The Manning Times.

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FEARFUL DEATH

Of Many Miners in a Coal Mine Which Is Now

FIERCELY BURNING.

Seventy-five Miners Are Entombed by the Explosion in the Mine Which Was Caused by Gas. The Women and Children Urge the Men to Rescue.

A dispatch from Bluefield, W. Va., says there are sixteen known dead and seventy-five men entombed as a recent of an explosion of gas, followed by fire at the West Fork mine of the Pocahontas Collieries company Wednesday night. Thursday rescue parties endeavored to get to the entombed men, but the heat is so intense no man can get near them, and the whole mine is filled with gas.

Women relatives are crazed by the knowledge that loved ones are either dead or dying, spur on the rescuers and beg to be allowed to go in the mine themselves. Three men were brought from the bottom of the shaft where they were knocked down by the explosion, but they could give no account as they were too far from where the explosion occurred.

A telegram from the scene of the explosion says the work of rescuing bodies from the West mine has been in progress since early Wednesday night. The first rescuing party to go into the mine was headed by Superintendent William S. Leckie, who took with him John Odham, W. R. Talbott and J. T. Brown. This party had little success, as three members were overcome with gases, Odham and Brown losing their lives, and Talbott being brought out unconscious.

The mine was then bratticed as the rescuing parties progressed and at this hour 9 o'clock p. m., they have about reached the place of the origin of the explosion. The body of one miner has been recovered up to this hour. He is S. B. Cook, who was within 300 feet of the outside when found and he was the only survivor of the explosion of 1884.

A number of bodies have been located by the exploring parties but cannot be brought to the surface on account of the debris occasioned by the terrific explosion which in some places has piled up timbers and dirt to the height of six feet.

There were supposed to be some 50 or 60 people in this section of the mines when the explosion occurred but a greater number of them being minors, there is no record kept of them, hence the trouble to state exactly those that have been killed.

Parties coming to work Thursday morning from the Tug river, on the West Virginia side of the mine, did not know there had been any trouble in the mines until they ran into some bodies on the tracks, and some mules dead with a man pinned between them.

While the force of the explosion was terrific yet the foremen who were at the mines' office did not know there had been any trouble until the men and mules failed to come out at the time for quitting work. No report of the explosion was heard on the outside of the mines.

Supt. W. M. Leckie of the mine who entered the mine as one of the rescuing party, had a narrow escape from death. He was overcome by the fumes and had to be carried out. Edward Jones, the inside mine foreman, led the first rescue party and when that party failed to return in a reasonable time a second rescue party under Supt. Leckie followed.

Two of Leckie's party, John Odham and Ed. Brown, were overcome by gas and died, and Leckie barely escaped with his life. The third party was formed and continued the work. Meanwhile the first party had reached another entrance to the mine in safety and sent word over the mountain announcing that fact.

All this time the work of bratticing the mine, necessary for carrying on the work of rescue, was being effectively carried on. Some confusion was caused in the determination of the exact number of men entombed by the fact that when the explosion occurred the exchange of shifts was in progress, added to which was the fact that a number of the men escaped from the Rug Fork entrance.

The scenes around the mine were pitiful. Relatives and friends gathered in groups at the entrances and elsewhere awaiting tiding of the victims gave vent to their grief as the bodies one by one were brought out.

The authorities anticipated the fearful extent of the causalities by ordering a carloads of coffins and burial supplies.

Mystery of a Kidnapper.

A dispatch from New York says mystery is the predominant characteristic in the disappearance September 21 of Willie Tarbaras, aged four years supposed to be in the hands of kidnappers who are demanding $5,000 ransom from his parents, under threats that the boy will be killed. His body will be cut up and scattered about the city unless the money is forthcoming is the terrible threat made by the criminals.

A Fatal Row.

Resulting from a quarrel as to obeying orders given by Charles Layton foreman of a dairy at Raleigh, N. C. to Andrew Mooneyham, Layton struck Mooneyham over the head with a shovel, crushing the skull and killing him. Mooneyham was advancing on Layton with a stick at the time. Mooneyham's wife came up and saw her husband lying on the ground. She attacked Layton, who struck her with his fist and knocked her down. She is in a serious condition. Layton was arrested.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Armed Men Take the Money in Broad, Open Day.

At San Francisco, armed with pistols and pieces of gas pipe, two robbers entered the Japanese Bank at noon on Thursday, and after beating two of the bank officials, escaped with $5,000 in gold. Urakta, manager of the bank, who was acting as paying teller of the institution when he was struck down, died Thursday afternoon without having regained consciousness.

The robbers selected a time when there were but few persons transacting business in the bank and the sensational and bold deed was so quickly effected that it was all over before the crowd of people passing the doors of the institution were aware of what had taken place. While one of the hold up men engaged the paying teller of the bank, the other walked to the rear of the bank and going behind the counter picked up a sack containing $5,000.

The action of the robber who went to the rear of the bank was witnessed by one of the clerks who immediately raised a cry of alarm. The cry had scarcely left his lips before he was struck down by the man who was carrying out the gold. The robber who had been talking to the paying teller drew a piece of gas pipe from his pocket and struck him a blow that rendered him unconscious.

Both robbers stopped long enough to beat their victims into unconsciousness and then walked leisurely from the bank and disappeared. The crime was discovered a moment or two later when several customers entered the bank to make deposits. They found the Japanese lying on the floor and immediately gave the alarm.

The police arrived shortly afterward and the two injured men were taken to a hospital where Urakta died. Despite the fact that the police in every portion of the city are on the look out for the robbers not the slightest trace of them has been found.

NEW GOLD BRICK SWINDLE.

Man Accused of Trying to Work International Scheme Arrested.

William Trimble, an elderly well-dressed man, who says he hails from San Francisco, was arrest d at Philadelphia, Pa., on Wendesday at the instance of United States postal inspectors and will face United States Commissioner Craig upon a charge of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud.

His arrest, the authorities say, is the culmination of a huge variant of the goldbrick swindle international in its scope. The investigation that led to the arrest was made at the direct instigation of the British goverment. The postal inspectors say they believe that Englishmen have been muleted of large sums.

Early in the summer the family of the late Thomas Hick, of London, found in his mail a letter written on the St. Louis Limited on its way East the letter told of having found large amounts of gold in their joint mine, part of which was ready to be given Hick in person. The letter was signed E. A. Sandys, a name unknown to the relatives.

William Moore, representing the Hick estate, sailed for this country and had a personal interview with a man the postal authorities say was Trimble. Mr. Moore, they say was informed that for $36,000 Mr. Hick's heirs could acquire the property adjoining that described in the letter. Mr. Moore returned to England and communicated with the British postal authorities, who cabled to Washington.

Then a cablegram was sent to Trimble telling him to meet Moore in Philadelphia. Detectives waited and on Trimble's appearance yesterday put him under arrest.

Gored to Death.

Frederick Cowan and his seventeen year old bride were gored to death by an angry bull in a meadow, near Marlinsburg, W. Va., Thursday afternoon. The young couple had just left the home of the preacher, who had married them, after a sensational elopement. The bright red dress, which adorned the person of the pretty bride, attacked and enraged the bull. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan had crossed across the field to the railway station in their eagerness not to miss their train. They had not gone far when the enraged animal charged. The young husband fought with the animal desperately in an effort to save his young bride and himself, but the horns of the enraged brute ripped in to his side and hurled him to the ground, where he was trampled to death under the cruel hoofs. The bull then turned his attention to the bride. The girl was too paralyzed by fright and horror then to attempt to make her escape and she was an easy victim. She was caught like a chip in the wind upon the already gory horns of the great animal, tossed into the air, caught again and finally hurled far over a barbed wire fence into the adjoining field. The young woman was so badly injured that she died within a few hours of the accident. The bull is the property of John Hatfield, who lives near Richmond Falls, in Raleigh County. The young couple had eloped and indulged in a hurried marriage in opposition to the wishes of their parents.

Four Men Killed.

Four men were killed and eight injured, two perhaps fatally, in an accident at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, Md. Three of the dead are negroes. The victims were overwhelmed by a rush of flaming gas and coke from a hole in one of the blast furnaces, caused by the forcing out of its stack of casting which holds the compressed air pipe. The men had just put in a new air pipe and the blast had been turned on about ten minutes when the accident occurred. Officials are at a loss to account for the accident. No explosion occurred, and the furnace was not damaged.

SOME PLAIN TALK

TO THE NEGROES FROM A NORTHERN NEWSPAPER.

It Says Very Emphatically That the Negro Wild Beast Must Be Put Down.

In discussing the recent race riot at Atlanta the Northern papers generally have taken a very calm view of the situation. There is a notable absence of abuse of the South. The following from the Philadelphia Ledger is a fair sample of the comments of the Northern press on the race problem in the South, and it would be well for the negro to take notice:

A dozen years ago it was the fashion for Northern newspapers and "organs of opinion" to denounce the South for lynchings, and to try to make it appear that the Southern people were a band of semi-civilized creatures, to be carefully differentiated from their brethren of the North. The North had no word but that of unmeasured horror of the Southerners, and it was usual to say that it was the innate savagery of the white which led them to lynch and to burn even when there were no attacks on white women. In fact, for a long time the assertion was repeatedly made that the reports of the heinous attacks on women were wildly exaggerated and circulated for the purpose of justifying the lynching due to race hatred.

Within recent years this libel is not heard so often. Within the past few weeks the lynchings in South Carolina, which Gov. Heyward tried in vain to prevent, were the results of attacks on defenceless women. At Atlanta there is a record of thirteen hideous assaults upon white women by negro vagabonds within two months. Of that number one was captured and put to death and the rest escaped. The final chapter was the record of last Thursday, when four attacks were made in the city limits upon women by negroes.

The North no longer considers the South as in a class apart, because it understands the facts, and for the better reason that the North now has a savage record of its own. In Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, a negro was whipped and began to serve a life sentence for attacking two women in the highway; in Malden the judge only the other day sentenced another; in Wilmington only a couple of years ago practically the whole city turned out to besiege the county jail and to burn at the stake the wretch who was wrested from the prison guard.

In these cases, if it be said that the mob directed its fury toward the culprit alone and spared the innocent, it is only necessary to point to the race riots in Springfield, Ohio, where the fury of the people was directed against the negro population. It is therefore necessary for the American people to recognize two facts very clearly: That among the American negroes there is a very considerable element of as dangerous and as degraded human beings as exist on the planet, and that wherever any considerable body of negroes live there is always danger of an outbreak of race hatred and savagery which actually lowers the character of the whole people.

These outbreaks will occur, and it is now pretty well understood by the people of the North, from their own experience, that if negroes persist in attacking women the law will break down. It is easy to theorize on the subject and to deplore this primeval savagery and this lamentable and dangerous disregard of the law, but as a matter of fact we now know that uncontrollable race hatred will result from the hideous outrages. What is to be done about it?

There is only one thing as appalling as these outbreaks, and that is the seeming impossibility of solving the problem involved in the presence of 10,000 000 people lately from the wilds of Africa dwelling among 10,000,000 people of another race, color and civilization. As a beginning to a serious consideration of the question nothing better has been said than the warning issued by Booker Washington the other day, when he declared that there was altogether too much crime by negroes. The negroes had better listen to men like Washington than to the frothy demagogues who denounce the whites because the negroes are not accorded that "full equality" for which they are not equipped.

And every decent negro community should begin to recognize the fact that the most dangerous enemy to the negro race in America is the worthless negro vagabond who brings upon the heads of the innocent a terrible vengeance and involves all elements in deadly anarchy. The negro wild beast must be eliminated. The negro must do his part, and as for the whites of the United States of America who poured out the blood of half a million precious lives and untold treasure to free the negro—no sum and no pains are too great for them to expend in order that the result may be a blessing instead of a curse.

Lighthouses Gone.

Forty-four lighthouses were swept into the sea and lost or the structures are so badly damaged that no lights can be shown and four lighthouse keepers were drowned during the recent hurricane is the summary of the report made by the United States lighthouse inspector. The lights were located on the coast and adjacent islands between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Mobile. The inspector did not investigate the lighthouse losses between Mobile and Pensacola.

Killed in a Park.

A great sensation has been caused at Essen, Prussia, by the murder of Miss Madelaine Lake, the daughter of an English army officer, whose body, terribly mutilated, was found at twilight on Monday evening in a city park. Up to the present the police have been unable to throw any light on the mystery surounding the young woman's death. Both temples were beaten in, the throat was lacerated by the hands of the murderer, who evidently strangled her in addition to beating her terribly about the head and arms, and the body was severely bruised.

LOOK AT LABEL.

Government Regulations About Buying Meat inEffect.

DON'T BE IMPOSED ON.

False or Deceptive Names on Labels No Longer Permitted by Law. Purity of Product Guaranteed by Government Inspection Mark.

The new law insuring the freshness and purity of the meat packers product has now gone into effect and the householders may be examining the labels on the packages be assured of what they are buying.

When the disclosures were made some months ago relative to the condition of the packing houses and yards and the careless manner in which the food supply was prepared, the demand for the products fell off in Charleston as at other places and the retail stores have not been able to build up the business to any great extent. Now, however, with the changes which have been made in the system of preparing the goods and the new labels, attesting to the freshness and purity of the products, the stores are looking forward to better trade in the packers' products, but with the loss which many stores experienced with old goods on their hands, the new stocks will not be as large as heretofore in Charleston, until the public pulse has been felt on the trade in the goods in question. The meat label regulations hit the jobbers a hard blow, as may be noted in the extracts from the new law which has just gone into effect:

"Regulation 32.—Upon each can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle or covering containing any meat or meat product for interstate or foreign commerce, except packages on which meat inspection stamps appear, there shall be placed under supervision of a department employee, a trade label. This trade label shall consist of the words "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under the Act of Congress of June 30 1906," in plain letters and figures of uniform size, the number of the establishment at which the meat or meat food product is last prepared or packed, and labeled, and the true name of the meat or meat food product contained in such package. Only trade names which are not false or deceptive may be used upon the trade label. A copy of each trade label shall be filed with the inspector in charge for his approval. The inspector in charge shall approve or disapprove each trade label, and report his action for approval to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, forwarding which have been approved by the secretary of agriculture shall be used.

"Regulation 33.—No meat or meat food product shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce under any false or deceptive name; but established trade names or names which are usual to such products and which are not false and deceptive, and which shall be approved by the secretary of agriculture are permitted. Trade labels which are false or deceptive in any particular shall not be permitted. A meat food product, whether composed of one or more ingredients, shall not be named on a trade label with a name stating or purporting to show that the said meat food product is a substance which is not the principal ingredient contained therein, even though such name be an established trade name.

"Regulation 39.—(3) No meat or meat food product for interstate commerce, or for foreign commerce except as hereinafter provided, shall contain any substance which lessens its wholesomeness, nor any drug, chemical, or dye (unless specifically provided for by a federal statute), or preservative, other than common salt, sugar, wood, smoke, vinegar, pure spice, and pending further inquiry saltpeter. Inspection and sampling of prepared meats and meat food products by department employees shall be conducted in such manner and at such times as may be necessary to secure a rigid enforcement of this regulation.

"() In accordance with the direction of the foreign purchaser or his agent, meats and meat food products prepared for export may contain preservatives in proportions which do not conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which they are to be exported.

"When such meats or meat food products are prepared for export under this regulation they shall be prepared in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from those in which meats and meat food products are prepared according to paragraph () of this regulation, and such products shall be kept separate and shall be labeled with special trade labels, approved by the secretary of agriculture, and indicating that such products are for export certificates will be issued for meats and meat food products of this character, and, if the products are not exported, under no circumstances shall they be allowed to enter domestic trade."

The regulation regarding false or deceptive names on trade labels is regarded as of first importance in jobbing circles. It lifts the private label a cruel blow, in that hereafter no jobber unless he be a manufacturer of the article will be allowed to use the name of a brand unless he has the words "packed for" on the label. Heretofore the labels have read as though the brand mentioned covered a product by the jobber himself.

Served Him Right.

Bunk Walkie was convicted at Jasper, Ga., on Thursday of running away with the wife of one Brakett and was given two years in the penitentiary. The runaway wife was fined $50.

RURAL ROUTES.

ACCORDING TO A RECENT RULING MAIL BOXES

Must be of Certain Construction and are for Not More Than Five Families

On account of the increase in the number of rural delivery carriers around Columbia, especially in the seventh congressional district, Congressman Lever has obtained from the postmaster general an important ruling on the letter box question. This ruling is important because recently there have been a number of agents through the country representing letter box concerns and as the boxes sold do not comply with postoffice regulations the boxes have been condemned. Recently Mr. Lever wrote the postmaster general asking for the rule governing the manufacture of boxes by the patrons along the routes of delivery and a reply has been received stating that boxes can be built by the patrons of a route if they comply with the specifications. It is also stated that one family and as many as five can use each box provided the name of each is on said box and the words "approved by the postmaster general" is printed thereon in plain letters. The special requirements issued according to the letter to Congressman Lever are as follows:

Each person desiring the rural delivery service must erect at his own cost, and in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the department, a box complying with the following specifications:

Material—Galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel of not less than 20 gauge. Size, not less than 18 by 6 by 6 inches.

The edges must be supported by folding the metal back upon itself, or by riveting to band iron or steel at least one-sixteenth inch in thickness and at least one-half inch in width, or by wiring with not less than No 20 gauge wire. Boxes made of heavier material than 20 gauge need not be reinforced.

Material.—Galvanized sheet iron or sheet steell of not less than 22 gauge. Where back iron or steell is used, and galvanized after boxes are made, not less than 18 inches long by 6 inches in diameter.

The edges must be supported and strengthened by corrugating, bending, or curling, or by wiring with No. 10 gauge wire, or by folding metal back upon itself, or by supporting by riveting to such edges band iron at least one-sixteenth inch in thickness and one-half inch in width.

All boxes must be made in workmanlike manner; no joints depending solely on solder, but all riveted; covers, lids, or inclosements hinged or pivoted in a strong, substantial manner, and edges of same extend down or lap over the mail-holding compartment, so as to thoroughly protect the mail from rain, snow, or dust in all conditions of weather; all exposed parts, such as rivets and hinges, to be galvanized. Apertures in rural mail boxes, through which to deposit mail without unlocking boxes, should be made small enough or protected by some device, to prevent the improper abstraction of mail.

NAVY A HEAVY LOSER

The Gulf Storm Sank Five United States Ships.

Officers of the navy estimate that the department lost about $1 000 000 by the storm which swept over the gulf of Mexico and Florida. In consequence of a report from Commander Bicknell, at the Pensacola station Acting Secretary Newberry has instructed the chief constuctor of the navy corps to proceed at once to the station and investigate the possibility of raising and repairing the ship that were sunk. There are the Machias, Waban, Accomac, Vixen and Gloucester. The dispatch from Commandant Bicknell on which the instructions were issued reads as follows:

"Machias sunk at moorings in basin, Waban sunk at wharf. Coal barge No 1. Accomac, Vixen high on beach at west end of yard. Gloucester on beach outside of yard, with wooden drydock destroyed. New dealoin almost all gone. Permanent wharf destroyed. Some coal saved, Dredge ashore eastend of yard. Center wharf destroyed; piles standing. Old coal wharf and steel drydock wharf and ammunition wharf damaged, also Undine sunk. Barge ashore. Broken up target range; house destroyed. Isle of Luzon afloat in basin, leaking. Steel drydock apparently undamaged. Much heavy wreckage in yard, trees uprooted. Wireless topgallant mast gone. All electrical wires wrecked. One house uninhabitable. Water damage to machinery on ground floors. No lives lost in navy yard."

The army was also a sufferer from the same storm, as evidenced in a dispatch received by the war department from the post at Mobile, Ala. The dispatch says; "Post swept by terrific storm, entire post having been under water. Every building in post seriously damaged: some destroyed completely, including pumping plant which furnished water supply to ordance store house, quartermaster's store-house, two primary stations with instruments, quartermaster's dock and main water tank. It is thought possible to have water transported from Mobile temporarily after storm subsides. Request authority for necessary emergency repairs. Request inspector be sent to ascertain and report upon damage. No casualties so far as known."

Stole One Thousand.

E. F. Jones, manager for the Bell telephone company at Swainsboro, Ga., has disappeared with $1 000 of the company's money and cannot be found.

A Lucky Girl.

A 15-year old girl of Macon, Ga., fell three stories out of a window on Thursday and suffered no injury beyond spraining an ankle. She lit on her feet.

GIRL SHOT DOWN

By Boy She Had Refused to Marry.

DYING IN HOSPITAL

His Victim Exclaims "I Love You and Forgive You." After the Tragedy He Tries to Commit Suicide and Shoots at His Captors.

Scorned by the girl he loved, William Kiley, who said he was a reporter, lay in wait for his erstwhile sweetheart, Margaret Lynch, Wednesday night, and when she alighted from a trolley car, and was about to enter her Williamsburg home, he drew a revolver and shot her twice.

And as mortally wounded, with a bullet through her left eye and another through her hand, she tried to crawl away from him, he yelled in glee at the success of his crime, turned the pistol upon himself, and, when he failed at suicide, tried to kill the two policemen who arrested him.

Kiley, who is less than twenty years old, lives at No. 2326 Second avenue, New York. At the bedside of his dying sweetheart late Wednesday night he told the story of the tragedy while the girl gasped for breath and bowed her head weakly in confirmation of the tale she was too near the grave to tell herself.

"It was four years ago that I met Margaret Lynch," said Kiley to the nurses, doctors and policemen gathered about the cot. "She was the sweetest girl in Williamsburg, I fell in love at the sight of her face before either of us said a word to the other.

"No man was ever happier—caring for a girl—than I until a few weeks ago some thing happened which I wont tell about and Margaret said she did not love me any more and that I must not come to see her again. Twice after when I called her parents sent me away. Then I knew that life wasn't worth the living any longer and I decided that both Margaret and I should die together."

At this point in the story the dying girl raised herself upon the cot and whispered something to her lover.

"You tried to kill me," she sobbed, "but I love you yet, and I forgive you."

Kiley was so overwhelmed at this deathbed confession that he could not continue his story, and Police Freestone, of the Clymer street station, who had arrested him, took up the tale.

He said he was standing with Special Officer Tamney at the corner of South Tenth street Wednesday night, when Miss Lynch alighted from a Franklin avenue car directly in front of her home. As she mounted the piazza Kiley arose from his concealment in the bushes near-by and, confronting her, said.

"I have found you out. You have ruined me. But once before I go away I want to ask you to explain why you have thrown my love aside."

Miss Lynch consented to walk with Kiley, and they had moved half a block when the man suddenly drew a 32 calibre revolver from his hip pocket and shot point blank at the girl who still stood by his side. The ball penetrated her left eye and lodged at the base of the brain.

As the wounded girl fell to her knees and started to crawl away Kiley fired a second shot which went through her left hand. Then crying out in glee at his crime he turned up on himself and fired two more shots, which failed to find their mark and sped harmlessly through his hat. By this time Policemen Freestone and Tamney ran up and grappled with the would-be murderer. Kiley let go his last shot at Tamney but failed to hit and in a moment the officers had the gun away from him and the handcuff upon his wrists.

A great crowd gathered about the wounned girl and the man who shot her. Still trying to crawl to safety. Miss Lynch was holding her wounded left hand over the mutilated eye through which the first bullet had passed. Blood streamed behind her, and the crowd, seeing her pitiful plight was only kept from mobbing Kiley by the Clymer street reserves, who had been called out.

Finally the girl and her assailant were taken away in a patrol wagon. At the Eastern District Hospital Miss Lynch lapsed into unconsciousness while her lover was telling the tale of his tragedy, and though an operation was performed for the removal of the bullet in her brain the physicians said she would die before morning.

Kiley was locked up in the Clymer street police station.

Killed By Train.

A young white man by the name of J. B. Ellis was killed at Sumpter on last Thursday evening. He was aboard passenger train No. 32 going to Florence. In some way that has not yet been determined he was struck in two places on the chin by the sharp points of the heavy tin signal of the switch. His skull is believed to have been fractured. He died in a few minutes after being hit. Coroner Flowers investigated the accident. An undertaker took the body in charge. His brother, Engineer Ellis of the Northwestern, says the dead man was going to Atlanta tomorrow to work for the Ligerwood Manufaturing company of Atlanta, whose office is in the Empire building there. The deceased was a single man and a native of Sunbury, N. C. where he has numerous relatives. He came from Atlanta three weeks ago to visit his only brother. He was a member of the order of Hoo Hoos.

PLENTY OF FISH.

THE GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTES A LARGE NUMBER.

Nearly Every Waterway in the State Got a Fresh Supply of Fish Last Year.

The work of propagation and distribution of food fisheries for the past year has been vigorously prosecuted in all parts of the United States by George M. Bowers, fish commissioner, and his assistants.

The principal function of the bureau of fisheries, the maintenance and increase of the available supply of aquatic food products, has its largest fulfilment in the artificial propogation and distribution of fish and eggs. The extensive and depleting commercial fisheries for a number of species and the constantly growing demand for food and game fishes for stocking private lakes and streams have led to such an enlargement of the field of operations that about fifty species are now cultivated, the list including the principal fishes of all parts of the country. A very important feature is the rescue of young fishes from the overflowed lands of the Mississippi valley, where, otherwise, they would be lost when the waters recede. Some of the most valuable and far reaching results have come from the acclimatization of non-indigenous fishes in various waters.

The output for the year 1905 was over 350,000,000, more than for any previous year in the history of the bureau. This increase represents in particular a great production of Pacific salmons, lake trout, pike perch, yellow perch, large mouth black bass, lake herring and lobster and in addition, the propagation of the blue fin white fish for the first time. The shad output was small owing to the fact that an unusual proportion of the marketed fish were caught in salt or brackish water but few being left to reach the spawning grounds, where the eggs are obtained for the hatcheries.

The work of the commission was either to distribute eggs or fry, which are small sized fish nor grown, or fingerlings, yearlings and adults, in which class is included all fish except the very small ones.

During the last year large mouth bass, fingerlings, yearlings, and adults have been deposited at the following places: Denmark, Savannah Pond, in the pond at Estover; in the following tributaries of Edisto river: Beaver Dam creek, Buck Head creek, Cedar Shoal creek, Elisha creek, Edisto creek, Fork Shoal creek, Poyer's creek, Two Mile Creek, Warrior creek.

The same variety of fish have also been deposited near Fountain Inn and in Reedy river, in Greenville county.

In Greenville county the following streams have been well stocked with large mouth bass: Buck Horn creek, Middle Tyger river, Mount creek, Reedy River Mill pond, Richland creek, South Edisto creek, South Saluda river and Wood's pond. The same variety has also been placed near Jefferson, Johnston, Kershaw, Lanford, Leesville, Livingstone, Lynchburg, Macedon, Mullins, Orangeto, Neeces, Rock Hill, Catawba Power Company's pond, in Spartanburg, at Drayton Mill pond, both lower and Drayton pond proper, Floyd's pond, High pond, Lawson's fork, Nesbitt's pond, Roquise's pond and White's Mill pond. They have also been left in Sumpter county and at Swansea, Trenton, Troy, Verdery, Welford, Westville and Williston.

Rainbow trout were generously distributed in Yoe's spring, near Greenwood.

Sun fish were placed at Barnwell, Batesburg, in Goose creek, near Charleston, in the lake at Columbia, also at Cowpens, Darlington, Edoree, Greenville, Lancaster and Landrum. In the latter place the following ponds were stocked: Belue pond, Collie creek, Page Pond, Smith creek. They were also left at McBee and Rock Hill and placed in the city reservoir at Spartanburg and in the Drayton pond. Trenton also received a supply. The largest number placed were 5 250 large mouth black bass in the Rock Hill pond.

Fatal Bull Fight.

During a bull fight at Bordeaux, Spain, Thursday a matador fell dead from excitement. The management thereupon announced that the performance was at an end. The spectators protested, and refused to leave. The management yielded and ordered that the performance continue, but the performers refused to take any further part in the fight. Some men from among the spectators accordingly jumped into the arena to carry on the performance. The bulls attacked them furiously and gored five of them, one fatally. The management again attempempted to stop the performance, but the spectators again protested and attacked the attendants. They varied this performance with attempts to set the amphitheatre on fire. The police finally expelled them.

Killed by Accident.

Dr. Randall Croft Stoney, formerly of Pinopolis, was killed by a street car in San Francisco Monday night. He was a son of Dr. Porcher Stoney, and a son-in-law of Col. J. J. Wilson, president of the San Francisco National bank, having married the California capitalists's daughter only last April. He achieved distinction as a military surgeon during the Spanish-American war. Dr. Stoney was instantly killed Monday night and two other passengers were seriously injured while standing on the steps of a northbound Devisadere street car. A car approaching in the opposite direction left the track at a switch said to have been defective and crashed into the first car.

Fish Poisoned

Hundreds of roach and jack have been found floating helpless or lifeless in the River Stort, at Bishops Stortford, England, and it is believed that the fish have been poisoned by disinfectants, used in the street gullies and the exudations from motor cars.

GAS EXPLODED.

Six Killed and Dozen Hurt in Subway at Philadelphia.

PROPERTY DAMAGED.

Explosion Due to Leak in Big Gas Main in Busy Section. Flames Burst from Dozens of Pipes and Firemen Use Dirt to Extinguish.

A terrific explosion of illuminating gas in the subway of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, under construction at Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia at 7 o'clock Friday morning, resulted in the death of six men, injuring of a dozen others and caused thousands of dollars' damage.

The explosion was caused by a leak in the city gas main, which was improperly repaired Thursday night.

It is believed that a workman carrying a lamp into the great hole, ignited the gas.

Sixth and Market is one of the business sections, but fortunately, there was little traffic there when the explosion occurred.

About a dozen workmen were gathered near a large derrick and about five men are believed to have been in the subway. The force of the explosion wrecked the subway for half a block and all the heavy timbering and other structural work, including tons of earth, fell into the excavation. The heavy rain during the night had slightly weakened the walls of excavation and added to the damage.

Just as the gas blew up a double team cart was being driven directly across the covered subway. Vehicle, horses and man were blown high in the air, and the horses and cart fell into the hole. The driver landed in the street only slightly hurt.

Several workingmen standing near the derrick were blown across the street and either killed or injured, and a number of pedestrians were hurt by falling glass and signs from all business houses on both sides of Market and Sixth streets.

Those portions of the subway not covered with dirt burst into flames and for a time no person dared venture near the place for fear of further explosions. Firemen were quickly on the spot but water was of little use, owing to the fact that the flames were shooting from dozens of gas pipes, and the large gas main.

Dirt was then resorted to, and in the course of a few hours the flames were extinguished.

From Fifth to Seventh streets on Market and for half a square on Sixth street North and South large plate glass windows were broken and thousands of dollars' worth of goods in show windows damaged.

Hurled to Their Death.

At Cleveland, Ohio, clutched in each others' arms, two young men fell from the fourth story of the Lake Shore Railroad office building and were hurled to thier death on the pavement below, at 5 o'clock Friday evening. The dead men are J. W. Bunts, aged 30, and Harry Wilfred, aged 17 years, both of whom were clerks in the office of the superintendent of motive power of the Lake Shore railroad. Bunts was killed instantly and Wilfred died in an ambulance while being taken to a hospital. The young men had had some trouble previously and a renewal of this late that afternoon led to an altercation between them. It was as a result of this that they fell from the window, which was in the center of the downtown business district, and dozens of horrified pedestrians witnessed it. During their flight through the air from the fourth story to the pavement, in which their bodies turned over and over again, neither of the men relaxed the grasp maintained from the beginning of the scuffle which led to their fall, and each held on to the other with a death-like grip till their bodies struck the pavement and lay motionless where they fell.

Crazy Motorman.

A street car filled with terrified passengers dashed acrossed New York Thursday at full speed while Motorman Leo Schwartz, suddenly bereft of reason stood on the fotward platform flourishing the heavy controlling bar and threatening to brain any one who approached him. He was finally subdued and the car brought to a stop after a desperate struggle with half a dozen policemen and street railway employes during which several passengers jumped from the swiftly moving car and sustained painful bruises. One of the motorman was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital.

Body of Child Found.

At Philidelphia the dismembered body of a male child was discovered in a trunk in the storeroom of the Young Women's Christian association Saturday. The police made every effort to keep the affair a secret, although the discovery was made Saturday no word escaped until Thursday. The police admit they are at sea and have nothing tangible to work on by which they can untangle the threads of the mystery. The little body shows evidence of calious brutality combined with skill, as physicians who examined it say the death wound was not delivered before the cutting up began.

Fell Eighty Feet.

Arthur Turner, a 10 year-old boy working on the Southern railways Congaree river bridge near Columbia Friday tripped himself by stepping on a piece of iron on the bridge and fell eighty feet into the water, missing a raft of lumber floating by, by about six feet. He swam to the raft and walked home. When the doctors got to him they found only a bruised face.