

A JAPANESE-RUSSIAN FIGHT

Grave Stand Made By Russian Ships That Went Down

THEY GALLANTLY WENT TO DEATH

With Bands Playing and Fleets Cheering the Russians Faced the Enemy in Prospect of Certain Death.

Nagasaki, By Cable.—The vessels comprising the Japanese fleet which attacked and destroyed the Russian cruiser Varigan and Korietz at Chemulpo on the 8th inst. were the cruisers Nanbu, Akachiho, Akashi, Suma, and the Asama. Japan did not lose a man.

The survivors from the Varigan and the Korietz, the Russian cruisers that were sunk by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo last Tuesday, still remain on board the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba and the French cruiser Pascal.

The situation is becoming acute as the Japanese have twice made demands on the commanders of the three foreign vessels that the Russians be surrendered as prisoners of war. The captain of the Talbot, being the senior naval officer, each time replied that he was awaiting instructions from his government. None of the Russians is on board the American gun-boat Vicksburg whose commander considers that

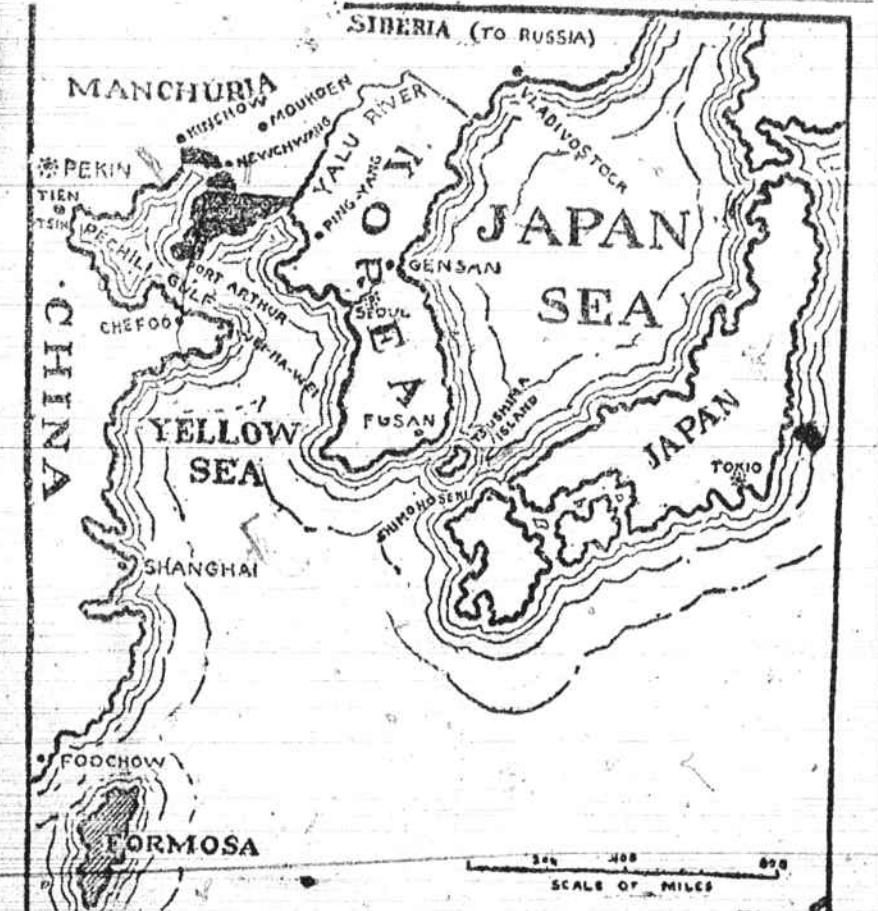
Tokio Celebrates Victory.

Tokio, By Cable.—The night celebration far exceeded that of the day in noisy enthusiasm. Many impromptu processions of thousands of men were formed and paraded through the principal streets, and surged about the public buildings and the palace, carrying banners and cheering wildly. The Russian legation was dark and silent. No unfriendly demonstration was made there by the immense crowd constantly passing it, but Baron De Rosen's associates plainly heard the din and noise of the triumphant people. Bands, drums and horns added volume to the cheers of the noisy populace. Every reveler carried a lantern, flag of transparency. The people have been restrained and calm for so many long days that they are pouring out their pent-up feelings into a wildly enthusiastic celebration of victory. It was Manila, Ladysmith and Santiago nights duplicated, with an Oriental setting.

Hurry Orders at Colon.

Colon, By Cable.—Hurry orders were received yesterday to embark a battalion of marines on the Pacific. A special train left Colon this morning and returned at noon with the 450 marines who were camped at Bas Obispo station on the Panama railroad.

The Pacific's boats were kept busy all day unloading the camp fittings, baggage, stores, and this task is not yet finished. Major Lucas will command the battalion and the Pacific will sail under sealed orders. It has leaked out here that the marines are destined for Santo Domingo. Only about 100 marines now remain at Bas Obispo.



MAP OF THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The Japanese are right in their demand, as the Russians took advantage of the clemency of the Japanese in returning to the harbor, then taking refuge on the foreign vessels and refusing to surrender, whereas the Japanese fleet refrained from sinking them in the open sea as they could have done.

A magnificent episode in the battle was the second sortie of the two Russian cruisers. With bands playing the national anthem, the international fleet loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Varigan and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet in what was certain death. The positions of the wreck appear to be such that it will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were one officer and 10 men killed and 464 wounded.

Two Killed; Seventy-five Injured. Cumberland, Md., Special.—Two persons were killed and about 75 injured, 25 of whom were seriously hurt, in a trolley car accident in Frostburg Sunday. The car ran away on a steep grade and crashed into a telephone pole. The dead are: John Gough, of Midland; J. J. Ross, of Laconing.

Gorman's Challenge. Washington, Special.—In the report on the naval appropriation bill made to the House by Chairman Foss, of the naval affairs committee, the gauntlet thrown down by Senator Gorman in his announced policy of internal improvements in place of naval construction, is taken up with vigor. The report says: "If we judge public sentiment aright it is in favor of the continuance of the policy of building up the navy. If we stopped now we would be left behind the leading countries of the world. The American people are not willing to lessen their influence on this hemisphere, nor to make their interests on the other."

1,800 Reported Killed. Nagasaki, By Cable.—Six Norwegian steamers chartered by a Russian naval contractor have been captured. The vessels are the Lena, Acti, Sentis, Sibiriat, Argo and Hermis. They carried coal cargoes. The Hermis arrived here Sunday and under convoy of a cruiser. It is rumored that 1,800 Japanese soldiers have been killed, presumably by the sinking of a transport. Disturbances are reported in

London, By Cable.—The Daily Mail, the Daily Telegraph and other papers publish dispatches from Tokio, Nagasaki and Shanghai, reporting the destruction of three Russian cruisers by mines or torpedoes in Tsuguri Straits. The Daily Mail, which first described the news as official, in a telegram says the report still lacks absolute confirmation. In the absence of confirmation the reports are generally discredited.

A statement that China will maintain neutrality is published in Pekin. It is reported from Tien Tsin that all foreigners and civilians have been ordered to leave Port Arthur. It is also reported that the Siberian railroad has been wrecked in six places, covering a distance of seventy miles.

New Steamship Service. Boston, Special.—Announcement was made that a new steamship service had been inaugurated between the Mediterranean ports and this city. The steamers of the new line are all under Italian registry. On their outward trips they will not load here, but will proceed to New Orleans and Galveston, where they will load cotton, provisions and general merchandise for Mediterranean ports.

Judge Brewster Dead. Danbury, Conn., Special.—Judge Lyman Denison Brewster, a jurist of national reputation, is dead at his home in this city Sunday. He was a charter member of the American Bar Association. From 1890 until the beginning of the present year he was chairman of the committee on uniform State laws. The uniform divorce law, which is expected will be adopted by nearly every State in the Union, was drafted by Judge Brewster. He was associated with Joseph H. Choate, now United States ambassador to England, in breaking the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

Turks Attacked. Berlin, By Cable.—The Frankfurter Zeitung Salonica correspondent telegraphs that a Bulgarian band, numbering 100, has been attacked at Debubala by Turkish frontier guards, who were reinforced by two companies of infantry. The battle, the correspondent adds, lasted a long time and the Bulgarians fled at night, leaving twelve dead on the field. The Turkish loss was one man killed and two wounded.

PALMETTO LAWMAKERS

Daily Doings of the People's Chosen Representatives.

Several bills of more than general interest were finally disposed of—notably the bill to control telephone systems of the State, the cotton seed meal bill, the marriage record bill, the track bill. Final action on Senator Brice's dispensary bill was not taken. Senator Hardin moved to indefinitely postpone Senator Blake's bill to require railroads to construct, operate and maintain industrial side tracks as soon as it was read. However, he withdrew his motion and a debate ensued. Senators J. W. Ragsdale, G. W. Ragsdale, Herndon and Gaines spoke on the bill, and Senator Hayes submitted an amendment making the length of the side-tracks one quarter of a mile or less. This was adopted.

The bill as sent to the house provides that "manufacturing or industrial enterprises shall if they wish have connecting tracks not over one fourth mile with the main lines, the rights of way to be given free. The reasonable first cost of construction shall be borne by the enterprise, but railroad shall pay back annually 20 per cent of the revenue deriving from the freight received until the "entire reasonable first cost" is refunded. Thirty days notice of application must be given for a track, and if the railroad committee report that it shall be granted, construction must begin 10 days after the railroad has given the plans and surveys to the enterprise. These must be submitted within 30 days from the application date. The track, when fully paid for, shall be the property of the railroad, but cannot be removed without the consent of the commission.

The telephone bill was very slightly amended. Senator Hydrick, the author, had the title changed so as to include the firms, which are now governing the lines, and another minor amendment was inserted. The bill would probably have been sent directly to the house but for a parliamentary ruling by the chair which maintained that it was not properly engrossed, being in bad shape from that standpoint. The rule was asked for and the chair read senate rule 23 to show its position. Senator Hydrick wished the bill to go to the house just as it was.

Senator Hardin had the cotton seed meal bill called up as a special order. This is the bill to put cotton seed meal under the same inspection as fertilizers are now. Senator Manning, reading, by inserting the words that the meal shall be divided into three grades, yesterday substituted for this amendment stipulating two grades, one "standard" and the other "low." The difference in the grades is made by the amount of ammonia. The bill, if it becomes a law, takes effect June 1st of the present year. An amendment submitted by Senator Mayfield was adopted. It provides that whenever any seller of fertilizer or meal may be taken as an agent of the company and papers may be served upon him. It was sent to the house.

Senator J. W. Ragsdale, on the calendar, read and read, providing for the collection of vital statistics in the several townships and counties of the State, was killed just at the hour of adjournment. Senator Williams had a third reading bill on the calendar to regulate the practice of medicine in this State, but withdrew it to allow a house bill on the same subject to be discussed. The house bill is practically the same amendment that it does not contain the amendments exempting osteopaths and homeopaths from the provisions. The amendments will be printed in the journal and the bill discussed today.

Herbert's house bill to provide beneficiary scholarships at Clemson, and Senator McCleod's bill to regulate the traffic in seed cotton were made special orders. Senator McCleod's bill prohibits the traffic without a license between August 15 and January 15. Senator von Kleinschmidt to close a portion of the Clemson railway road in Charleston county is now in the house. This bill was suggested by Mayor Rhett at the request of the government, which wishes to use a portion of the land in connection with the navy yard.

Of the 32 second reading bills on the calendar only four were read. All or these were practically local in character and application. House of Representatives spent all of Tuesday evening on the bill to provide for a record of marriages, and the bill to repeal the lien law. Each of these bills comes up every year, and each is killed with persistence. The marriage record bill is killed on the ground that it is a step toward the enactment of a divorce law, and the bill to repeal the lien law is a protection to the poor, as it permits them to give a mortgage on muscle and to get money with which to work independently, whereas, if there was no such law they would not be able to work for themselves, but would be forced to work for others.

The arguments in favor of the bill repealing the lien law are that by forcing the people to give up the lien system they would get a cash basis, could buy their supplies cheaper at cash prices and would become citizens. These points were brought out very forcibly yesterday by Mr. Kibler, the author of the bill to repeal the law, but although he and other advocates made a strong fight, the bill was killed by a vote of 60 to 40.

Another matter disposed of finally was Mr. Ehrd's proposition to have the members elected for four-year terms subject to the people. The proposal to have biennial sessions. The four-year term resolution came up one day last week, and failing to receive the necessary 83 votes, the action of the House was reconsidered. Yesterday the number who voted in favor of the bill was 62, while 22 opposed it. The action of the House could not be reconsidered a second time, so the resolution was lost. The following passed third reading: Mr. Stackhouse's bill to guard against the introduction of the bird-weevil. Mr. Haakel's bill relating to home-stead exemptions of persons other than heads of families. Mr. Bosser's bill proposing to let

the secretary of State amend charters granted by the Legislature. Mr. Whaley's bill providing that mortgages securing coupon bonds of corporations be exempted from the law which declares that no mortgage shall constitute a lien upon any real estate after a lapse of 20 years from the creation of the same. Mr. Whaley's bill relating to lower freight tariffs.

Senator Hydrick's bill to establish libraries in the free schools. Mr. E. O. Herbert's bill to provide for cancellation tax on all dogs. The House had a stirring session after the now famous State House report was read. The lie was passed, and other unparliamentary language freely indulged in. The matter was, however, finally settled by apologies all around. The House then proceeded to regular business.

The Senate bill to provide for the establishment of a bureau of commerce and immigration passed second reading in the House, by a vote of 48 to 56. Discussion on the bill had that time Mr. Wain, of Camden, made a forcible speech for the bill, and Mr. Morgan had spoken eloquently of the necessity for something to be done for the upbuilding of the State. Mr. Dorroh had opposed the bill Wednesday night on the ground that the class of immigrants might be objectionable. Mr. Ehrd moved to continue the bill. This was voted down, the result being 48 in favor of continuing and 56 opposed. Those who voted in favor of the bill are Speaker Smith and Representatives Aull, Bailey, Bates, Black, Carville, Culler, Dehrub, Deschamps, DeVore, Donald, Dorroh, Dowling, Edwards, Efrd, Fox, Hendrix, Hill, Hinton, Holman, Humphrey, Irby, King, Kirk, Lancaster, Lane, Lesensie, Lile, Lyles, McLean, McMillan, Pennington, Morgan, Morse, Patterson, Pollock, Pyatt, Rainsford, Rawlinson, Richards, Russell, Seabrook, Jeremiah Smith, Stackhouse, Strong, Thomas, Toole, Towill, Wade, Webb, Whaley, Williams and Wise.

The bill then passed second reading and was sent to third, to receive final consideration. OTHER MATTERS. There was only one third reading bill. Senator Warren's bill relating to the summer term of court in Hampton county. This passed third reading and was sent to the Senate with an amendment by Mr. Youmans. The claim of the State company for \$5,209.34 was presented to the House without recommendation by the committee on claims. Mr. Wingo, the chairman of the committee, said he had no complete information as to the claim, and no reason why it had not been reported. The claim was allowed to go on the calendar for consideration. The correctness of the claim was not questioned. The Black claim against the State for services rendered in securing settlement from the Federal government is still on the calendar. A concurrent resolution to have a commission investigate the claim.

The judiciary committee, for Mr. Bomar, introduced a bill ceding certain lands in Spartanburg to the Federal government. The Library Bill Passes. Mr. Aull's bill to provide for libraries in the public schools was passed. Senator Hydrick's bill for establishing a library in the State, but eight have established such libraries, said Mr. Aull. This is practically a copy of North Carolina's law, where there were 487 libraries established out of a possible 500. The per centage of illiteracy in the States where there are no libraries is the greatest. The bill provides for self-help. A school is to receive nothing unless it is willing to contribute. In view of the large appropriations to colleges, it is not fair to give something of this kind to the rural schools.

WHAT THE BILL MEANS. The bill provides that: Sec. 1. Whenever the patrons and friends of a free public school shall raise by private subscription and endowment a fund for the purchase of books, the county superintendent of education for the establishment of a library to be connected with said school, the county board of education shall appropriate \$10.00 from the money belonging to that district, the State board of education shall add \$10.00 of the fund in the hands of the county superintendent of education for the library in the district. The local board of trustees is to purchase the books with the \$30.00 thus raised. Purchases are to be made from the list adopted by the State board of education, which shall make the rules for the government of the libraries. The trustees of every library shall carry out the rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of the books, and shall make provision for having all books, which are not in circulation, kept under lock and key.

The trustees of two or more libraries may, by agreement, exchange books, but no exchange may be made unless the books are in circulation, and no part of the expense in exchanging libraries shall be borne by the public. Not more than twelve schools in any one county shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and no school district shall receive more than one of the books, the provisions of which are provided under the general free school law of the State. The schools receiving this benefit shall be decided by the county board.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed. A bill to amend the act relating to the State House was introduced. The matter of the State House completion was again brought up in the Senate by Senator Talbot, who asked

that his concurrent resolution, introduced on Friday night, be considered. Immediately after this was adopted, Senator Altchiff offered a concurrent resolution that suit be brought against Frank P. Milburn and Contractors Melvaine, Unkefer & Co., a member being appointed from each house to supervise the litigation. This committee shall have power to employ an attorney who shall receive not more than 25 per cent of the amount recovered. An appropriation of \$500.00 is made for the committee.

Matter Goes Back to Committee. Immediate consideration was asked for this resolution. Senator Talbot wanted it referred to the judiciary committee, which was done. The matter was not reconsidered and sent to the committee.

The House of Representatives Saturday passed the resolution adopted by the Senate Friday night, providing that suit be brought against F. P. Milburn, architect, and Melvaine, Unkefer & Co., contractors, for alleged misconduct and breach of contract. The resolution had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Aldrich and passed the House without discussion. The suit is not to be brought by the attorney general, but by counsel to be selected by two managers, one to be appointed by the President of the Senate, the other by the Speaker of the House. The text of the resolution is:

Whereas, the special committee of the two houses of the general assembly, appointed by resolution of the 17th of February, 1903, to whom was referred several reports of the commission for the completion of the State House, to consider the same and report such facts and recommendations in reference thereto as they may deem advisable, has made a report, in which it appears that the State has suffered serious loss and sustained heavy damages by reason of the misconduct and breach of contract of the architect and contractors employed to perform such work, and said committee has recommended as follows: "That appropriate legal steps be taken to recover from Frank P. Milburn and Melvaine, Unkefer & Co., as much as possible of the damages that the State has suffered through their misconduct and breach of contract, and such other legal redress as may seem to be advisable." Now therefore be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Section 1. That the said report of the said special committee be adopted, and that one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively as managers to direct such litigation with power to employ counsel for such purpose: provided, that the compensation of such counsel shall not exceed 25 per cent of the amount received in such suits. Section 2. Resolved, that the sum of \$500 be appropriated, if so much necessary, to defray the actual expenses of the managers herein provided for, to be paid out of the warrant of the comptroller general upon the requisition of the managers.

Section 3. Resolved, that said managers shall be authorized to make such settlements of the said claims of the State as they may deem advisable, subject to the approval and ratification of the General Assembly.

WORLD'S FAIR TOPICS. Indiana's claims to being the literary centre of the United States will be pushed at the World's Fair. The American Angola Goat Breeders' Association will make a great exhibit at the World's Fair. The Bankers' World's Fair National Bank will be located on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Nevada's State mineral exhibit, which is a valuable property of \$70,000, will be exhibited at the fair.

Season tickets good for every day of the seven months of the World's Fair will be issued at \$25 each. They will not be transferable. A portion of exhibits and Oriental furnishings for the beautiful Ceylon pavilion at the World's Fair reached St. Louis a few days ago. Photograph views of 40,000 San Francisco school children will be a unique feature of the San Francisco educational exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Summer Naval School of the Northwestern Military Academy, at Highland Park, Ill., will visit the World's Fair in the latter part of June or the first part of July. Among the police exhibits from San Diego, Cal., at the St. Louis World's Fair will be a reproduction of the old town jail. The jail was built half a century ago, at a cost of \$5000. Mexico will send to the World's Fair a model of the penitentiary of the Federal district of that Republic. A full set of photographs and interesting data concerning the history of the famous structure will accompany the model.

The big flagstaff for the House of 120-100 has reached the World's Fair grounds. The flag is sixty feet long and twelve inches in diameter at the base. The House of 120-100 is intended as a handsome clubhouse for lumbermen. Married Twice in Five Minutes. A young man from San Francisco met his affianced bride in Abilene by appointment. They went to a minister and were married with the usual short ceremony. As the groom drew a roll of bills from his pocket to pay the preacher, the bride looked at that roll regretfully, though she said nothing of her disappointment at not being wedded by the ring ceremony. The preacher caught her look, however, and told the couple to stand up before him. Then he married them all over again, using the ring ceremony, to the very palpable pleasure of the young woman.

At the fair left the paragon of the groom was heard to say: "Well, I guess we got all that was coming to us that time."—Abilene, Kan., Chronicle.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

What the Nation's Lawmakers Are Doing Day By Day.

Speaker Takes the Bit. Speaker Cannon Friday took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with sanctified legislative precedent in the House. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures of relief received the favorable consideration of the committee of the whole and passage by the House in the short space of 155 minutes. Nearly the whole of this time, however, was consumed in committee of the whole. The House passed the bills "en bloc" under unanimous consent, which the Speaker himself asked for. About half of the bills were disposed of under this request—those without amendment. When objection was temporarily made the Speaker plainly showed his displeasure by dragging the proceedings.

The objection was withdrawn when the remaining bills were declared passed without even the formality of having the clerk read their numbers. Mr. Finley, of South Carolina, was the objector. He made the statement that he did not consider this mode of procedure proper for a legislative body. "The objection is perfectly proper," replied Speaker Cannon. "This method of procedure could only be done by unanimous consent, and the chair has been very careful, and it is quite within the power of any member to object."

Then, with a note of disappointment in his voice, he concluded: "Objection is made. The clerk will report the first bill." The first bill contained an amendment, and when the clerk announced that fact, the Speaker inquired facetiously: "Does the gentleman from Carolina desire to hear the amendment read?" "Oh, no," replied Mr. Finley. "Well," continued the Speaker, "the gentleman does not know what the nature of the amendment is. Neither does the chair."

He then insisted on the reading of the entire amendment, and when this was done, his announcement of the third reading and passage of this bill was noticeably slow. In the meantime Chairman Loudenslager, of the pension committee, and several of Mr. Finley's Democratic colleagues went to his seat to remonstrate with him for the objection. When a fresh request for unanimous consent was made no objection was offered. Mr. Groveson, of Ohio, made what he declared, with some heat, was his last attempt to get a day set for the consideration of the bill creating a joint commission to consider the question of a subsidy. His request was that this measure be made a special order for Feb. 20. Several objections had been made and withdrawn.

Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, objected because Mr. Bartlett, his colleague, had objected when the request was made previously and was not in his seat at the time. The Senate will vote on the Panama Canal treaty on some day between February 15 and 23. An agreement was reached in executive session today to take action on Monday next to decide upon a time for voting on the treaty, and it was determined that such date should be on or before February 23.

The Senate was in executive session for more than four hours, and after the agreement to vote on the treaty had been reached nearly the entire time was devoted to general discussion of the encroachments of the Senate and the President on each other's prerogative under the constitution. Senator Teller opened the debate on this subject. In a speech lasting more than two hours, and filled with incidents where the Senate has interfered with the President in regard to making Federal appointments, he aroused a number of the Republican leaders to the defense of President Roosevelt. Some of the Republicans agreed that there had been many encroachments by the White House upon the rights of the Senate. The political phases of the debate were finally eliminated, with the result that several administrations were discussed and brought under the ban of disapproval. The first was under the Cleveland administration, in which it was said that the President used undue influence for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. President McKinley's influence upon Republican members of the Senate for the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, were cited as instances in which the Senate has not been left free to deal with these topics according to individual judgment. The criticism was not alone of the administration, and several Senators, including Messrs. Spooner, Allison, Dubois, Tallinger and Platt, agreeing that the Senate had often insisted upon the appointment of certain men for executive positions against the wish of the Presidents mentioned.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN. Both houses of Congress adjourned on Tuesday immediately upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hanna. No business was transacted in either house. The usual committee to attend the funeral was appointed. The flag on the Capitol was at half-mast, and will remain so until after the funeral. The casket of Senator Hanna, in the chamber is draped in mourning and will remain so until after he is buried.

Lincoln's Birth Day. Chicago, Special.—Lincoln's birthday was observed in Chicago by the Marquette Club with a banquet and a meeting and speaking at the auditorium. Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw was the principal speaker. He spoke on "The Democratic Question," which he said was an issue. Representatives Robert Cowan, of Iowa, replied to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln."

Consented Bill. Washington, Special.—The House voted the entire session Tuesday in consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on No. 2, 1893, to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill was passed by a vote of 219 to 191.

State News Items. An unknown negro man was found on the Southern Railway near the railroad crossing at Seneca early Wednesday morning between the rails. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he came to his death by being run over by some south-bound train. His clothing was found scattered from within a short distance of the depot to where his body was found, something like 300 yards. His body was cut off from his thighs, one foot cut off, and the other half cut off. Parts of the negro were found as far as seventy yards from the main portion of the body. The man was a stranger, but it is said he was from North Carolina. News reached Union Tuesday of a homicide that occurred near Carlisle. From the information received, it appears that Will Eubanks, a white man, attended a negro "festival" near Carlisle Saturday night. The usual row took place and a fusillade of shots were fired, one bullet taking effect on Eubanks and passing entirely through his body. He lingered till Friday morning, when he died. The statement given out is to the effect that a negro by the name of Silas Lyles fired the fatal shot—though several others are said to have participated in the shooting. Lyles was arrested and lodged in jail. M. P. Tapp was injured in the union depot in Columbia Tuesday morning. He was there about 4:30 o'clock to take the train for Augusta. On attempting to board the train he slipped on an orange peeling and fell, his left arm going under the wheel of a moving train. Dr. Kendall had to amputate the arm at the elbow. Mr. Tapp is originally from Fairfield county, a well known man in Columbia, where he used to live while in the employ of the Southern Railway as a conductor. Lately he had been living in Nashville, Tenn.

PALMETTO CLEANINGS

Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

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South Carolina postmasters effected an organization in Columbia Tuesday evening. The State organization of the men and women of letters was formed with a deal of enthusiasm and a very gratifying idea of the benefits that will accrue to the improvement of the service. Over 50 postmasters were in attendance and letters were read from nearly as many more who desire to be enrolled as members of the association but whose presence was impossible for a variety of reasons.

Sheriff Coleman, of Richmond, Tuesday discovered that Ed Marks, the missing sandhiller for whose murder Ed Marks, Mrs. Marks and W. T. Simpson were arrested on Monday—came on towards Columbia on the 28th of January. The day he is supposed to have been murdered and spent the night within four miles of that city. The sheriff therefore released his prisoners.

Registered distillery No. 620, operated in Pickens county by Sam Cox in the name of R. C. Ganit, was reported to have been illegally run, and its license was revoked by the State last week. The outfit with 1700 gallons of whiskey was seized by Deputy Scruggs on Monday and carried to Easley for shipment to Columbia.

Wm. Young, a colored brakeman on the Southern Railway, while riding on the engine of a freight train at Santee, jumped off to throw a switch, but fell his left arm going under the wheels of the engine. His wound was also bruised. Dr. F. D. Kendall, the Southern's division surgeon, amputated his left arm.

Will Anstie, a colored railroad employe, while attempting to couple two cars in the Southern yard in Spartanburg Wednesday lost his balance and his hands and arms were painfully mashed. His wound though painful are not serious.

Arthur J. Hammett, a young boy employed in the Poe Mills in Greenville, was robbed of a gold watch and chain by an unknown white man just about dark Tuesday evening. Hanna's Condition Critical. Washington, Special.—Senator Hanna's illness has reached a most critical stage. He has been unconscious for several hours. Hypodermics and oxygen have been administered, but little hope is held out by those at his bedside. All relatives have been sent for. At 5:45 Mr. Dyers stated that the doctor had just come out of the sick room and said that the sinking spell was undoubtedly caused by a chill three hours ago and that its effects gradually are wearing off and that his respiration and heart action are little better. Physicians have prepared another solution to be administered in case they deem it necessary.