

A FATAL FIRE.

Nineteen People Burned to Death and Forty Injured

IN EAST NEW YORK.

Many Acts of Bravery Performed by the Firemen and Others. Fire Chief Croker Asserts that the Police and Tenement House Department Are Liable.

In New York on Tuesday morning of last week before daylight nineteen persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five story tenement house at 105 Allen street. More than 40 were injured and only a few of the sleeping inmates escaped unhurt. Several of those who perished were roasted to death in plain view of thousands in the streets. Coroner Goldenkranz declared after an investigation that he had reason to believe the blaze was the work of an incendiary. The fire started in the basement and spread with frightful rapidity to the roof. The victims were caught in traps of flames, the halls and exits being rendered impassable in a few minutes after the blaze started.

The building was one of the usual crowded tenements and the disaster was the worst in the history of the East Side. The district attorney's office has begun an investigation to place the blame for the great loss of life. Chief Croker of the fire department asserts that the police and the tenement house departments are to blame for the violations of the fire escape law. The tenement house department officials, however, say that the blame is on the shoulders of the fire commissioner.

Of the 19 dead, three bodies, those of a boy and two girls, remain unidentified. The identified dead are: Rachel Solomon, 45 years; Jacob Solomon, 16; Isaac Solomon, 18; Jesse Cohen, 15; Gershon Fuchs, 30; Rose Wiener, 23; Sander Wiener, 4; Sarah Klein, 60; Bida Zidler, 30; Harry Zidler, 11; Ida Muskowitz, 10; Harry Kaufman, 10; Rose Miller, 4; Morris Miller, five months old. Crowded fire escapes were largely responsible for so many deaths and injuries among this population, which approached 200 souls.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The scenes were heartrending. The fire started in the basement occupied by Isaac Davis, his wife and three children. When Davis reached his home early Tuesday morning and saw his house on fire, he ran to the rear and saw a kerosene lamp in the rear which he had been told to put out. He tried to put out the flaming lamp, but without success. A policeman who heard the cry of alarm rushed to the scene and every effort was made to rescue the sleeping people.

Meanwhile the flames had spread with startling rapidity and the occupants of the upper floors awoke to find themselves confronted by a wall of flames on nearly every side. Panic-stricken people rushed to the fire escapes only to find them littered with rubbish. On some of the escapes the rubbish was so densely packed that it became impossible to pass certain points and men, women and children stood literally roasting to death as the flames roared through the windows around them. One of the escapes was manned by Policeman John J. Dwan, who had ran a plank across to the window of an adjoining building. He rescued nearly a dozen persons, but finally fell 20 feet to the pavement and shattered his shoulder. Dozens of people were taken from the crowded fire escapes and upper windows. By this time the building was a furnace and the rescues were effected in many cases only through heroic efforts of the firemen. Lieutenant Bonner, son of the former fire chief, ascended the now red-hot fire escapes five times.

MANY HEROIC RESCUES.

Four times he brought down a woman or a child in his arms. The fifth time he was descending with an unconscious woman, but staggered and was barely saved from death. Once Bonner rescued a little girl from a window where she stood surrounded by flames. She pleaded with him to leave her on the escape and go in after her little brother who she said had fallen unconscious. Bonner then jumped into what looked like a furnace, found the boy and saved him. Fireman Hannigan repeated Bonner's feat on the third floor. Death reaped a harvest quickly on the fire escapes. In the rear two men and two women were descending, the men helping the women to remove heavy obstacles from the escapes. Suddenly flames darted from the third floor windows and the quarter fell and roared to death. Another person with clothes afire was following. On top of one fire escape lay three bodies, Mrs. Solomon and her two sons, Isaac and Jacob. They had been overcome by the flames. Two others of the Solomon family were seen to look from the windows and then fall back in the burning building.

The elder Solomon, the husband and father, was rescued. As the rescued recognized the charred bodies of their loved ones they wept and died agonizingly. The streets were filled with half-dressed, weeping, searching people, imploring the firemen to search within the burning structure. When the tenants dashed for the roof, they found the door, which should have swung easily open, fastened down. Unable to burst it open, and wedged in by the surging mass below, numbers were forced to death.

DEMOCRATS WON.

For the first time in fifty years the Democratic party elected their candidates for mayor on Monday and Augusta, Bideford, Belfast and Brewer, all in the state of Main.

THE BOLL WEEVIL

The Director of the Georgia Station Gives Some Points.

Cotton Growers North and East of Texas Urged to Prepare for the Worst Now.

A dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Journal says information received by officials as of great value to cotton growers is contained in an article prepared by Colonel R. J. Reddin, director of the Georgia experiment station, which is to be published in a few days as a special bulletin of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. This is to be known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 217. In his introduction Colonel Reddin says:

"In Farmers' Bulletin No. 189, issued in 1904, it was stated that the work of the bureau of entomology for several years has demonstrated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will ever be exterminated," and that "the steady advance of the weevil from year to year, until the northern boundary is far north of the center of cotton production in the United States, has convinced all observers that it will eventually be distributed all over the cotton belt. In ten years it has gradually advanced a distance of about 500 miles and will undoubtedly invade new territory at about the same rate. It is not at all likely that legal restriction of any kind would prevent or materially hinder this spread."

"These conclusions," Colonel Reddin continues, "must be accepted as of the highest authority, since they have been reached by qualified scientific investigators after careful laboratory and field experiments, conducted for several years on a large scale and in the older weevil-infested region of Texas. The matter is, therefore, not a local problem confined to Texas and nearby states, but affects the entire cotton growing region."

"At the indicated rate of migration it is very probable that within ten or fifteen years every portion of the cotton-producing region will have been invaded. It is well, therefore, for the cotton growers northward and eastward of Texas to prepare for the worst by learning the methods that have been found effective in minimizing the ravages of the weevil, and such other measures as may be developed hereafter, and to be prepared to apply them whenever it shall become necessary. In view of the immense importance and value of the cotton crop, the subject has indeed become of national importance."

"The bulletin mentioned, however, gives assurance that although the very large yields of cotton of former times may no longer be possible, it is nevertheless entirely feasible to produce cotton at a margin of profit that will compare favorably with that involved in the production of most of the staple crops of the United States by following what have become generally known as cultural methods."

"Among the most important of these methods are those directed toward securing an early development of the cotton plant and an early maturity of the largest possible proportion of the crop, and the object of this bulletin is to discuss the practical details which have been found necessary and effective in promoting early maturity."

"The writer may be pardoned for stating that most of what appears in the bulletin is directly based on long personal experience as a practical cotton planter, and the superadded results of fifteen consecutive years of field experimentation at the Georgia experiment station. It was partly the purpose of many of these field experiments to discover the conditions of fertilizing and culture that were effective in promoting early maturity of the crop and the particular varieties best suited for securing such early maturity."

"It may be well to state that during the whole of the fifteen-year period the work has been supervised by the writer, as director of the station, and the practical details have been explained continuously by James M. King, through the agriculturist of the station."

The steps necessary to secure early maturity are then discussed by Colonel Reddin in the natural order of cultural succession, and in a manner which is at once so complete and so clear as to furnish the maximum amount of useful information. The whole of this discussion cannot be given here, of course, but an idea of it may be gained from the following summary of recommendations:

1. Prepare the soil thoroughly and early, beginning with fall plowing.
2. Fertilize liberally and judiciously, carefully avoiding an excess of nitrogen. On rich, dark, alluvial and freshly cleared soil, phosphoric acid alone, in the form of acid phosphate, may be applied.

3. Apply fertilizers in the drill and bed in the form of broadcasting, if ever expedient.
4. Choose an early maturing and productive variety of cotton and plant on the beds, and as early as possible. Apply in the seed furrows 40 to 75 pounds per acre of quickly available fertilizer, preferably 25 to 40 pounds of nitrate of soda.

5. Reduce to a final stand as quickly as possible.
6. Let cultivation be frequent and shallow.

7. Allow rows with wide spacing of plants in the rows will result in a greater early yield than will wide rows with close spacing.

Don't Like It.

A fight which threatens to assume proportions of that waged against Roosevelt's Crum appointment is being made by local Republicans against the appointment of C. W. Anderson, colored, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York.

TIE PASS LOST.

Japanese Are Pushing Russians Steadily On To Harbin.

THE JAPS REPULSED.

In His Masterly Retreat a Fertile and Well Supplied Country Lies Before Defensible Positions in Reach of His Army.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says flanking tactics by the Japanese apparently are in progress again. The Associated Press correspondent, who remains at the Tie pass telegraphs that Gen. Mischenko on March 14 engaged a Japanese force on the Russian right. It is possible that the attacking force was a Japanese column which disappeared from observation during the battle of Mukden. The Japanese do not appear to have renewed the frontal attack up to noon Wednesday, the demonstration on Tuesday having shown that the Russians were prepared to make a determined resistance.

A dispatch from Santoupi says a sanguinary combat occurred on March 14 on the centre advanced line of the Russian army eight miles south of the Tie pass. The Russians repulsed the attack and even made a small advance toward 1,000 corpses of Japanese, advancing a large force on the right flank, where Gen. Mischenko, who has taken command of his detachment, though his wound has not yet healed, is holding the Japanese in check. The Russian troops have regained their normal spirits and fought cheerfully.

News is expected of another great battle at Tieling similar to the engagement on the Shalke river, after the fall of Luo Yang. Many experts believe Kuropatkin's position at Mukden is more precarious than he held at Mukden, owing to the protection given his right flank by the Liao river and the necessity for the Japanese to cross the two rivers, Fan and Tchali, before they can begin the turning movement. On the other hand it is pointed out that O's aid force must outflank the Russians two to one, and if the Japanese can overcome the difficulties of crossing the rivers, they have a better chance of surrounding Kuropatkin and compelling him to surrender than at any time since the war began.

NEARLY STARVED.

The office of the censor has already been removed to Santoupi, a point eight miles north of the Tie pass and there are indications that it may soon be established even farther north. The Associated Press correspondent though saying nothing regarding the commissariat arrangement for the troops, declares that the newspaper correspondents have practically been starved out of the Tie pass. This may, perhaps, be an indication of the amount of food available for the army, immense quantities of which were destroyed at Mukden, where practically the entire reserve commissariat had been accumulated.

The office of the censor has been removed to Santoupi, eight miles north of the Tie pass, as existence at the Tie pass for civilians is almost impossible. Practically all the newspaper correspondents have left for Harbin. For several nights the Associated Press correspondent has slept without covering on the frosty ground and for two days he had nothing to eat. It is rumored that Chinese killed 50 foreigners in Mukden after the Russian evacuation of that place. According to Chinese reports the governor of Mukden gave a banquet in honor of the Japanese generals after their triumphal entry into the city.

JAPS AT THE PASS.

A dispatch from Tokio says the Japanese occupied the Tie pass at midnight, March 15. Details of the occupation of the Tie pass have not yet been received at imperial headquarters. An official bulletin reports the action and that the Japanese are in hot pursuit of the retreating Russians, but it does not mention any particulars about the fight.

The Russians have abandoned their advanced positions on the Fan river where the desperate attack of the Japanese Wednesday was repulsed, and have fallen back upon the defenses at the Tie pass. Previous to the retirement the supplies of wood, etc., collected there were set on fire. A desperate bloody battle is now waging north of the Tie pass.

The Russian detachments at the Tie pass were, on March 15, ordered to evacuate their positions, and during the night retired in exemplary order, covering their rear. There had been fighting throughout the day. Before the withdrawal of the Russian forces the military settlement and such of the stores of fuel and forage as could not be removed were set on fire and destroyed. The fighting on March 14 and 15 fell to the second Siberian corps.

RUSSIANS ARE PUZZLED.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says with the evacuation of the Tie pass Wednesday night the Russian army abandoned the last stronghold in southern Manchuria and definitely turned over the section to the Japanese for the campaign of 1905. At last, no other strategy is possible for Gen. Kuropatkin in view of his scanty supplies of ammunition, and stores the shattered condition of his army and wide enveloping movements which the Japanese have continued almost without a stop since the Russian defeat at Mukden.

Nothing has been heard of the part which Gen. Kawamura's army is taking in these operations, but Gen. Nogai and Oku, operating in the low hills of the Tie pass gorge, were themselves sufficient to turn the shattered Russian army out of the fortifications which had been prepared with a view to being held by the army after it should have been withdrawn from Mukden. The evacuation of the Tie pass involves the loss of the coal mines in that vicinity, which, with the Fushu and Yentai mines gone, is a severe blow. The railway shops at the Tie pass and more supplies were sacrificed.

JAPS PASSING ON.

The Japanese are doing their best to accomplish the envelopment of the Russian army, which all but succeeded at Mukden, but Gen. Kuropatkin, probably will be able to keep ahead of his pursuers. A constant succession of delaying rearguard encounters may be expected. Military men at St. Petersburg have but the haziest ideas as to where the next stand will be made.

SOCIAL STATUS

Of the Races Legally Considered by the Supreme Court.

A LIBEL DECISION.

It is Deamatory to Publish a White Man as a Negro. Amendments to Constitution Have No Effect in Regard to Social Relations.

The Columbia Record says a very interesting and important decision was rendered by the supreme court Wednesday morning. It is decided that for a newspaper to publish that a white man is a negro is defamatory to the white man, and the newspaper making the publication is liable to a suit for damages. The case was that of an appeal on the part of Mr. Augustus M. Flood, of Charleston, a libel suit having been instituted by him against The News and Courier and The Evening Post, of Charleston, for damages in the sum of \$10,000 which he was referred to as being a negro.

The case is stated as follows: Mr. Flood is a white man and a citizen of Charleston, where, it was alleged, he always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, the same having been of value in his business and a source of pride and pleasure to him in his social life. The complaint further alleges that the News and Courier and The Evening Post published local items in regard to a suit entered against the Charleston electric street railway by Mr. Flood for damages for injuries and referred to him as a colored man. By reason of being published as being a negro, Mr. Flood claimed that the statement tended to exclude him from society and by reason of said false and defamatory publication his plaintiff has incurred injury in his reputation and hurt in his feelings to his damage \$10,000.

In answer to the complaint it was denied that the publication was defamatory or that any legal damage was suffered therefrom, it being claimed that under the provisions of XIII, XIV and XV amendments to the constitution of the United States and of the provisions of the constitution of South Carolina, the use of the said word "colored" in application to any one is not libelous or defamatory nor can any legal damage or cause of action arise from such application. This demurrer having been sustained by the presiding judge, an appeal was taken on the grounds that the judgment in holding that the application "negro" or its equivalent, "colored," when applied to a white man is not libelous per se. That the law in this state, before the adoption of the XIII, XIV and XV amendments to the constitution of the United States was that the term "negro" or "colored," when applied to a white person, was libelous per se, in that it tended to exclude him from society. His honor erred in holding that this had been changed and that the negro's social status has been changed by said amendments, whereas it is submitted that only the negro's legal and political status has been affected thereby.

A Bold Thief.

A dispatch from Charleston to The State says Magistrate Rouse was called upon Wednesday to dispose of a youthful negro burglar, Edward Singleton, which was settled, as far as he was concerned, by committing the boy for trial at the next term of the sessions court. Not content with forcibly entering the residence of Mr. J. D. Kelly, on Wentworth street, but after helping himself to what he wanted, the negro had the audacity to go to sleep in Mr. Kelly's bed, where he was found by the head of the house. Mr. Kelly applied a razor strap vigorously in awakening the boy, and when he was thoroughly awakened, Mr. Kelly turned him over to a police officer, with the result just stated.

Thanks Miss Hubbard.

A dispatch from Anderson says the legislature of the State of Maine at its recent session passed resolutions warmly commending the services of Miss Lenora C. Hubbard of that city in caring for the graves of six federal soldiers buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian church. The resolutions are engrossed on parchment and are signed by the secretary of state and the chairman of the committee on military of the Maine general assembly. The soldiers referred to in the resolution belonged to the "Federal" garrison stationed at Anderson at the close of the war. Miss Hubbard, who is a teacher in the city schools, had been caring for the graves of these six Maine soldiers for a long period, placing flowers upon the graves regularly on each memorial day.

Died at Dinner Table.

A dispatch from Holly Hill to The State says Mrs. Mary A. Mellard who was probably one of the oldest residents of that county, died suddenly at her home in Bowers a few days ago of heart failure. While sitting at the dinner table the end came and she fell to the floor. Medical aid was summoned but life was pronounced extinct. Mrs. Mellard was in her 88th year and the most of her long life had been spent at the home where she died. For years she was a member of the Methodist church. Many of her family were present at the interment at the family burying ground. The sons, Capt. J. P. Mellard of Hot Springs and Dr. Mellard of St. George, were unable to be present. L. C. Mellard, a former State representative from Berkeley county, is a son of Mrs. Mellard.

Relieves Kuropatkin.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is now definitely stated that Emperor Nicholas has approved the decision of the council of war to send Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch to replace Gen. Kuropatkin as the best man of putting a stop to the intrigues and jealousies among the generals of the army both at St. Petersburg and at the front. Gen. Soukhomlinoff will be chief of staff.

Spider Web Ropes.

Ten years ago a French missionary started the systematic rearing of two kinds of spiders for their web, and The Board of Trade Journal states that a spider web factory is now in successful operation at Chalais-Mendon, near Paris, where ropes are made of spider web intended for balloons for the French military aeronautic section. The spiders are arranged in groups of twelve above a reel, upon which the threads are wound.

COPTON HOLDING

Company Organized at New Orleans, La., Last Week.

Officers Elected and Plans Perfected to Take Two Million Bales Off the Market.

COTTON REPORTS.

The Atlanta Journal says John D. Walker, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Bankers' executive committee, has returned from New Orleans, where he organized the Planters' Cotton Holding and Commission company and plans made for at the proper time retiring two million bales of cotton from the market until October.

The following officers were elected: W. P. Brown, of New Orleans, fourth largest cotton exporter in the world, president; Harvie Jordan, first vice president; E. S. Peters, second vice president; A. Brittan, third vice president; S. P. Wainsley, fourth vice president. The secretary and treasurer will be named at a meeting of the directors in New Orleans on the first Monday in April.

The following were elected directors in the Planters' Cotton Holding and Commission company and subscribed for the \$3,000 worth of stock necessary to secure a charter: Alabama—H. Y. Brooke, A. M. Hill, L. B. Farley. Georgia—Harvie Jordan, Hoke Smith, John D. Walker, M. C. Gay. Louisiana—W. P. Brown, W. L. Foster, A. Brittan, S. P. Wainsley, F. L. Maxwell. Mississippi—Walter Clarke, S. P. Witherspoon, Jacob Bernheimer. North Carolina—E. A. Brown, J. P. Allison. South Carolina—C. W. T. Smith, W. S. Ligon. Tennessee—C. W. T. Bowdrie. Texas—J. F. Hickey, J. S. Davis, E. R. Dancy, E. S. Peters, F. M. Green. Oklahoma—L. B. Irwin. Indian Territory—G. W. York. Arkansas—Dr. E. E. Love, J. J. Sorogogen.

The following executive committee was appointed: W. P. Brown, A. Brittan, S. P. Wainsley, W. L. Foster, Harvie Jordan, John D. Walker, E. S. Peters. This executive committee will direct the company and have active charge of the cotton holding movement. The meeting in New Orleans, which was held Friday and Saturday was an enthusiastic one and the greatest faith is expressed in the ability of the company to accomplish the ends for which it was organized. Mr. Walker who attended the meeting, speaks interestingly of the organization.

"The company will not begin operating," said he, "until \$100,000 has been paid in. Ten million dollars worth of stock will be sold at \$1 a share and the directors are confident that there will be no trouble in selling this stock. The stock is to be offered to the states in proportion to the amount of cotton raised by them. The banks will be made the trustees for this stock and in each county the president of the local organization will be the agent to sell it."

"There will be no effort made to take cotton off of the market in any great quantity until May the first. By that time the farmers will have demonstrated whether they are cutting down the acreage. If the acreage is cut down, as agreed then two million bales will immediately be taken off of the market. If the cotton were taken off of the market now and the price run up there would be danger of the acreage not being reduced."

Mr. Walker also calls attention to the fact that the Planters Cotton Holding and Commission company is the only organization of its kind which has the backing of the Southern Cotton association.

A Fatal Fight.

As the result of a quarrel, Earl Carpenter shot and killed A. M. Kale at Harbin, N. C., Wednesday afternoon. Before the fatal bullet was fired, Kale shot Carpenter, who is in an unconscious condition and is expected to die. Kale was the superintendent of the Nims Manufacturing company at Mount Holly and was about 35 years old. Carpenter is a son of O. D. Carpenter, the owner of the Harbin cotton mill, and is about 21 years of age. The two men quarreled over the employment of mill help, and when they met in the public road near Harbin a fight ensued. Both men were well known citizens of Gaston county.

After Kale fired his revolver it was quite a series of switches on the bullets taking effect in the head and other places. Death resulted immediately.

Castro Is Hostile.

Castro, the president of Venezuela, wants to punish the United States. His attitude is reflected in a pamphlet just issued through one of his advisers, Col. Juan Bautista Dameda, in which plans for sending 30,000 Venezuelans against New Orleans are sketched. The pamphlet urges the United States to avenge the insults offered Venezuela by the Americans and declares that the invasion of the Mississippi valley would be the most effective means of curbing the power of the United States.

A Severe Storm.

A storm of hurricane force burst over the Irish and English coasts Sunday night, and it is feared that many disasters have occurred. Telegraph lines are broken at many points. The British ship Khyber, from Melbourne, Australia, October 26, for Queenstown, was totally wrecked off the Cornish coast. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned, and three saved. Numbers of minor wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, are reported.

Chico a Synptom.

The Greenville News says "the announcement that Vincent Chico, the Italian blind king of Charleston, is actually a candidate for the state legislature to fill a vacancy in the delegation is astonishing, because it shows the character of that new element which is seeking political glory."

A NEW CHIEF.

Linevitch Relieves Kuropatkin of Command of Army.

HE WAS TOO SLOW.

New Armies Will be Raised and Efforts Will be Made to Put Effective Forces in the Field to Meet and Overcome the Japanese Armies Under Oyama.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says with the Japanese banging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken, defeated Russian army Gen. Kuropatkin, the idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced and Gen. Linevitch, commander of the First army, appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian land and sea forces operating against the Japanese. The word disgrace, written in large letters in a laconic imperial order, which is gazetted and which contained not a single word of praise, disposes of the rumor that Kuropatkin asked to be relieved.

Russian military annals contain no more bitter imperial rebuke. Emperor Nicholas upon the advice of Gen. Dragomiroff and War Minister Sakharoff, determined the step necessary when it became apparent Wednesday that Kuropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at the Tie Pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around Westward again and allowed himself to be surprised. Old reports brought by Gen. Gripenberg, regarding Kuropatkin's falling mentally, also had influence.

Linevitch has been able to bring off his army in order after the battle of Mukden. Kuropatkin will return to St. Petersburg forthwith. The task confined to Linevitch of withdrawing the remnants of the army of 350,000 to Harbin is desperate. He is hemmed in all sides, Gen. Kawamura is presumably pressing northward through the mountains eastward ready to sweep down, and Gens. Nogai and Oku are on the west of the Russian forces, where they are already cut and Chinese bands are reported in rear of Harbin. The consumption of the Mukden disaster is feared.

It is feared the decimated battalions have again been thrown into confusion by Oyama's relentless and almost merciless pursuit. The war office fears that more of the siege and field guns which Kuropatkin saved in the flight from the Tie Pass, the Russians were compelled to burn rather than carry. The Pass and the commissariat was only beginning to feed the half famished troops when a new retreat was ordered.

In the face of the possibility of the complete loss of the army and the admitted fact that Vladivostok is already possibly lost, preparations for continuing the war on a larger scale than ever are proceeding. Another army of 450,000 men is to be despatched to Manchuria.

Killed while Haunting.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says Dudley Hunter, aged 14 years, shot and instantly killed his young friend, Patrick Davis, Friday morning in Glassy Mountain township. The killing is said to have been purely accidental. The two boys were out hunting with young Davis' father and another young man when they had stopped on the side of the road for a short rest. When they started again young Hunter picked up his gun and in some way the hammer was caught and the gun was discharged, the whole charge of small bird shot entering Davis' head. Death was instantaneous Hunter immediately telephoned Sheriff Gilreath, who deputized J. C. Fisher of that place to bring the young man to Greenville. Hunter is held there awaiting the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Scalded to Death.

The Charleston Post says a colored man by the name of Norman Brown fell into a vat of boiling water at the Charleston Basket and Yarn Manufacturing Company's factory and was scalded so badly that he died Friday night in the hospital from the effects of his injuries. Brown was engaged in getting out one of the logs which are kept in a vat outside of the factory to be softened by the boiling water for use, when he slipped on the vat, lost his balance and fell side wide into the scalding water. The fact that he was not killed at once was made possible by the presence of the thickly-matted logs in the vat, which is about fifteen by twenty feet in area.

They Will Reduce.

E. D. Smith of South Carolina, financial agent of the Cotton Growers association is making speeches in Alabama in the interest of reduction of acreage. He says reports from Texas and Indian Territory indicate that the reduction will be more than 25 per cent.

A Spendthrift.

The Marquis of Angely of Bangor, Wales, died at Monte Carlo on Tuesday. He was a young man, remarkably chivalry for having spent a fortune of \$2,500,000, in addition to an annual income of \$50,000, in the course of six years.

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