

The Manning Times.

MANNING, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901

NO. 24

THEY STICK TO IT.

The Executive Committee Does Not Regret Asking

M'LAURIN TO RESIGN.

They Were Not Misled and They Consider the Suggestion as a Reflection on Their Intelligence.

The following correspondence explains itself:

On the 9th of August I issued and sent to each member of the State Democratic executive committee who voted for the resolution condemning Senator McLaurin the following circular letter referring to an interview with W. D. Mayfield, published in the State:

"It is charged in the public prints that twelve of the executive committee who voted for the resolutions condemning Senator McLaurin had been heard to express regret for their part in the performance of the day after the meeting and claimed as an excuse for their conduct that they had been misled."

"Will you be pleased to inform me, by return mail, if you have expressed any such regret?"

"I have your statement that you were misled in the matter?"

"To this letter I have received the following answers from the members of the committee:

JOHN G. RICHARDS, OF KERSHAW. "I have your communication of August 9, in which you call my attention to the charge in the public prints that twelve of the State Democratic executive committee, who voted for the resolution condemning McLaurin, had been heard to express regret for their part in the performance of the day after the meeting, and claimed as an excuse for their conduct that they had been misled."

"I introduced the resolution after mature deliberation and went to Columbia to attend the meeting of the committee with the firm determination to take such action. There was no attempt on the part of any one to mislead me. I explained the resolution to several members of the committee and to other prominent Democrats who were not members before the meeting and it was with the practically unanimous endorsement of these South Carolina Democrats that the resolution was adopted."

"It was not thought for a moment that Senator McLaurin would resign, for we know that the same lack of self respect has caused him to retain his seat in the United States Senate with a full knowledge of the fact that he was not in sympathy and accord with the National Democracy and with the people who gave him his commission, would cause him to disregard any action that the committee might take."

"The purpose of the resolution was to stamp condemnation upon his forehead with the official seal of the party that the world might know how South Carolinians regard a deal with those who betray a sacred trust."

"Allow me to say in this connection that the charge that the one who was transgressed his authority and attempted to usurp the rights of the people is simply ridiculous. Any private citizen has the right to ask the resignation of an official wherever, in his judgment, the conduct of the official warrants such action. It is a self-evident proposition that, that the executive committee of the party have a much greater right."

"And if Senator McLaurin had tendered his resignation in compliance with the request of the committee as expressed in the resolution and entered the primary that would have been ordered immediately, the rights of the people would have remained inviolate, and the opportunity given them to re-voice their will a year earlier under present conditions. So we see that the charge is untrue and made with the obvious attempt to deceive. Respectfully,

J. G. RICHARDS, JR. THOMAS H. KEITCHINS, OF FAIRFIELD. "Have been away from home for several days and on my return find yours of the 9th."

"In reply would say I have never heard or expressed any regret for the way I voted on the 'McLaurin resolutions' and under the same circumstances would vote the same way now."

"I have never stated that I was misled in the matter, because I was not. Furthermore, I was not 'coerced or tricked' in the matter. I voted deliberately and with my eyes open."

"I said then that I did not think it was right that time to take action in voting for the resolution of censure of Senator McLaurin, and feel and have expressed no regret at my part in the performance. Yours respectfully,

W. W. WILLIAMS, OF Aiken. "Your circular letter of August 9 duly received."

"From my knowledge of the personnel of the State committee I am surprised that such reports should attract attention. Nevertheless, I will answer your inquiries in inverted order. As I am and have been for a long time thoroughly convinced of McLaurin's disloyalty to the Democratic party, I simply did not think it was my duty as I saw it to do so. I have in fact he did not see fit to accept the advice of the committee and vacate."

"Thanking you for your activity in behalf of the committee, yours respectfully,

W. D. EVANS, OF MARLBORO. "In reply to your circular letter of 9th inst. say that I was not misled in voting for the resolution of censure of Senator McLaurin, and feel and have expressed no regret at my part in the performance at the State executive meeting on the 25th of July in respect to the resolution condemning the Hon. John McLaurin."

NOT ONE CAN STAY.

Fifteen Hours of Riot, Arson and Bloodshed.

THE AWFUL VENGEANCE.

Wrecked on Negroes Because of the Terrible Crime of One of them in Killing a Young Lady.

A dispatch from Pierce City, Mo., says for nearly fifteen hours, ending about noon Tuesday, Aug. 20, that of 3,000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts.

In addition to the lynching of William Godley, accused of the wretched murder of Miss Gessie Wild, and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Golley, the mob cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks and with the aid of state militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town.

Afternoon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing, more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than for any other cause. Many of the negroes who fled from the city are hiding in the surrounding woods, while others have gone greater distances in seeking safety.

Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these must also leave. The citizens of Pierce City say that as negroes have committed several crimes in the past ten years, they are already existing at Monnett, four miles east of Pierce City, and of the Frisco passenger division. It may be necessary for the road to change all porters in Springfield hereafter.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, lynched, was not the real culprit. A negro named Starks, under arrest at Tulsa, I. T., across the border from here, tallies exactly with the description of the assailant. He is held there awaiting identification. Unless the man is brought back here, it is believed there will be no further trouble.

If returned here he will surely be lynched. Another suspect, Joe Lark, is under arrest in Springfield, Mo. Eugene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confusion while a rope was around his neck, accused Joe Lark, a Frisco railroad porter, of being implicated in the crime, and Lark was arrested today at Springfield. This afternoon Lark gave a detailed statement as to his whereabouts Sunday and he is not believed to be guilty.

It is not likely that either suspect will be taken to Pierce City while the excitement runs high. Some persons here think Barrett told any story in order to save his life. The funeral of Miss Wild took place today, and was witnessed by several thousand people.

PIECE CITY NEAR THE JUNCTION OF four railroads, and has in all directions men bent on bloodshed if necessary. When the mob went to the residence of the city occupied by the negroes, some one in the cabins opened fire, but no one was hurt.

The mob then destroyed the five houses, but the financial loss is small. Reckless firing broke several plate glass windows and a train was fired into. None of the passengers were hurt.

THE RIFES TAKEN FROM THE Pierce City military company, it is expected, will all be returned. Members of the company themselves were out hunting for the escaping negroes with rifles and this suggested the idea of taking all the guns. The local hardware stores sold out their arms early, but several applications from negroes were refused. The mob was composed of a thousand or more and no risks were worn. Thirty negro families were driven from their homes.

NEW ELEMENTS IN THE killing on Sunday afternoon of Miss Wild developed today. It appears she straggled home from church alone her brother lingering behind. About one mile from town the brother found her with her throat cut lying lifeless near a culvert, under which her assistant had attempted to drag her. Evidence of a terrible struggle was shown. A opportunity to bridge a short distance away, a short time before the tragedy occurred. It is supposed that the negro sprang upon her when she was passing and cut her throat.

Monday bloodhounds were taken to the scene and the girl's bloody handkerchief was laid before them. They immediately caught the trail and ran at full speed to the home of Joe Lark, where, on being admitted, they rushed into his bedroom and sprang upon the bed. It is believed the man under arrest at Tulsa who boarded with Lark, the Springfield suspect, slept upon this bed.

A DREADFUL CRIME. The governor has been notified of a murder near Dawkins or Blair's, in Fairfield county, on the Asheville division of the Southern, and has been asked to offer a reward for the capture of the slayer. The letter to him is from Magistrate Jno. D. Blair and he says a negro named Sam Farrow shot and killed his wife this week, then shot his father and another woman. The two latter are badly wounded. A posse of constables chased the murderer after night, but the fellow made his escape in a boat on the Broad river. Farrow is a black negro, about 5 feet 10 inches high and weighs 150 pounds. He is slightly crippled in right leg and his right foot is turned over on the right side so that he walks on the side of his foot. He has been acting as a haggard man home on Tuesday. He brought a Winchester rifle along with him for the purpose he accomplished, and fled as soon as his crime was committed.

RUIN AND SUICIDE. A man whose identity is shrouded in mystery took himself in the head at the Presbyterian hospital at New York Friday morning and dropped dead across the corpse of Anna Boieski who died last night from a criminal operation. The stranger identified the remains of the woman and intimated that he was the cause of her ruin. Last night the doctor was arrested in connection with the affair. The midwife is being sought.

WORK OF A FOOL. The drowning of a young lady in Lake Royal, Maryland, on Sunday last, through the criminal carelessness of her bathing companion has called forth from the press a demand for a more severe legal restraint, which shall make even a fool hesitate from indulging in the deadly pastime of "rocking the boat."

WHEN THE EARTH ROCKED.

Thousands Flocked to the Altar for Prayer.

FILLED WITH LEAD.

A Horrowing Crime Committed Near Cheraw.

One of the Most Estimable Young Ladies of McFarlan, North Carolina, Liss at Death's Door.

A dispatch from Whitesboro, N. C., to the State says a horrid crime met a terrible and swift punishment near McFarlan, about 12 miles from that place Wednesday. Miss Lena Keith, a highly respected and prominent young woman of the community was assaulted and probably fatally injured by a negro named Luke Hough. The latter was captured soon after his crime, dragged to the scene and swung to a limb, after which the body was literally shot to pieces.

Miss Keith, who is about 20 years of age lives with her brother on a farm about one mile from McFarlan. Shortly after dinner Wednesday Mr. Keith left home, going to town, leaving his sister at the house. He had not been gone long before a negro walked into the house and asked where he was. Miss Keith was frightened at his appearance and tried to deceive him by saying that her brother was at the barn, and would soon return.

The negro said he knew Mr. Keith was not at the barn and seizing a chair, he struck the young woman a terrible blow over the head shattering the chair and rendering her unconscious. After he had accomplished his purpose, the negro tried to cut her throat, evidently using a dull knife, as he only made a long scar. After regaining consciousness, Miss Keith managed to make her way to the home of a neighbor, about 400 yards distant. Just as she reached the house she again lost consciousness, falling in a faint in the yard, and it was some minutes before she was able to tell what had happened. She finally recovered sufficiently to give a fair description of her assailant.

By this time a large crowd had gathered from the surrounding country. Bloodhounds had been telegraphed for and money was quickly raised to charter a special train to carry them to the scene. The knife which the negro tried to use on Miss Keith's throat was left on the premises, and was recognized by one of those present as belonging to a negro named Luke Hough, who worked on a nearby farm. The crowd immediately set out in search of him, and when found he was trying to wash blood off his clothes.

He was immediately seized, and admitted his guilt. Pending a decision as to what mode of punishment should be meted out to him, he was taken to McFarlan and locked in the guard house, while a mob of more than 250 surrounded the building. The ringleaders held a consultation and decided that Hough should be hanged. The door of the prison was burst open, a rope thrown around the negro's neck and he was dragged and kicked to the scene of his crime, about a mile distant. There the rope was thrown over a limb, and the body cleared the ground and fell after a volley was fired into it, the negro being literally shot to pieces. The victim of the assault is one of the most highly esteemed young ladies in her section. She is so badly injured that it is not thought possible that she can recover. The wounds on her head and chest are thought to be mortal.

A DEARTH OF CHILDREN. A remarkably outspoken letter on the lack of children in New England, families is printed from the Hon. David Mills, minister of justice of Canada at Ottawa. Writing to a friend Mr. Mills says: "The New England of our time is upon the soil, but not of it. They obviously dislike farming as much as their women do having children, and were it not for the incapable among them, and the foreigners who have taken up their residence among them, there would be neither children born nor fields cultivated. If left to themselves, the existence of a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers would be as rare as the great auk, and the race is sure to share the fate of the dodo. There must be a very serious problem for the United States statesman. Stop the foreign immigration and the United States would not notice the population begin to diminish. There is obviously something wrong with a people who under conditions so favorable, have such small families. The United States woman does not realize her duties to God and her country, and thinks more of her own pleasure than she does of the responsibilities which the Creator has imposed upon her."

DEATH IN COURT ROOM. A desperate shooting affray occurred at Reynolds, Miss., Wednesday afternoon in which four men were wounded, three of them fatally. It is thought that circumstances leading up to the difficulty as related by Senator Earl Brewer from Water Valley, who was retained in the case, are as follows: Otto Johnson was being tried before Justices Shelby and Warner on a charge of seduction. The evidence was all in and the justices had retired to make up their verdict. More than 100 men were present in the room at this time when suddenly a shot was fired, supposedly by Otto Johnson. Instantly other shots were fired, fully half a hundred in all and when the smoke cleared away Otto Johnson had three bullets through the body, Len Smith, who testified against Johnson, one through the breast and the father of Len Smith one through the arm. Otto Johnson, Len Smith and J. W. Dawson are probably fatally wounded. Eight or ten had narrow escapes. All the parties to the difficulty are farmers.

THE COTTON CROP.

Nearly Every State Has Marketed its First Bale.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Sixty People Drowned by the Sinking of a Steamer.

The steamer Queen has just arrived from the north, bringing news of one of the most appalling marine disasters on the Pacific coast. The steamer Islander, sailing from Shagway on August 14, when nearing the southwest end of Douglas Island, at 2 A. M., August 15, and running at full speed, struck a floating iceberg, and in less than twenty minutes went to the bottom of the deep channel, carrying men, women and children to watery graves.

The Islander had 108 passengers and all were in bed when the vessel struck. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their berths and the wildest excitement prevailed. Word was soon passed that the vessel was doomed and a general scramble for the life boats ensued, many jumping overboard and attempting to swim to the shore, the distance being short.

In the scramble to get into the boats many were hurled headlong into the chilly waters, which according to passengers arriving from the scene, seemed alive with human beings. Before all the passengers had left the vessel she gave a lunge and went down, bow first. It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost. It will be some time before their names can be definitely learned, as the purser lost his passenger list.

Passengers and crew of the vessel who have arrived at Port Townsend since that night of life by Thursday's disaster in Lynn Channel will amount to sixty-five, but they admit that there were probably five or more stowaways on the steamer and that the five children known to have been on board the steamer were either crowded or died of exposure. So it is possible that the loss of life will reach over 70.

The death of Capt. Foote was very pathetic. He remained on the bridge until the steamer was foundering. When the vessel commenced to sink, it was seen that no expedient could avail. The captain jumped into the life raft, which was already tacked. Realizing that his weight would work havoc there he exclaimed: "I see there are too many here, so good bye, boys," and swam away. He was shortly after wards seen to sink.

GLENN SPRINGS LEASED. A dispatch from Glenn Springs to the State says news of interest to the whole State, especially the invalids and summer pleasure seekers, is that an agreement has been reached for the lease of the Glenn Springs hotel and water property to men who will develop both to the fullest. The contract has not yet been signed but will soon be and the lease will take effect Jan. 1st, next. The lessees are John K. Garnett of Hampton county and T. D. Darlington of Laurens, the former a shrewd and most successful business man of large means, and the latter a hustler well known on the road, and in business at Laurens. Great improvements will be made in the hotel for the winter and the sale of mineral water will be pushed all over the country. The Glenn Springs by Messrs. Garnett & Darlington is a guarantee that it will be put where it belongs—at the head of the southern mineral springs properties.

A SLICK STOWAWAY. Ernesto Spallini, steward on board the French line steamer La Gasogne, was arraigned before Commissioner Alexander at New York Wednesday on the charge of attempting to bribe a United States officer, and was held in \$2,500 bail for examination Thursday. The steward of the steamship last Sunday, it is alleged, offered Boarding Inspector Junker \$5 for his admission without first passing through the baggage office of such unmarred immigrants and \$6 for families. The steward, it is asserted, said that he had been in the habit of paying these bribes. It is alleged that the frauds date back six years and that 10,000 immigrants have in this way entered the country.

SERUM, THEN MOSQUITOES. A dispatch from Havana says Surgeon Major Harvard says that though he will not conduct further yellow fever experiments with infected mosquitoes on non-immunes, he has offered to allow infected mosquitoes to bite a man previously inoculated with Dr. Caldas's serum. If the disease does not develop, the mosquitoes will be allowed to bite the recently bitten man, then to bite another recently bitten man, from the effects of which the man died. Dr. Harvard says that Dr. Caldas has two men whom he has already inoculated who are willing to be bitten by the mosquitoes. The explanation did not cause them to withdraw their consent to being bitten.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. A dispatch from Whitesboro, Texas, is to the effect that the negro, Abe Wiley, charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of a Grayson county farmer, at her home on Saturday last, was captured by a mob and burned at Nelson's ranch, two and a half miles east of Red ranch. The negro was taken to a tree and swung up in the air. Wood was piled beneath his body and a hot fire made. Then he was suggested to die too quickly and he was let down to the ground while a party went to Dexter, about two miles distant, to procure coal oil. This was thrown on the flames and the work completed.

IN TEXAS THERE WERE scattered light showers early in the week followed by heavy rains over limited areas towards its close. The drought remains unbroken over the central, southern and southeastern portions. Cotton needs rain throughout the State, and where drought prevails is falling fast. Picking has become general. Young cotton is suffering from rust, and there is more or less shedding over the whole State. The present outlook is for a yield much below last year.

IN OKLAHOMA and Indian Territory dry weather prevailed, but this was beneficial to cotton, which is doing well generally, except that the plants are shedding slightly, and boll worms have done some damage. Early cotton has begun to open and picking is not general.

THE STEAMER QUEEN HAS just arrived from the north, bringing news of one of the most appalling marine disasters on the Pacific coast. The steamer Islander, sailing from Shagway on August 14, when nearing the southwest end of Douglas Island, at 2 A. M., August 15, and running at full speed, struck a floating iceberg, and in less than twenty minutes went to the bottom of the deep channel, carrying men, women and children to watery graves.

The Islander had 108 passengers and all were in bed when the vessel struck. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their berths and the wildest excitement prevailed. Word was soon passed that the vessel was doomed and a general scramble for the life boats ensued, many jumping overboard and attempting to swim to the shore, the distance being short.

In the scramble to get into the boats many were hurled headlong into the chilly waters, which according to passengers arriving from the scene, seemed alive with human beings. Before all the passengers had left the vessel she gave a lunge and went down, bow first. It is known that sixty-seven lives were lost. It will be some time before their names can be definitely learned, as the purser lost his passenger list.

Passengers and crew of the vessel who have arrived at Port Townsend since that night of life by Thursday's disaster in Lynn Channel will amount to sixty-five, but they admit that there were probably five or more stowaways on the steamer and that the five children known to have been on board the steamer were either crowded or died of exposure. So it is possible that the loss of life will reach over 70.

The death of Capt. Foote was very pathetic. He remained on the bridge until the steamer was foundering. When the vessel commenced to sink, it was seen that no expedient could avail. The captain jumped into the life raft, which was already tacked. Realizing that his weight would work havoc there he exclaimed: "I see there are too many here, so good bye, boys," and swam away. He was shortly after wards seen to sink.

GLENN SPRINGS LEASED. A dispatch from Glenn Springs to the State says news of interest to the whole State, especially the invalids and summer pleasure seekers, is that an agreement has been reached for the lease of the Glenn Springs hotel and water property to men who will develop both to the fullest. The contract has not yet been signed but will soon be and the lease will take effect Jan. 1st, next. The lessees are John K. Garnett of Hampton county and T. D. Darlington of Laurens, the former a shrewd and most successful business man of large means, and the latter a hustler well known on the road, and in business at Laurens. Great improvements will be made in the hotel for the winter and the sale of mineral water will be pushed all over the country. The Glenn Springs by Messrs. Garnett & Darlington is a guarantee that it will be put where it belongs—at the head of the southern mineral springs properties.

A SLICK STOWAWAY. Ernesto Spallini, steward on board the French line steamer La Gasogne, was arraigned before Commissioner Alexander at New York Wednesday on the charge of attempting to bribe a United States officer, and was held in \$2,500 bail for examination Thursday. The steward of the steamship last Sunday, it is alleged, offered Boarding Inspector Junker \$5 for his admission without first passing through the baggage office of such unmarred immigrants and \$6 for families. The steward, it is asserted, said that he had been in the habit of paying these bribes. It is alleged that the frauds date back six years and that 10,000 immigrants have in this way entered the country.

SERUM, THEN MOSQUITOES. A dispatch from Havana says Surgeon Major Harvard says that though he will not conduct further yellow fever experiments with infected mosquitoes on non-immunes, he has offered to allow infected mosquitoes to bite a man previously inoculated with Dr. Caldas's serum. If the disease does not develop, the mosquitoes will be allowed to bite the recently bitten man, then to bite another recently bitten man, from the effects of which the man died. Dr. Harvard says that Dr. Caldas has two men whom he has already inoculated who are willing to be bitten by the mosquitoes. The explanation did not cause them to withdraw their consent to being bitten.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR. A dispatch from Whitesboro, Texas, is to the effect that the negro, Abe Wiley, charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of a Grayson county farmer, at her home on Saturday last, was captured by a mob and burned at Nelson's ranch, two and a half miles east of Red ranch. The negro was taken to a tree and swung up in the air. Wood was piled beneath his body and a hot fire made. Then he was suggested to die too quickly and he was let down to the ground while a party went to Dexter, about two miles distant, to procure coal oil. This was thrown on the flames and the work completed.

IN TEXAS THERE WERE scattered light showers early in the week followed by heavy rains over limited areas towards its close. The drought remains unbroken over the central, southern and southeastern portions. Cotton needs rain throughout the State, and where drought prevails is falling fast. Picking has become general. Young cotton is suffering from rust, and there is more or less shedding over the whole State. The present outlook is for a yield much below last year.

SALE OF CHILDREN.

Crave Questions Which Confronts Officers in Philippines.

SLAVERY IN THE ISLANDS.

The Practice Will be Stopped. Liberation of Many Slaves is Being Forced on Technical Flaws.

The War Department officials are determined to interfere with the traffic in children which has been going on in certain parts of the Philippines, constituting one of the gravest problems with which army officers in that section have to deal.

Reports received at the War Department state that the traffic is confined to the natives in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. The traffic comes as a result of the improvidence of the people, and families who have been stricken by famine do not hesitate to seek relief by the sale of their children. Major J. S. Petit, First Infantry, formerly colonel of the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, the commander of the Second district in that department, says, however, that he has about broken up the traffic which has been going on in children of the Irenay, a degenerate race south of Cebu.

Kindred questions which confront the military authorities in that section of the Philippine archipelago is the state of slavery existing under the Moros, with whom our pacific relationship can only be maintained by the most arduous and diplomatic negotiations. Major Petit says that slavery can only be abolished in one of two ways—by war or by purchase, and he adds that the latter process would be futile. In the Third district of the department, where Major O. J. Sweet is in command, the slavery question is a constant source of trouble on account of slaves escaping from one master to another. That officer says:

"Whenever a question relating to slaves comes before me I simply make the owners prove their slaves beyond doubt, in which case I have nothing to do with them, but in case I can pick a flaw in their title I give the alleged slaves freedom papers. Thousands of Moros are held as slaves who are by right free persons."

ADOPTING SHERMAN'S POLICY. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the house of commons last Thursday completely vanquished the American critics who have assailed the British for the cruel methods adopted to exterminate the heathen in South Africa. He pointed out that the British were simply calling the effective policy and devastation which Sherman used in South Carolina and Georgia during the civil war. Taking this Chamberlain speech and its effect the Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Chamberlain made pertinently reply to his critics. "Americans are the last people who ought to object to tactics of that kind. We never knew how to wage war in the most efficient way until the United States showed the world how it could be done in the Philippine islands and you ought to be proud that the 'mother country' is willing to learn from your republic. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and to the best of our ability we are practicing in South Africa the same 'humanity' which your generals displayed in their house-burning, cattle-stealing, crop-destroying expeditions in the south. We may not be quite as efficient as you proved, but in time we hope to show ourselves masters of the game."

MORE RURAL DELIVERIES. The following letter from the general superintendent of the free delivery department of the United States postal service, to Senator Tillman, shows that quite some number of new rural delivery routes will be put into operation on November 1st. These are the earliest dates at which the department is now establishing rural free delivery service.

HARD ON SAMPSON. It is quite freshly imitated today that General Shafter will be called to testify before the Shelby court of inquiry, because of the publication in the Chicago News, of August 10th. Malcolm McDowell, who was at the front with Shafter at Santiago, on that date, published over his signature here an article setting forth that on July 2, 1898, while with Shafter, he learned from Major Noble, of General Shafter's staff, that the French consul at Santiago had sent word to Shafter's headquarters that the Spanish fleet, on the following day at 9 a. m., would make a dash out of Santiago harbor. Shafter, so Noble said, had caused the information to be wig-wagged to the New York. Notwithstanding this information Sampson withdrew with the New York on the following morning, ten minutes before the time set for the appearance of the Spanish fleet.

A Close Call.

Benjamin J. Benjamin, an aeronaut, fell from his balloon while making an ascension at Hoboken Schenck park. Failure of the parachute caused the accident. Benjamin fell probably 300 feet into the Hackensack meadows and this probably saved his life, as he landed in mud and water, sinking up to his neck. A boatman rescued him. His injuries arose not only from shock of the fall, but from the onslaught of myriads of mosquitoes, which attacked him as he was stuck in the mud and whose stings made his features unrecognizable.