"Do Thou Liberty Great. Inspire Our Souls and Make Our Lives in Thy Possession Happy, or Our Deaths Glorious in Thy Just Defence."

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MA H 22, 1901.

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NO 12-

VOL. XXVI

DIED AT THE STAKE

Such Was the Terrible Fate of a Texas Flend

AT CORSICANA, TEXAS.

An Angry Mob Captured John Henderson and He is Burned While Thousands Cheer

Grues me Scene.

ihn Henderson, the negro who outraged and murdered Mrs. Younger sovoral days ago, after making confession, was burned to the stake at Cor.icana, Texas, Wednesday by a mob in the Presence of more than 5,000 persous. A committee that had been appointed to see the accused secured the fol

lowing bonfession from Henderon, Justice of the Peace G. G. Roberts:

little children. I murdered her and left her in the house without any ina tention of robbing her. I don't know why I did it.

" (Signed) "JOHN HENDERSON." The first train this morning on the "Uotton Belt from Hillsboro was so arowed that it could carry no more." notifing the arrival of Honderson here and the people had been awarming to the city to take part in or witness the execution of the penalty to be inflicted on the negro.

After his confession it was decided

to burn him at the stake at 2 o'clock, but news was received of rangers and troops on route from Dallas, due there at 12 o'clock, and hurried preparations wore made to anticipate interference A railroad rail was driven into the lot and boxes and wood piled around it

he orowd had increased to about 0 at 11 o'clock. About 40 made a of from the jail across the street to fo, bandouffed. The men formed role, holding to a chain which comely surrounded. Henderson to pro-

Cans of oil were dashed over his clothes and dezens of lighted matches touched to the inflammable material. At that time the fire alarm bell was sorted and the streets were full of men ever the aggregate of the crop produced, rushing to the court house to wicesss there will be much clear more it.

the burning.

Just before the pile was fired Con-way Younger, husband of the murdered woman; 'jnmped at Henderson and slashed him across the face with a knife. As the flames encircled the negro and ran over his clothing the crowd yelled and Younger again attempted to cut the murderer with his knife.

At no time during the burning did Honderson give any indication of pain or suffering. He rolled his eyes so as to got a glimpse of the sea of angry faces which surrounded him and his hands

moved slightly.

It was about ten minutes before he was dead, during which time the move-ments of his bands were becoming feebler. At no time did he make any outery other than once a groan. At 11:30 Lee French, husband of the

litim of the negro Anderson Morris, who beat her to death with a piece of iron pipe last November, and who was taken from the jail here last week by the officers and carried to a place safety, climbed a tree and made an impassioned speech to the crowd asking them to help him get the murderer and dell with him as they had just dealt with Hondorson.

The crowd yelled back that they The northbound Contral train which arriving here at 12 o'clock was crowdou with people from the southern part of the county, who expressed disappointed at being too late.

There was no militia on the train. John Henderson, the negro who murdered Mrs. Conway Younger, near this olty Wednesday afternoon, was brought to this city this morning at 7 o'clock and landed in jail for safekeeping. Six of the leading citizens of this county effected the capture, acting on bahalf of the citizens of Navar, o coun-

Belton Junction and efficers were tak-ing him to Fort Worth, Sheriff Baker, of Wago, refusing to receive him.
Telegraph wires had been tapped at Hillsboro and the citiz na' posse was constantly informed of the movements of the officers with Henderson. The

Honderson had been confined in

train was boarded at Hillsboro and no attempt made to capture Henderson until near Ithaca.

When the party started to enter the gar the conductor tried to prevent them and tried to run to Fort Worth without copping. He was treated roughly ad the men entered the car and secured the prisoner and officers in charge. A Johnson county officer pulled a revolver on the committee, but was disarmed before he could shoot. After a lively fight the committee compelled 10 officers in charge of Honderson to accompany them across the country 45 semiles to Corsicana, changing horses a and teams at Frost.

Honderson made no attempt to resist when captured, and although he know that sure death awaited him, gave no

The negro made a full confession after arriving here, telling how he went to the Younger home and attempted to her honor; how figally appeared at her resistance he attacked her with his resistance he attacked her with his knife; how the children acreamed in fright when they saw their mother's blood trimsoning the walls said floor and how MFs. Younger fell across the doorstep. He then fled, but looking back saw his victim staggering down the coad aimlessly falteringly. She fell and lay still, then he turned and ran.

In southwest Georgia a book agent was treed for six hours by an infuriated buil. The farmers in that section, says to discreteling to a very considerable to a very considerable to a very considerable to a very considerable to the an emperor in Washington in less than 25 years if the people are not agenerally revolutionize the party in the less than 25 years if the people are not against trusts.

THE NEXT COTTON OROP. Some Good Advice to the Men Who Will Make It.

Mr. Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta, Ga., writes as follows to the Macon Telegraph:

The whole world is busily engaged conjecturing the policy which the cotton growers of the United States will pursue this year. The world is solac-ing itself in the belief, which is born of a wish, that a larger screage than in 1899 will be planted in cotton and an extraordinary orop produced.

I believe that au 11,000,000 bale orop

may be grown this, year without se risusly affecting the price which now rules. The large increase in the num ber of cotton mills near the cotton fields, the larger quantity of cotton that will be required for the manufac ture of specialties in cotton goods, etc. authorize this belief.

The cotton growers need to have an eye to the cost of producing the crop. This is as important to them as the minutest item in the cost of the production of cotton goods is important to manufacturors. A very large num-Justice of the Peace G. G. Roberts:

II. John Henderson, colored, 22 years old, murdered an unknown white lady three hiles north of Corsicana the ofth of March, 1901. There was no one prosent but myself, the woman and two

who are disposed to regard every pro-posed is novation on old customs as a vagary, to conform to the new order of things. The lessons taught us by experience ought to be treasured. We need to look backward as well as forward. Large crops of cotton have been produced at the great expense. produced at too great expense. Too many acres have been cultivated and too little made persore.

Some progress in production per acre has been made, but not a great deal. Here in Georgia, for example, in 1893 and 1894, the average yield of cotton per acre was 33 100 of a bale; that is, it took three acres to make one bale. In 1895, we made 35 100 of a bale per acre; in 1896, 36 100; in 1897, 38 100; in 1898, 39 100. The record shows that cotton growers have been buying large quantities of fertilizers; the results prove that they have not used them wisely. Too many apply too small a quantity per acre. One hundred and forty peunds of the best commercial citilizer on the market applied to the verage acre is practically wasted. Bettor twice the quantity.

Given twenty-five acres of averege land, throughly prepared and treated with a ferminer adapted to the action plant—400 pounds per acre—the best seed obtainable, though they cost \$1 per bushel planted, say, eighteen inches apart in rows four feet acre. vert an attempt of the enraged people of get at him and tear him to pieces.
They rushed to the pile of wood and cultivated, and seventy six bales will fastened the negro to the iron rail with result, as against twenty-six bales on eighty acres under the policy which usually provails.

Smaller acroage, good seed, a liberal use of commercial fertilizers and bet! ter methods in cultivation will more here will be much clear money

he producers. was talking today with a farmer whom I have known for years. He used to gather twenty-six bales, sometimes a smaller number, from eighty acres; the past year, following somewhat the plan outlined in the forego-ing, he made forty-eight bales on the eighty acres. This year, moving for-ward several steps, he purposes to make fifty bales on fifty acres and have oorn and wheat, oats and hay in abun-

Smaller acreage, a free use of high grade commercial fertilizors, rich in the food the cotton plant requires; the best seed and the best methods in oultivation, will minimize the cost of production.

It was demonstrated by the South Atlantic states in 1896 that the farmer who applied fortilizers per acre at a cost of \$1 40 realized and increased profit of 10 2 per cent, while the farmer who applied \$4 11 worth per tere realized an increased profit of 34 7

I repeat and emphasize the statement -just any kind of fertilizer will not do for cotton. If you would have the best results you must supply with a wisely liberal hand the food the plant craves and demands.

Failed to Cure. There is a good deal of excitement in Reidsville. N. U., on account of the death of a 15 year old daughter of Dr. C. A. Rominger, a wellknown dentist. The young lady had a severe at ack of typhoid fever and suffered and died without receiving medical attention. Dr. Rominger is a divine healer and re fused to call in a physician during his daughter's illuess or to allow to be called. He claimed that she could be healed by prayer, and prayed constantly for her res oration to health. It is said that he persuaded his daughter to his way of thinking to such an extent that she did desire the attention of a physician. The occurrence has created a great deal of excitement in Reidsville, and there is much feeling against the father of the dead girl. The local paper has taken the matter up and called on Dr. Rominger, in the name of the citizens of the town, for an explanation of his contraction. duct. The matter may be reported to the grand jury for investigation.

Murdered on a Steamer.

Theodore Jackson, a negro dock hand, shot Engineer T. B. Rivers of the steamer J. W. Hires in the head, killit g him instantly Thursday afternoon, while the boat was on the Chattahoohee river, not far from Omaha, Ga. Rivers' body fell into the river and has not been recovered. The negro was taken on to Omaha, where he was placed in jail. Rivers was from Wewahitchka, Fia., where he leaves a family.

It is said there are fewer cases igamy in Kansas than in any other state in the Union. But the statement will hardly cause any surprise, for it is a brave man who would have the temority to marry more than one Kansas we-

McKinley's Plans

REGARDING THE SOUTH

The Atlanta Journal Says All the Federal Officials in South Carolina Are to be Removed.

Now that the inauguration is a thing of the past and President McKinley has settled down on a second torm, there is a growing impression that a well directed effort is to be made to build up a white Republican party in the south, says the Atlanta Journal. This is in line with the policy advocated by Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon; Colonel Robert Lowry of Atlanta, and other southern friends of President McKinley, who have for a lang time held out to him alluming long time hold out to him alluring promines of what the apandonment of the negro by the Republican party would bring forth in the south.

Mr. McKinley himself has long cherished the idea that a white Republican party could be built up in the south, and it is believed he would have made a considrable effort in that politi-cal expediency dictated otherwise as tion is no longer involved the rumors are persistent that President McKinley will apply himself assiduously to the task of building up a "respectable" Republican party in this section of the country. Immediately after the cleotion he intimated to some of his trusted advisors that such an idea was in his mind, and there has been confirmation. mind, and there has been confirmation of his purpose since that time. The scheme of the president, as outlined, is a very simple one. The old hacks the southern party will no longer feed sumptuously at the Federal crib. They will be among the "also rans" in the current national patronage hand oap. In other words, the city postoffices, custom houses and United States court buildings will know thom no more, and in their stead will reign Republicans who have not heretofore figured extensively as leaders and gold Democrats who descried their party in '96 and ratified their own action last November. As indicating just how much in earnest extain elements are in

man said the other day:

"Business men of the south have often wondered why something of this kind was not done. The scheme might not have been feasible so long as the negro was a factor in local politics, but since all fear of his dominating state affairs in South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi has been removed by constitutional limitations of the franchise, the building up of a southern Ropublican party—a party that will be worthy serious con-

sideration—has become a matter for deliberate thought at Washington." "Say what you please about it," con tinued this business man, "but not only is President McKinley himself personally popular with certain clements already, but there is a strong business sontiment in the south in favor of certain policies of which he is the exponent. For instance a great many, if not the majority, of cotton mill men are enthusiastic supporters of his Philippine policy; the bankers and wholesale merchants are with him in finance; many gold Democrats, or, as some of them prefer being called now, "the McKinley Democrats," have grave doubts as to the possibilty of their ever again gotting in touch with their own party, and would like to see such a

change brought about. Speaking on the same line a promi-nent citizen of South Carolina, in dis-cussing the political affairs of his state in connection with the desertion of

Benator McLaurin, said! "In South Carolina many well known men are urging such a movement, and the old-time party leaders who have been went to hold all the offices are well nigh in a state of panic.

"It is now stated in my State," continued the South Carottalan, "with a degree of conddence that is interesting, to say the least of it, that within six months South Carolina will have as a United States district attorney, a collector of customs at Charleston, post-masters at Columbia, Greenville, Spartanturg and elsewhere men who were never on the floor of a Republican convention, and who if they were ever asbeen recognized as offcusively partisan. it is openly declared by many R publicans that a well known young gold Democrat, no in Washington, who supported M. Kinley very warmly last year, will be the next district attorney of my State and that a politician of like proclivities will succeed Lawson Melton as United States marshal.

"Some of the men in my State," he continued, "who are said to be slated for removal are E. A Webster, collector of interal revenue, and the recogniz,d boss of the old machine: D strict Atteracy, Lathrop and his assistant, B. A. Hagood; Postmaster G. I. Cunning-ham of Charleston and Lawson Melton, United States marshal, Colonel William Wallace, who is collector of the port of Charleston, may escape the ax. He is a man of means and character and his retention in office would not jeopardize the success of the movement. No one is of course ready to give bond that all those thing will come to pass, but they are believed here to be certain development of the carly days of the new administration. Consequently there is such another excitement in the ranks. of South Carolina Republicans as has not been known since Wade Hampton and his red-shirted horsemen over throw carpet bag power a quarter of a century ago.

It will do no good to try to ignore or dony what is soing on. The thing for Domocrats is to recognize and defeat the effort. It requires only a casual

THE NEGRO MUST GO

agree, to put the negro out of politics as completely as even the most propunced advocate of white supremacy could desire. He believes that the time is propitious for a coup, and those who claim to be on the inside say one is going to be attempted.

OUR TRUE FRIENDS.

The Late General Toomb's Trib

ute to Northern Democrats.

AN HONEST MAN

Paris Gibson, Senator-Elect from Mon tana Has a Great Conscience.

A dispatch from Minnespolis, Minn says the aunouncement that Paris Gib-son, formorly of Minneapolis, had been elected United States senator from Montaga was received with more than passing interest in this city and brought back to the minds of many old settlers an occurance which shows his honesty. Mr. Gibson started the first woolen mill in Minneapolis, which was oper-ated on Sixth avenue, south, near Scoond street. He employed more than 100 hands, and for many years did a thriving business.

Gibson went down with the panie of 77, and when the mill was closed down every employe had wages coming for one month and ton days. The aggre-gate was close to \$10,000 No judgment were secured against Mr. Gibson, and as times became better the matter soon passed from the minds of the em-

Mr. Gibson went to Montana in 1879 and from the start appears to have met with success. In a decade he had fairly well retrieved his lost fortunes and then propared a surprise for his old emeloyes in Minneapolis. He had the old accounts in his possession and knew exactly what every employe had due him. It was thirteen years after Mr. Gibson failed that the farmer em-Mr. Gibson failed that the former employes through a Minneapolis attorney received notice to the effect that if they would call at his office and establish their identity as the person Mr. Gibson prosumed him or her to be, the wages for the month and ten days would be forthcoming with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

It was not possible for Mr. Gibson to pay all the back wages du, as many of his former employes had left the city and could not be found. There are still in the employ of the North Atar Woolen company many men who worked for Mr. Gibson during the '70s, and all have the kindliest feeling for him and are pleased to learn of the great esteem in which he is held by the people of Montana. That he had a personal recollection of his many formor employes was shown in the case of Mrs. Carlson of South Minneapolis.
Mrs. Carlson was 16 years of age when
the pill closed and had \$23 coming.

when Man Grant and and the following:

"I suppose you are married; in that event take this money and buy yourself a wedding present."

She expended the money for a silver

Jewish Population. The Jewish population of the United States is now estimated at 1,000,000 Twenty years 130 the number of Jews in this country was not more than about one-fourth as many. But in consequence of the Russian prosecutions which became intolerable about the year 1881, the influx of Jewish immigration since that period has been very large. Between the years 1884 and 1889 there arrived 401,393 Jows at the port of New York. Since 1890 91, when 62,-674 Jews landed in New York, the Jewish immigration has been decreasing; but, counting the arrivals at other ports than Now York and by way of Canada, it is computed that 500,000 Jewish immigrants have entered the United States since 1881. They are for the most part, an industrious, thrifty and orderly people; and will be sure to prosper in a free country.

In a Bad Way.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass. says the demoralized condition of the cotton goods market continues to cause uneasiness in mill circles, and the gloomy feeling was intensified today when it was announced that 25,000 pieces of regular goods for March delivery had been sold by the selling com-mittee of the Fall River Manufacturers' association at 2 7-8. It said, however, that the regular price still 3 cents, the temporary reduction having made to meet competition forced by a southern concern and a Rhode Island company. The transaction, however, has given s new impetus to a movement to bring about a reduction in wages and a curtailment in production, which had been partly checked by a strong influence to prevent such a step.

He Had Many Victims Post-office Inspector Jere Connolly arrived at Wilmington Wednesday from Liaurinburg, N. O., a small town on the Seaboard Air Line, 95 miles from Wilmington, where he caused the arrest of H. T. Allen alias Dr. Allen, a printer on the local newspaper. The charge against him is fraudulent use of the mails in that he advertised extensively the sale of certain recipes and offered as a prize with each order fac simile bills to the amount of \$15 which he said were printed on "B N paper and could not be told from the genuine article." The bills in reality were Confederate notes. Allen numbered his victims from Maine to Mexico, several orders baving been received from New York State. He was given a preliminary examination and committed to jail for fault of bond in the sum of \$500.

A Little Hero.

Robby Ray, a six-year old boy at Kentucky, W. Va., entered a burning house in order to rescue the baby of his family. The lad was overeme with smoke and burned to death with the infant whose life he sought to save. The little fellow's body was found near the baby's oradle. All of the heroes of the world are not men and women. Love for our fellows and affection for those who are tied to us by blood often assert themselves earlier in life, and real hereism, whether it be displayed on the part of matured men and women or on the part of a six year old West Virginia child, furnishes food for thought for those inclined to pessimian

THEY STOOD BY THE BOUTH

Some Historical Political Facts that the People of the South Shou'd Always Remember

Mr. James Calloway writes as follows to the Atlanta Journal: From an editorial in one of the leadng dailies of Georgia the following sontonce is taken:

'The suspicion has been growing for some time that the average northern Democrat has no further uso for southern Democrats than to employ them as a convenient stepping stone to office

The last people in the world who should complain of the fidelity of northorn Domocrats are the Domocrats of the south. From the point of view of more effice gotting we cannot criticise them. We Democrats of the south get them. We Democrats of the south get all the state offices from governor to coroner. We get all the congressmen. What do northern Democrats get? Very few offices, state or federal. From an office helding standpoint it is to their interest to quit Democracy and drift into the Republican party.

From 1864 to the present time the northern Democrats have been true to us. Road their records in congress. It is one of heroism and fidelity. Against all "force bills" they have voted.

all "force bills" they have voted. Whatever the question of white supremacy for the south was at stake they have stood solid. Indeed they have opposed Republican "reconstruction" and labored for "restoration." It was Hendricks and Thurman and Tilden and Rayard and Vorbees who held "sel and Bayard and Verhees who held "ral-lies" throughout the north and pleaded for their brethren of the south. Senator Bacon remaked to the writer that "the scut. and no truer friends than the northern D. moorats now in con-

It is interesting to quote from Robert Toombs on the fidelity of northern Democrats. Now theories were springing up and new planks offered in our platforms from 1856 to 1860 pertaining to slavery in the territories. The cam-paign of 1859 here in Georgia was ex-

oiting, some Democrats becoming ex-oiting, some Democrats becoming ex-pairment. During this warm campaign. 1850. It was a set of September. delivered as of his great speed as in Augusta and he paid this tribute to the leaders of north-

ern Democracy:
"No; I shall prescribe no new test of party fealty to northern Democrats; those men who have hithete stood with honor and fidelity upon their engagements. They have maintained the truth to their own heart. They have displayed a patriotism, a magnanimity and I shall endeavor, in sunshine and in storm with your approbation if I can get it, without it if I must, to stand by thom with fidelity equal to their great deserts If you stand with me we shall conquer faction in the north and in the south, and shall save the coutry from the curse of being ruled by the combination now calling itself the opposition. shil leave this country to our children as we found it-united, strong, prosperous

and happy. While this great southern man, in the year 1859 was thus addressing his fellow-citizens of Georgia, paying highest tribute to northern Democrats, and still hoping to preserve the union-"united, strong, prosperous and happy," it is curious to note what the Republicans no th were doing at the same time and same year.

From Greg's history the following is

"On March 9, 1859, the leader of the Republican party, backed by sixty eight members of congress, with Speak or Colfax (afterwards Grant's vicepresdent), at their head, put forward on behalf of their party a manifesto the like whereof is only to be found in the annals of the Jacobin club and the Commune. "It is a singual revolation of the pol

tical morality, the constitutional loyalty, the regard for positive obligations, which characterized the Republicars; of the boundless unexampled vituperation, the menaces, the outrages the insults which goaded the south to fury; which above all render sober discussion, compromise; confidence in the most solemn assurances, henceforth impossible. Through this manifesto the Republicans printed, recommended and circulated by hundreds of thousands a declaration of war, proscription and spoiliation against the slavcowners of the south, 'ineligibility of slave-owners to every office, great and small; no co-operation withthem in religion or society; no patronage to proslavery merchants; no guestship in slavewaiting hotels; no fees to proslavery lawyers, physicians or parsons editors; no hiring of slaves.' Such was the declared policy of men like Seward, Chase and Colfax toward fifteen states of the Union."

A Wrong Righted.

The governor Thursday granted a pardon to Will Williams convicted in Laurons in Bebruary last of house breaking and larceny and sentenced to 13 months on the county chaingang. The boy was convicted of breaking into a house and stealing certain articles. Since the trial all the articles were found in the possession of another negro who has confessed that he alone did he act and that Williams know nothing of it. The authorities at once asked the pardon thus correcting the error

Suicide in Porto Rico. Two members of the Porto Rican re-

CARNEGIE RETIREES

A dispatch from Pottsbery says two A dispatch from Pottsbery says two communications from Andrew Carnegie, which are officially made public Wednesday tell of the steel king's retirement from active business life and of his denation of \$5,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carnegie company. This benefaction if by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and is probably without a counterpart anywhere in the world. This fund will in no wise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund the continuance of the savings fund ostablished by the company 15 years ago for the benefit of its employee. In this latter fund nearly \$2,000,000 of the employes' savings are on deposit, upon which the company by contract

pays six per cent. and loans money to the workmen to build their own homes. In a letter to the president and mauagers of the Carnegie company Mr. Carnegie sets apart \$5,000,000 in Carnegie company honds to be held in trust for the following purposes:

for the following purposes:

"The income of \$1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by me in Braddock, Homestead ann Du-

"The income of the other 4,000,000 is to be applied: is to be applied:

'First, to provide for employes of the Carnegie company in all its works, mines, railways, shops, eet., injured in its service, and for those dependent open such employes as are killed.

'Second, to provide small pensions or aids to such employes as, after long and creditable services, through exceptional circumstances need such help in their old age and who make a good

in their old ago and who make a good use of it. Should these uses not require all of the revenue and a surplus of \$200,000 be left after ten years operation, then for all over this, workmen in mills other than the Carnete company Allegham agents that pany Allegheny county shall become eligible for participation in the fund, the mills nearest the works of the Carnegic Steel company being first em-

Mr. Carnegie suggests that if in the future it be possible to establish a pension system the fund may be used as the foundation of such a system. In concluding his letter Mr. Carnegie

rays:
"I made this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. hotween employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie company may never be disturbed; both employers and employed throughout the employers and employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie company manufactures.

The Looting of Chinas.

The siddest consequences of the militar, operations abroad in which the Ohristian nations have so called been indulging in recent months is the fact that they have laid what is known as Christendom open to criticisms on the part of what have always been considered heathens and pagans. However much we may hope that the war in the Philippines, South Africa and China may result at least in a wider reach of Christian influence, it is hard to make the victims of the present slaughter understand that these processes are the work of a mereiful God. From interviews with the leading Orientals of late it appears that they have taken Gospel message quite literally, and why should they not do so? When they read the injunction that we should love our onemies, and should not covet, and should not steal, and should not bear falso witness, they naturally conclude that these to us are divine commands which should be literally obeyed. It is difficult for them to reconcile these to their gross violations, which are seen in foroign parts of the carth today. The so-called punitive expeditions in northern China carried on by some of the Christain powers are mere covers for grand looting enterprises, which leave in their trail murder and misery, and a a prejudice against Christian civiliza-tion which will not die in a thousand years .- The Ram's Horn.

The Bitterness of Exile.

One of the features of our reign in the Philippines that is not pleasant to the read about is the banishing of Filipinos to the Island of Guam, which has been made a military prison by our government. Here is the picture as drawn by a Manila paper: The scenes were pathetic in the extreme, Many friends of the exiles feared to show their sympathy and remained away, but wives, children and sweethcarts followed the ambulance to the wharf, weeping, shricking and tearing their way in a fronzy of grief. Grayheaded women, mothers of some of the prisoners, ran barefooted in the dust of road, tears streaming down their cheeks, General Pilar bore these partings havely until ordered to go aboad. It on he, too, a voteran, wept. Some of the ex-iles wore insurgent uniforms, but those of higher rank were mostly in civil dress. Just as the Resecrans was ready to leave Filipino, not an exile, was discovered in close consultation with his country-men. He was arrested and sent ashore for investigation.

An appeal for funds to furnish means for the establishing of industrial schools in the Southern States has lately been

A Good Work.

issued over the name of Anne S. Green at Culpopper, Va. In the appeal is found the following reference to the children of many Southern people: "Let the lit-tle ones not perish or become base citi-zens with brutal instincts, fitting them KENTUCKY TOWN BURNT.

From Active Business Life. His Last | Half the Inhabitants Homeless. Food Supplies Destroyed.

In the biting air of the early mornng hours the citizens of Cloverport, Ky., tooked on, almost powerless to act Thursday, while fire destroyed \$500,000 worth of property and left 1,000 persons—half the population—homeless. Every business house was burned. The distress of hundreds of women and children was relieved only whop trains loaded with supplies arrived from Louis ville and Henderson. At noon the fire was still burning in spots, but the remaining situatures were seattered.

fire was still burning in spots, but the remaining structures were seattered and no further spread was anticipated.

By the bursting of a natural gas pipe in the kitchen of a private house shortly after midnight the building was set after. A high wind was blowing and the burning embers were carried to the immense tobacco warehouses owned by the American Tobacco company. These buildings were soon wrapped in flames and efforts to save them were abandoned in order to fight the fires which were springing up on all side. The tobacco company's plant, consisting of two stemmeries and 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco was soon destroyed and the fire continued to spread. The local fire department was totally inadequate to the attaches of the bank with revolvers presented. Each had a revolver and they domanded the attaches of the bank with revolvers presented. department was totally inadequate to oppo with the fire and Louisville and Henderson were asked to send assistance. As Louisville is 75 miles distant, however, no help arrived until 4:30 o'clock and by that time the fire had about exhausted its material. Every business house was gone, together with all provisions and clothing. Over half of the residences, too, had been destroyed and 1,000 people were wandering aimlessly through the streets,

staring at the ruins. Hero and there on the outskirts of the town fires were seen, in some small frame outtage, but these gradually died out and by noon the flames had been almost entirely checked. Relief trains were made up at Louisville and Honderson and brought 5,000 loaves of bread, a large supply of clothing, etc. The coaches will be placed at the disposal of the homeless will be placed. nosal of the homoless until they can find other temporary homes. Adjutant General Murray Thursday afternoon shipped 500 tents from Frankfort. A number of persons were slightly injured in fighting the fire.

Tillman As a Lecturer.

Senator Tillman has received a flattering offer from the lyceum bureau to appear for fifty nights in fifty different places and lecture on any topic he may choose. He is inclined to consider the proposition favorably, and there is no doubt of his success. Tillman is a man of orginal ideas and methods. He has a keen suppose

tertaining talker, but his speeches have always been extemporaneous and he could not stick to manuscript even if he could not stick to manuscript even if he had the disposition to propare one. His But much the most noteworthy disaslanguage is often uncouth, but that adds to the force of his address. Even so exact a man as Thomas Jefferson a storm off Cape Hatterss in Soptems. so exact a man as Thomas Jefferson once wrote to John Adams that it sometimes strengthened an argument to depart from the rules of syntax and drop into the vernacular. It is the vernacular that Tillman uses. He says what he means in ordinary, every day English, and his like has never been seen upon the latter of the part of 1857, when hard coin was in much greater demand than the province of its content of the province of its content of the province of its content of the steamer Uentral America in a storm off Cape Hatteras in September, 1857. Of the 579 sculs on board, only 152 were saved. There went down with the ship also some \$2,000,000 in gold from California, and as the country was then in the thick of the paric of 1857, when hard coin was in much means in ordinary, every day English, and his like has never been seen upon the lecture platform—Chicago Record.

Robbed the Mail.

W. R. Keys, postoffice inspector has returned from Stockville, Campbell county, where he arrested Miss Mary Bolton, assistant postmaster at that place on a charge of rifling the mail. For some time articles have been missing from the mails at Stockville, Inspec tor Koys was sent there to locate the trouble. He knew an inspector would be expected at the office, so he went to Wells Springs, five miles from Stockville, where he registered as a drummer for a surgical instrument house. He found that over 100 letters and packages had been taken. Several decoy letters were sent out and he soon had enough evidence to warrant the arrest of Miss Bolton. She confessed all. Her father, Rev. John R. Bolton, is pastor of the Mothodist church at that place and is also the postmaster. Miss the opposite shore of Negros island Bolton has been bound to trial at the have been suppressed and their boats next term of the United States court. Bond was made for her. She is the second woman ever arrested in this state for a like offense.

Base Ingratitude. The Cubans continue to display one them:

"To the people of the United States: "Do not make any promises that you are not sure to keep and never go back on the word you have given. "(Signed)

GEORGE WASHINGTON." This is recommended to the considera-tion of "all worthy compatriots of the great American."

It is too bad to remind us of that exploded old timer, G. W., at an epoch in our history when we have outgrown all his foolish notions of truth and honor. Why, the next thing we know they will be asking us to pay some attention to the Ten Commandments.—Newport News Herald.

Tillman Won.

Sonator Tillman has triumphed. The pension bill which he swore, in language picturesque and forcible, must be acted upon by the senate before he would allow a single other pension bill to pass has been signed by the president. It is a constituent in South Carolina.

Ountry of ours?" The North American does not answer, being too busy trying to fill up half a page of day on the subject of contract slavery in Anderson country, South Carolina.

Making Maryland Solid, Two members of the Porto Rican regiment, Beltran and Arroyo, committed suicide Thursday. Beltran had been reprime and experiment of the porto Rican had been reprime and ordered to do kitchen duty. He went to dustress and blew off the top of his head with his rifle, While tran killed immediate alose friend of Beltran was being buried. Arroyo, who was a close friend of Beltran will be to avail themselves of the lack of these they are unable to avail themselves of the nation's months.

The members of the Porto Rican regiment, Beltran and Arroyo, committed and Arroyo and Arroyo, committed and Arroyo and Arroyo, c

CASHIER MURDERED

By Bank Robbers In Broad Day-

light at Harrisburg. THE ROBBERS CAPTURED

The Cashier Resisted and Was

Shot to Oeath by the Robbers Who Ran

Each had a revolver and they domanded the attaches of the bank to throw up their hands and turn over the money. One of them held in check Abraham One of them held in check Abraham
Fortenbaugh, the president of the bank;
Isaac Lyter, the teller, and ex-Representative Swarts, of Duncan, who was in the bank on private business. The other covered Cashier Ryan and under the menace of the revolvers the cashier collected the cash in the drawers to the mount of \$2,000 and placed it in a satchel the robbors had brought with them. Rowe, with the cash stuffed satchel in his hand backed cut toward the door and Keiper also moved tothe door and Keiper also moved to-ward the entrance to the bank.

ward the entrance to the bank.

Just when it seemed that the robbers would succeed in getting away Cashier Ryan leaped forward in an attempt to hook up the revolver of the mau with the money. In the senfil several shots were fired and Ryan fell to the floor, shot were fired and Ryan fell to the floor, shot through the groin by a bullet from the pistol of Rowe. For enbaugh grabbed Rowe and after a short souffl; throw him to the floor. Keiper ran out the door. The noise of the shooting attracted J. F. Lyter who has a store near the bank building. He ran out with his shotgun and pursu d Keiper for one block and shot him back of the head, when the robber surrendered.

Some Costly Wrecks.

hot the cordial relations which exist hot ween employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie company ohoose. He is inclined to consider the proposition favorably, and there is no doubt of his success. Tillman is a man of orginal ideas and methods. He has a keen support of when 200 of the 300 passengers on board perished, and of the steamer Japan off the China coast in the early greater demand than the promise of it, the wreck of the Central America was especially felt in financial circles. But the newspapers of the day found some consolation in the fact that the insurance of the gold was mostly held in

London. Stopping Trade.

A dispatch from Manila says Lieut. Fred R. Payne, commanding the United States gunboat Pampangs, pursuant to instructions, has seized and destoyed 300 vessels of various sizes, mostly native oraft, constructed to assist the insurgents. But among these which have come to grief are a number of coasthing vessels belonging to leading Manila firms. Liout. Payno captured a quantity of supplies and war materials shippedaby the insurgent governor of the Island of Leyte to the robel commander on the Island of Samar. The Cobu pirates who occasionally raided

Staggering the British Taxpayer In the beginning, the British Ministry estimated that the South African War would cost \$50,000,000. Already Great Britain has paid \$407,000,000 on The Cubans continue to display one despicable trait—ingratitude. Think of posting up cards all over the island with this ancient suggestion printed thereon, after all we have done for the war expenses during the coming year amounts to \$350,000,000. It will be remembered that Oom Paul said that them: if Great Britain conquered the Boors it would be at a cost that would stagger humanity. The cost in human blood has already "staggered humanity," and the cost in dollars and cents,

now rapidly nearing the billion dollar mark, is bearing down heavily upon the British taxpayers.

Too Busy Macon Tolograph: A Harrisonburg, Macon Tolograph: A Harrisonburg, Pa., correspondent expressed himself in the columns of the Philadelphia North American as follows: "The last negro convention in Lancaster, Pa., called for the establishment of a hotel for the race of that town; yet a good negro citizen, who presents a petition signed by more than one hundred names, is refused a license to rau this hotel. Why is this the case in this country of ours?" The North American does not answer, being too busy trying