-u'd be found. Superintendent Grif him premptly sent telegrams to almost every railroad station in the State instructing the authorities to look out for the neu. He also promptly offered re-The Columbia State, of Friday, says: saids for the capture of the fellows At least one of the most poted con- and placards are already being distributek in every direction

Murphy has once before tried to es ceeded in making his escape, and going cape. It was while he was under sen out he was accompanied by another of tence of death and his effort failed. some note. The men were D C. Mur. Since then though he has been earethy, the white man who was convicted fully watched and has behaved so well that he has for some time been an in-

uso, and W. H. Collies, a white burg- prison efficials say be is a smart and thake the father's affection, and the har of had requestion, who has been bad man; that though young he is a auxious query, 'is the young man, kept in the cell with Murphy. These burglar who is known all over the Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory two men are supposed to have cleared country. They give him the principal the prison building and the wall of credit for devising and executing the Hebrew king. And, ret the interest the prison grounds about 11 oclock plan of escape worked so successfully. which David felt in his son, Ansalam, Wednesday night. There was no ink He is said to have come originally from has its parallel in the more than 10 000 ling of the accurrence until yesterday morning and therefore, the men had a long been counted. The conviction was upon circumstantial evidence. The element of doubt was so strong that Gov. Ellerbe unhesitatingly commuted the which the father feels in the welfare of chers attempt to saw out of the mas. sentence of death to life imprisonment.

he will undoubtedly, if not caught at and awhile they do it in consummation once, get funds with which to take him of plans conceived for months. Every self and Collins out of the country, superintendent has had to endure the traveling by night, for none of the u-prise of prisoners sawing their way money stolen by freasurer Copes' as-

REWARDS AND DESCRIPTIONS. Is offering a reward of \$200 for the capture and delivery at the prison of to tiue. There was brain behind the Murphy and \$100 for the capture and delivery of Collins, the prison authorcess'ully shows that the prisoners were lities in a circular give these descriptions of the men:

No 14344. - D. C. Murphy (white,) that of "Red," the famous mulatto was tried and conviced of murder in burglar, some years ago. His deed still Orangeburg county, and sentenced to stands at the head of the list for bril- hang. Sentence commuted to life imliancy of conception and execution. He prisonment in the penitentiary March accomplished over an over again in the 26, 1897. He is 36 years old; 5 feet 8 } course of his escape what nine men out inches high; dark brown hair; haz: of ten would have unbesitatingly de- eyes and fair complexion; small scar clared absolutely impossible. When he left side of upper lip, long, sharp nose;

peat his attempt to escape, for he had was tried and convicted of burglary and only two years more to serve, and had compound largeny at the July term of been treated so good that he believed court in Pickens county, 1895, and senhe would come back again. He is now | tenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. He is 24 years old; 5 feet 8 The latest escape is not unlike that or 9 inches high; brown hair; bule eyes; of 'Red" in some particulars. The complexion fair; two scars left index convicts were about three weeks age finger; eagle anchor and crown on left elhow. United States flag main building, the former being now and two hands clasped and cross on

Circulars giving these descriptions azzas running around the entire build- and offering these rewards have been ing. The cells are merely holes in the sent broadcast by the prison officials thick granite walls, the occupants be Supt Griffith is specially anxious to reing kept secure by massive iron barred capture the men and the rewards will

Cutlook in East Good

Senator Jones, Chairman National have on the top an inverted V shaped Democratic party, just before leaving piece of iron fastened so as to project New York for Chicago Wednesday, outward and fall under a steel slide said: "The situation in the east is very that of itself locks every cell when favorrble for the election of Mr. Bryan It has improved wonderfully since I last was here. The situation in this either from the carpenter shop or the State is excellent so far as the election mill, obtained a jack saw. With this of Mr. Bryan and the State ticket is concerned. The situation in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey exceed the expectations I had before this, my last visit, and I am hope ul that Mr, Bryan will carry these States. I am This done they could juil the door in- sure that he will carry West Virginia ward sufficiently to twist it around and and Maryland and I might say that Delaware can safely be placed in the Democratic column." Senator Jones planned the whole thing out. They does not expect to return to New York had other materials for the rest of the before election day. The sub-committee That they were perfectly confident of in the east. According to information getting away may be seen from the given out at headquarters, ex Secretary try will be controlled by one, or a few of State Olney will speak before the

Romantic Little Story. Wednesday morning Mr. C. S. Bond, of Leach postoffice, Columbia County, Out for South America-W. H. Col. Ga., met by appointment a lady from Mobile, Ala., and about whose visit there hangs some out of the way incidents. Eight years ago Mr. Bond, who "In God we trust; God be with you till is quite wealthy and childless, through a brother in law who resides in Mont-Their ceil was the third from the end gomery, Ala., adopted by law a beauof the third tier at the southeast corner | tiful 3 year-old boy, named Edgar. The of the building. Just to the north of the lad has grown into a beautiful child of cell not 50 feet away is a guard post, 11 years, very bright and intelligent, and electric lights burned all along the and the lady Mr. Bond met is the side of the building. The guard stays mother of the child who, after a lapse at this post save at intervals when he of so many years, yielded to her mamarches around the building Getting ternal leve and is visiting her son. The their cell door open Murphy and Collins | lady, since the boy's adoption, has marno doubt waited until the guard had ried a Mr. Ames, who is clerk of the passed around the corper of the build- city courcil of Mobile, Ala. Feeling ing. Convicts in adjoining cells say secure in his legal claim upon the child they heard some one on the gangway Mr. Bond was so well pleased at having but thought it was the guard. The the mother to visit him that he drove men had no trouble in reaching the 20 miles to meet her and convey her to the wool, the price of wool will be low-

Afraid to Trust Them.

Although Gen. MacArthur would two is one of the wall "posts." Lead- fain have a few more regiments whereiog up to it is a vertical ladder from with to soothe the "; acified" Filipinos, which they could swing themselves to it is to be observed that Corbin no the wall. Finger prints showed that longer suggests the fermation of "nathey did this. Then they went along tive" regiments in our colonial posthe outside of the 'post' and walked sessions. The natives thus far em the wall to the engine room roof ployed appear to have turaed up miss Here again they displayed their fore- ing and unaccounted for Their arms accompanied them The "cative" is a While burging the "post" on the out perverse and cantankerous person, side they came near being caught whom it is upsafe to trust with a Mill Watchman Hix was coming across Krag-Jorgensen or any similar agent

The Farmer and Milis.

ble price for their cotton without crip pling the cotton mills; or that our mills

Adlai and Teddy.

Adlai E. Steveson, who, by the way. knots. In the foot of the last stock never shots man in the back or "busted" ing they dropped a six inch bolt to keep a bronco, is drawing greater crowds to the knot around the guy wire, to which listen to hissober words of wisdom than they tied it, from slipping. Then they all the red lights, tin horns and rough do the work in some other factory withwent down the rope which was only riders are drawing for Teddy the Strenout serious loss, it is quite indepen-

Bryan Delivers a 3-dy Blow

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.

The Next President Sp ka to an Enthusiastic Audience

> of Democra's at St. Louis.

Brian's speech at St. L. uis Saturday night was one of the features of the campaign. It was anti-trust throughout. A nong some of the things he

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not of all who study the life of the great

No language can describe a mother's leve, or over-tate the abiding interest his child. From the time when the If he really did kill Treasurer Copes | mother's life hangs in the halance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waling hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans It is to this paren tal devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occa-

> APPEAL TO PARENTAL DEVOTION. I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he live:? Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money which he does business? Is he safe when the bond holding

class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest? Is he safe when by means of taxes

laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the senate of the United States? If he is a wage-earner, and you do not | States. know to a soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by juty, through the system known as government by in

junction? Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer

may propose?

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY. But I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you can not leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz, the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy his own industry and his own virtue will have full charge of the campaign But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of indusmen, and the fruits of monopoly, like Iroquois club of Chicago soon for the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation, to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development. your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensa tion and upon such conditions as mo-

> nopoly may determine. Charles R. Flint, of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company, in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust program with great frankness In speak ing of the advantages to be derived

from the trust system he said: OUTLINE OF TRUST PROGRAM.

"Raw material bought in large quan tities is secured at lower prices. When, for instance, one man buys all ered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at

the mercy of the compinations. The second advantage is that those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously and in preference of those

less favored." This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centers. It means also that whenever there is a acquired the tire-making plants of the surplus on hand, part of the factories concern known as the American Bi can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants, which stand as silent monuments to the ev ls of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is that "in case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can absolutely control its workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be close down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can

tely prescribe the terms and conditions | mon stock and half preferred, consoliupon which they shall live The more | dated the principal cast iron pipe comcomplete the monopoly the more op- paries of the United States. posed the managers will be to arbitra | United States Eav lope Company tion, because, it case of any contest incorporated in Maine in 1898, with an

powerless. Another advantage cited by Mr Flint | velopes in the United States. is that "there is no multiplication of he means of distribution and a better tisties in regard to several trusts organforce of salesmen will take the place of | iz d prior to 1896 among which are the

a large number." TRUSTS FORMED UNDER M'KINLEY. Company incorporated under the laws mend Match Company, the National of Connecticut, in May, 1899 has an Lead Company, and the Standard Oil authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half common stock, and half preferred. I: acquired twenty two of the largest for

tilizing concerts in the country.

The American Bicycle Company incorporated in May, 1899, in New Jersey, with \$20,000 000 of common Woundedstock and \$10,000,000 preferred, con-solidated ferry four of the largest bi-

cyle concerns in the United States The American Hide and Leather 'ompany, incorporated in New Jersey in May, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, controls about seventy-five per cent of the upper leath er output of the country.

The American Liescod Oil Company, neorporated in New Jersey in Decomber, 1898, with a capital stock of \$33,-500 000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated eleven large linseed oil companies, and controls ever eighty five per cent of the linseed old properties in the United States. The American Steel Hoon Company

incorporated in New Jersey in April. 1899, eo-solidated nine large steel and iron companies in Ohio and Pennsylvania, capital stock \$19 000,000 common, and \$14 000,000 preferred. The American Ship Building Com-

pany, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$30 000 000, half common stock. and haif preferred, consolidated "all ship building, and kindred interests on the great lakes."

American Steel and Wire Company. incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, with \$50,000,000 common stock, question: "Is the young man, Absaland \$40 000,000 preferred, controls lom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the about eighty per cent of the nail and wire product of the United States. The American Thread Company, in-

corporated in New Jersey in March, 1898, with a capital stock of \$12,000, 000, half common and half preferred, consolidated fourteen large thread companies in New York and New England. American Tin Plate Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December,

1898, with \$30,000,000 common stock, and \$20,000,000 preferred, consolidated about ninety five per cent of the tin plate mills in the United States. The American Window Glass Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania.

September. 1899, with \$13 000,000 common stock and \$1,000,000 preferred, consolidated window glass plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indianna, controlling about eightyfive per cent of the output of the United

American Woolen Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with nearly \$30 000,000 common stock and \$20 000 000 preferred, consolidated a number of mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places. The American Writing Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey

Jage, 1899, with \$25 000 000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated numerous mills, producing over seventy-six per cent of the output

of the United States.
The Continental Tobacco Company, incor- ora ed in New Jersey in November, 1898, with a capital of \$100,000,000, half common stock and half preferred. 'Acquired all the leading plug tobac:0 companies in the United States, and also purchased the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company in whose interest it was formed.

GIANT FEDERAL STEEL TRUSTS. The Federal Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of \$200 000 000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth & Iron Range Ry , the Elgin, Jaliet & Eastern Ry., and several other companies. It owns five docks on the great lakes and a majority of the steamers and barges used

for transpos ing ores. The International Paper Company, incorporated in January, 1898, (state not given) with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred stock, consolidated twentyfive pulp and paper mills, manufacturing about eighty per cent. of the news

paper. The National Biscuit Company, in corporated in New Jersey in February, 1898, with \$30 000 000 common steek and \$25 000,000 preferred, consolidated the leading cracker companies and col-

The National Salt Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, authorized, and \$5,000,000 preferred, contained a collection of the writings produces about ninery five per cent. of the total output of the country.

The National Tube Company, incorcorated in New Jersey, in June. 1899, bas a capital stock of \$30,000,000 half trols about ninety per cent of the out put of the United States.
The Rubber goods Manufacturing

Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, owns practically all the excital stock of the Mechanical Rubber Company, the Peerless Rubber Company and the India Rubber Company, as well as sevent; five per cent of the street of Morgan & Wright. It also eye e Company Authorized capital stock \$50,000 000, half common and half preferred.

The Standard Rope & Twine Company, incorporated in New Jersey November 8, 1896, with a capital stock of \$12 000,000, consolidated twenty- sion set and permit the Boxers to flood two large cordage mills.

The Union Big and Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February. 1899, with \$16,000,000 common stock and \$11,000,000 preferred, consolidated various plants, doing ninety per cent, of the paper bag business of the United States. United States Cast Iron Pipe and

Foundry Company, incorporated in New Jerseyia March, 1899, with an author-

ized capital of \$30,000,000 half com-

between the trust and its complexes, authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and the trust will have every sovantage \$4,000,000 preferred, consolidated ten and the employes will be perfectly companies, and centrels ninety per cent. of the output of commercial en-

The book mentioned also gives sta-American Cotton Oil Co., the Ameri can Sugar Refining Company, the The American Agricultural Chemical | American Tobacco Company, the Dia-

A BLOODY FIGHT

A dispatch from Manila says there has been a distinct increase of insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad and in the provinces of Lagura, Mo.ong, Buluenn and Panipanga, culminating Monday in an engagement near Siniloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachment of the Fifteenth and Thirtyseventh United States infantry regi-

treached The American loss was 12 killed, including Capt. David D Mitchell and Second Lieut. George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth infantry, 26 wounded and 5 missing, who are probably dead The enemy had been pursued for several

menes, 90 men all told, met a thousand

insurgents armed with rifl's and en-

There are rumers of attacks on the railroad and of trouble in Manila Refugees are arriving from Laguna, Morong and Pamanga provinces The natives of Manila are restless, and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and along the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts! In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued.

The Manila mail escort of 30 men was attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points.

Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Meteo and Mariquina. In the province of Nueva Ecija ration wagons with an escort of 12 men were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing. A dispatch from Ceba describes several attacks upon American garrison near the capi-

BRYAN HITS HARD.

Mark Hanna is Tied up in a Very Hard Knot.

Bryan made a tour of Kansas last week. The first stop was at Leavenworth. Bryan spoke for a half hour from the rear plat form of the car.

Mr. Bryan's attention was called t a speech made at Delphi, Ind., by Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, in which the on existing crop conditions will be sent senator was quoted as saying that he | weekly to the board. was ready to debate 'imperialism' with Mr. Bryan or any other democrat.

In reply to the question whether he would accept a challenge from Mr. Hanna, Mr. Bryan said: "I know nothing of the matter except what appears | ton. You are reminded that when cotin the paper. No challenge has been | ton sold as high as 30 cents a pound it received, and I would not accept it if it was manufactured. bate public questions with the Repub and continue to labor. lican candidate for the presidency, I would not be willing to debate with one whose responsibility is less than my own. If I am elected I shall be crop are invited to send delegates. The president. If the Republican committee will certify that Mr. Hanna is to be | sre invited to participate in the con president in case of Republican success. I shall willingly meet him in joint debate.'

Mr. Bryan was also asked if he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Hanna's charge that he was influenced by signister motives in securing the ratification of the treaty with Spain. To

this he replied: "I have given my reasons for believing it better to ratify the treaty and declare the nation's policy by resolution, and the voters have an opportunity to pass jugdment upon my reasons. I must confess, however, that Mr. Hanna is an expert when he dis cussed sinister motives, but I can stand his criticism if Senator Hoarcan endure his praise.

In his address Mr. Bryan referred to a report made by Senator Hanna, and trols in all one hundred and sixteen said: "I read in the morning paper a speech made by Mr Hanna yesterday in which he said there are no trusts. When I used to want humorous readwith \$7,000,000 of common stock | ing I would go to those books which read something funny I read Mr. Republican party to destroy the trusts common and hair preferred, and con | when the leader of the Republican corrupt voters and debauch the ballot party says there are no trusts?

Another syndicate leen chartered to exploit the Philippine islands. The charter issues from West Virginia, the home of Elkins and bears the Elkins earmarks. It is called the Philippine Land Improvement company and is expected to grab everything above or

the country which cheap labor. This

while 150,000 miners are starving in

Twelve Thousand Perished

thousand at least.

Another Syndicate.

below high water mark. The mills of real-a deficiency in the supply of raw the trust gods are grinding. Want the Boxers. Are rding to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, the Republican the true character of the cotton crop in congress will repeal the Chinese exlu- the United States."

Galveston a Wreck. A. J. Youans, inspector for the Gal-

the United States. Workingmen of American, what do you think of the log up the losses. He has finished the proposition? Is it not time to stop and district east of Twent-fifth street and Gov. Sayers, of Texas, says reliable that from five to seven blocks of the

COTTON GROWERS'

Convention to Meet in Columbia October 31

PRESIDENT WILBORN'S CALL.

Outline of the Plan Set Forth in the Call to the Farm-

ers of South Caroins.

Cotton Growers' convention, which will be held in Columbia during fair week: hereby called to meet in Columbia on

October 31st at 8.30 p. m.

A State convention of cotton growers met at Greenwood, Sept 12th, 1900. It was then decided after due deliberation to perfect a State organization and officers were duly elected for one year until Sept. 18th, 1901.

It was decided to compactly organize each county in this State with a view of getting the more accurate report of the ginning and marketing of the cotton and to interchange views and information from all the cotton States, for the purpose of obtaining fair and just prices for our cotton and cotton seed products. Upon my suggestion an adjournment of the Cotton Growers' convention at Greenwood was had to meet in Columbia during fair week at my call; therefore, I name October 31st, at 8:30 p. m., as the time for the convention to meet in city the of Columbis at the county court house.

Let each county be fully represented by delegations. The number of delegates is not to be restricted. All counties are urged to organize at once by electing a president, one vice president, secretary and treasurer and advising board or executive committee. The constitution and by-laws of the

State of Georgia have been adopted as far as they apply to South Carolina.

PLANS.

Bonded warehouses to be established tall local markets wherever required by the banks and members of the association. Warehouse receipts to be issued and

negotiated at nearest bank-as collatral security for money borrowers. Each producer shall control the inlividual sale; if he desires to dispose of his cotten before minimum price fixed by the association is offered by the buyer he shall be at perfect liberty

to do so. cotton seed can be fixed and maintained in open markets in the south by practicable any disinterments in that united concert of action, by holding country earlier than next spring. All back the surplus crop, if any there be, the remains recovered are to be given crop during the twelve months of the year to meet the at places selected by the next of kin. In demands of the mills in all parts of the all cases where not otherwise ordered

Ginners throughout the cotton belts will be supplied with postal cards addressed to headquarters of the State bureau, with request that each Saturday night the number of bales ginned

that week will be forwarded. The secretaries of the county organizations will be in close touch with the producers and careful estimates made

The cotton grower has the crop better in hand today than he has had for the navy. 30 years, and he is warned that he has no reason to become unduly alarmed over the report that the mills are closing down to depress a fair price of cot-

Let us organize, let us work, watch

All parties interested in growing, marketing, ginning and handling of the bankers, merchants and warehousemen J. C. Wilborn. vention.

Cotton Growers.

The Columbia State says. Presiden Wilborn of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' association has been in the upper portion of the State organizing the several counties has returned to the city. Mr. Wilborn finds that much | C. Entries must be made in person or interest is being taken in the organ- | by letter to Colonel Holloway at Pomaization of the growers. He says the ria on or before October 10; after that meeting in Anderson county was an date at his effice in Columbia, until enthusiastic one. Mr. Wilborn has de Saturday, Ostober 27, at which time termined, in view of the interest being manifested in the movement, to call a convention of the cottan growers of the State to be held in this city during fair week. It is to be held on Wednesday night of fair week and it is cattle and 10 for horses, and from a thought that there will be a fine attendance from all quarters of the State. The call will be assued in a few days. What will be accomplished remains to

A Great Gathering.

club members from every state in the than money -an army of two million workers who can neither be stifled nor bought. Sound Adves

The London Spectator commenting upon the cotton trices, says: "With all the talk of corners, there seems no doubt whatever that the cause is quite material." The Spectator expressad the opinion that the Lancashire trade has been "rather easily deceived" and urges it to "take effectual steps in the future to ascertain early and accurately

finds that in the territory of total deeruction east of that street 1 649 houses were destroyed. His diagram shows shorn clear of buildings.

WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

Chinese Drowned or Hunted and Shot Like Rabbits.

Concerning the massacre of 5 000 Chinese at Blagovestchensk by Russians, The Evening Post contains an account from G Frederick Wright, one of the faculty of Operlin, O, college, who was erroneously reported killed at Pekin. The letter is written from Stretensk, Siberia, under date of Aug.

As soon as the Russian troops went down the river on transports, July 14, the fort at Aygun begun without warning to fire upon rassing steamboats. and on the 15th fire was opened upon Below will be found the call for the Biagovesichensk and some Russian villagers were burned opposite the fort The actual injury inflicted by the Chinese was slight, but the terror The Cotton Growers' a-sociation is caused by it was indescribable, and it drove the cossaeks into a frenzy of rage. The peaceable Chinese to the number of 3 000 or 4 000 in the city were expelled in great haste,, and be ing forced upon rafts entirely inadequate, were most of them drawned in attempting to cross the river. The stream was fairly black with their bodies. Three days after hundreds of the

corpses were consted in the water. Mr. Wright says: 'In our ride through the country to reach the city on Toursday, the 19th, we saw as many as 30 villages and hamlets of the Chinese in fi-mes One of them was a estimated that we saw the dwellings of 20 000 peaceable Chinese in firmes that awful day, while parties of Cassacks were scouring the fields to find Chinese and shooting them down at sight. What became of the women and children no one knew; there was ap parently no way for them to escape to a place of fafety. On our way up the river for 500 miles above the city every Chinese hamlet was a charred mass of ruips. The large village of Motcha was still smoking and we were told that 4 000 Chinese had been killed. The wholesale destruction, both of property and of life, was thought to be a military necessity. Peace between the Russians and Chinese has come to an end. Years cannot wipe out the enmi-

Our Dead Soldiers.

ty engendered."

Col. Wm. S. Patten of the quartermaster's department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island pos sessions of the United States and China According to the present plans of the department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, scheduled to leave San Francisco, October 1 for the Philippines. Col. A fair and just price for cotton and Patten says that the trevailing conditions in China will scarcely render honorable burial in the United the interment will be made in the national cemeteries with preferences for the cemetery at the Presidio at San Francisco and the Arlington cemetery near Washington. The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is 1,331, distributed in the following

places: Honolulu-36 enlisted men of the ar-

my; 1 marine. Guam-Eight men of the navy. China--Two officers of the army,

The State Fair. The time for the holding of the last

State fair of the century, which all hands resolved last year should be the greatest in the history of the society, is rapidly approaching, says The State. This will be the 32d annual fair and it is to be held October 29 to November 2, inclusive. This means that the fair is less than two months distant, and there is no time to be wasted. This year premiums have been greatly increased, amounting to over \$7,000, and the race purses have been doubled. \$2,000 being officred. Premium lists and entry blanks will be furnished on application to the scoretary, Col. Thomas W. Holloway, at Pomaria, S. the entry books close. Colonel Hollo way writes that he is daily in receipt of entries. The largest number so far received from one exhibitor is from a man in Chester, who wants 20 stalls for man in Fairfield, who wants 41 cattle stalls and 4 horse stalls.

Lost His Fortune.

The vicissitudes of fortune particularly in American life are again strik-One huzdred thousand Democratic ingly illustrated in the case of D. J. Mackey, who filed a petition in bankof humorists. But now when I want to union will gather at Indianapolis Oct. ruptcy in the federal court at Evans-3, compare notes and return home to ville, Ind , last week, the liabilities Hanna's serious campaign speeches. light the fires of Jeffersonian princi- being placed at \$577,765, with no assets There are no trust; can you expect the pies upon every hill top in the land. to speak of apparently. Mackey not Democracy has no money wherewith to many years ago was a railroad king, and owned or controlled three or four railtox, but it has what is more potest roads in that part of the country, including Peoria, Decaturand Evansville. He is now a workman in a paper mill at Anderson, Ind , and penniless. Is it better to have had and lost, or never to have had at all?

Abusing Olney.

Naturally enough, Mr. Olney's announced determination to support the Democratic ticket has made him a target for the abuse of Republican sheets which three weeks ago were beslavering him with adulation. The circumstance merely shows that the Democrat who would retain the approbation of Republican newspapers must keep his Democracy to himself. The moment he lines up with his party he become utterly lost and damned beveston board of underwriters, is foot- | youd redemption. The Difference.

STRIKERS KILLED.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire Into Men, Women and Children.

A LITTLE GIRL IS KILLED.

The Sheriffs, Who Did the Killing,

Chased Into a House and

Telephoned for

Troops. A strike of the coal miners in the mines Pennsylvania and other States have been in progress for several days. Nearly two hundred thousand miners are out, and they are becoming turbe-

A sheriffs posse fired into a crowd of them near Shenandoah, Pa., Friday afternoon, killing two and wounding seven other persons. One of the viclims was a litte girl, who was shot down by an officer.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brenneman were called to Shenandoah Friday to suppress the mobs that threatened mine workers and colliery property. At quitting time three heriffs and a small posse whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Ridge colliery of city of 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. We the Reading company to escort the working men to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah. The workmen left for home shortly

after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Centre street and reached the Lehigh Valley railroad station. Here had gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slave and Hans, men, women and children, who lined both sides of the street. A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up stones and sticks and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this the sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep coo

and not use their fire arms, commanded

them to fire. The order was obeyed with terrible results. The growd pursued the sheriff and his posse to the Ferguson house, where they took refuge. Sheriff Toole shortly afteaward telephoned to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent to Shenandoah, which was promptly done by the State authorities. Supt. Boyd, inside Foreman Foley and Breaker Bosses James and Wm. Mitchell of Indian Ridge colliery at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon were returning home from work when they were met at

the Lehigh station by the mob with stick and stones. The mine efficials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious after one of vits number was shot, and attempted to close in on the officials. They ran up Lloyd street to O'Harn's stable, where they were mprisoned for two hours. The mot threatened to burn the stable, but Sheriff Toole with 20 deputies, arrived and dispersed them and the mine offi-

cials returned to their homes. The New Game Law.

The real sportsmen are anxiously awaiting the opening of the hunting season, but the pot hunters is badly in the soup this year. As the season was favorable for them no doubt there will be plenty of portridges this year.

The hunting season opens on November 1, and there will be a rush for the 58 enlisted men of the army and 37 of fields on that day. The new game law, which prohibits the sale of partridges, Philippines—Seventeen officers of the army; 1,150 enlisted men of the army and 28 men of the navy.

etc., will play havoc with the "pot hunters." Any person offering partridges for sale will be liable to a fine and imprisonment. The new law will be in force for five years, and it is intended to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of birds by people who slay them for the market. The pot hunters have weeded out the coveys to a great extent, and the law will have the effect of checking the indiscriminate slaughter and sale of birds. The genuine sportsmen are well pleased with the new law, and they say if the law is enforced birds will be plentiful for years to come. It will be a risky proceeding for any person to sell birds, as the sporting men of the state are more determined than ever that the game laws shall be enforced. A state association was formed last year for the purpose of protecting the game, and the organization will prosecute any person caught violating the game laws of the state.

Press Association.

The South Carolina Press Association met at Harris Springs last week and had a most enjoyable time. After transacting routine business and accepting an invitation to meet at Glenn Springs. The Association elected the ollowing officers for the next year: President, E. H. Aull, Newberry

First vice president, Jos L. Stoppel bein, Spartanburg, S. C. Second vice president, Jas. L. Sims Orangeburg, S. C. Secretary, Chas. C. Langston, Ander-

son, S. C.

Treasarer, August Kohn, Columbia. Chaplain, W. P. Jacobs, Clinton

Executive Committeemen-M. - B. MeSweeney, of Hampton; Hartwell M. Ayer, of Florence; James A. Hoyt, of freenville. Delegates to the National Editorial

Association-President Eibert H. Aull, of Newberry; August Kohn, of The News and Courier; Col. James T. Bacon, of Eigefield.

Not the First. This is not Galveston's first inundstion, according to the New York World.

In 1857, when it was a village, the Gulf and the bay joined and buried it uader water ten feet deep for several hours. Ia 1867 it was almost entirely submerged, the water being six feet deep in Mechanic street, the businers highway. In 1871 it was visited twice and was completely flooded each time. In 1873, again in 1875 and again in 1886 Gulf and bay met over it. The storm of 1875 tore off and bore away one end of the island.

Forty Were Drowned. A dispatch from Athens to Lloyds,

The Republicans virtuously accuse giving further details of the disaster to Mr. Bryan of being an imperialist. the Egyptiau mail steamer Charkieh, They charg that he dominates his party. now a shore on the island of Andros, This is a crime which at least causo: people drowned at Galveston at twelve and west of Forty-second street was thousand at least cause; now a snore on the island of Andros, be laid at the door of McKinley, He one of the Syclades, says that forty of thousand at least