

OUT THEIR WAY OUT.

Thirteen Daring Prisoners Escape from Folsom Penitentiary.

GUARD CARTER CUT TO DEATH.

A Sanguinary Battle Was Fought Before the Officials Were Overpowered, Some Officers Taken Away as Prisoners.

A special from Folsom says 14 desperate prisoners confined in the Folsom penitentiary made a successful break for liberty at the breakfast hour Tuesday morning.

After a fierce fight in the captain's office during which a turnkey was fatally stabbed, a guard was killed and another officer was wounded, the convicts seized arms and ammunition and, using the warden and other officers as shields, escaped. Tuesday night it is believed they are making for the Bald mountain. State troops ordered out by Gov. Hardee have gone to the scene.

The dead:

Wm. L. Colter, a guard, cut in abdomen, died five hours later.

Wounded:

C. J. Cochran, turnkey, stabbed in back; will probably die.

W. C. Palmer, cut in the head.

The convicts made their break for liberty about 7 a. m. They went to the office of R. J. Murphy, captain of the guard, and seized Warden Wilkinson, Capt. Murphy and several other officers and guards. A desperate fight took place. The convicts were armed with knives and razors, and with these assaulted Warden Wilkinson and his officers. The warden's clothing was slashed into shreds with a razor, but the blade did not touch the flesh. Turnkey Cochran fought the convicts with a chair, raining blows upon them right and left. Finally he was felled by a knife thrust in the back. Guard Carter was dismembered by a cut in the abdomen and he died about noon. Palmer was severely cut in the head. The rest of the office was covered blood.

The officers were easily outnumbered and were soon relieved of their arms. Then, using the officers as shields, the convicts started for the armory on the outskirts of the penitentiary grounds. They passed a Gatling gun on one of the walls, but the guards were afraid to shoot at the convicts for fear of killing the prison officials.

When the armory was reached officers there attempted to interfere but were quickly overpowered and the convicts, with rifles, pistols and ammunition made a dash for the country.

Convicts, each armed with rifles, marched on either side of Warden Wilkinson, who was threatened with death if he attempted to escape, and the officers were that if any of the convicts were killed, the life of one of their number they would retaliate, life for life.

At Morron bridge, about a mile from the penitentiary, the warden, his grandson and Capt. Murphy were released and sent back. The others were marched along with the convicts.

Further on the convicts went to a farmer's house, seized his four-horse team and wagon, stripped the house of all its portable valuables, took the farmer with them as a driver and headed for Bald mountain. Evidently it is their intention to reach Alabama, situated near this mountain. All the convicts are still at large. Among the officers carried off by them is General Overseer McDonough. Some fears are felt for his safety as he bears the special ill will of the convicts.

The several hundred remaining prisoners made no attempt to get away and were quietly returned to their cells and locked up.

Warden Wilkinson was the first to return to the penitentiary. The convicts had taken his hat. Capt. Murphy appeared afterward, minus part of his clothing, and later young Wilkinson came in.

The latter appeared to be having a hard time of it, as they were heavily laden with bundles and ammunition. The latest information is to the effect that another encounter has taken place between the fleeing convicts and their pursuers, resulting in the death of John Addison, a convict and of another whose name is unknown. The posse and militia are closing in on the desperadoes. The capture or destruction of the complete band is only a matter of a short time.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday night the convicts turned Bernard Schlotzman, Joe Foster and the following prison officials loose: J. C. McDonough, J. E. Jetter, W. D. Dohlan, W. J. Hopkins and Thos. Seavy. They were released in the brush about four miles south of Diels place and came into Diels about 6 o'clock Thursday morning. John Klendorff, one of the guards, tumbled out of the wagon during the firing at Pilot Hill and escaped unhurt. This makes all the free men accounted for and safe.

The convicts are somewhat short of ammunition and are without supplies, having lost them in the fight at Pilot Hill. All of them had lunches in their pockets, and when the shooting began they threw them into a box in the wagon and a few minutes later

A FATAL ERROR.

Mistook Nitric Acid for Water and Poured it on Nitro Glycerine,

WHICH CAUSED AN EXPLOSION

Of Powder which was Being Taken From the Magazines and Loaded on Wagons at the Time.

At Lowell, Mass., two small gun powder magazines, situated in the very midst of the humble residences of 50 mill operatives, exploded Thursday with a frightful concussion, and the resultant wave of death cut off the lives of more than a score of human beings and injured nearly 50 others. Half a dozen men who were loading kegs of powder from one of the magazines were blown to pieces; four boys 200 yards were killed by the force of the explosion, and 14 frame houses within a radius of 400 yards were blown down as if they had been built of cards. Seven of these houses immediately caught fire, probably from the kitchen stoves, and were completely consumed. At least three persons were caught in the ruins and burned to death, while seven or eight others who were rescued died subsequently of their injuries.

It is estimated that 70 separate pieces of property, including those already mentioned, were destroyed, while the force of the explosion wrecked windows for five or six miles around, and its thunder could be heard distinctly more than 50 miles away.

The following is the list of those known to be killed: George Finn, John McEasters, Louis E. Richards and James D. Grady, all employed by the United States Cartridge company; James H. Sullivan, Charles Moore, Jean Roleau, all employed by the Stanley Forwarding company; Gilbert McDermott, 10 years; Michael McDermott, 12 years; Thomas Houllgan, 10 years; Joseph Houllgan, 10 years; William Galloway and son Hobert Galloway, Albert Lebrun, Mrs. Catherine Biss, Eddie Rodgers, George A. McDermott, four years; Josephine Perusse, 11 years; Mrs. Victoria Perusse and Septimian Perusse (the nine last named were killed by the fall of their houses or burned to death); unknown names.

Four persons are missing, two carpenters, names unknown; John Riggs and Patrick Spencer.

These fatally injured are: Amador Boulanger, 18 years; Clarendon Goodwin, 60 years, both employes of cartridge company; Mrs. Howard Burwell, Miss Merwin, Eliza Galloway and Clara Superna.

The magazines were the property of the United States Cartridge company of this city, but fortunately were situated more than a mile away from the factory itself. They were constructed some 30 years ago, in what was then a broad, open field on the banks of the Concord river. During the last decade small wooden dwellings have gradually sprung up in the vicinity, crowding nearer and nearer with fancied security to the two innocent-looking little buildings until they were almost completely surrounded by them, except on the river side, the nearest house being scarcely 50 feet away.

Both magazines ordinarily contained two or three tons of gunpowder in tin kegs. The company has for some time been desirous of strengthening the floor of the magazine nearest the street and this morning eight men, besides the owner, were at work on the floor. The men were in two carpenters, three expressmen and two carpenters, were sent there with three large express teams to take out the powder and mend the floor. Two of the teams had been loaded and the other was almost full when, at six minutes past 9 o'clock the explosion occurred.

It was discovered that a can of nitro-glycerine, which was stored in the magazine, was leaking. Mr. Goodwin picked up what he thought was a jug of water and began to pour it on the nitro-glycerine with the idea of diluting it and was washing it up. As soon as the fluid from the jug struck the nitro-glycerine it was ignited and the fire spread to the other magazines, and when the men saw it they rushed from the building, but had not gone 10 feet when the explosion occurred.

This magazine was, therefore, the first to go up, followed immediately by the gunpowder in the three teams and several seconds later by the second magazine.

Those who heard the crash, it seemed as if there were two distinct explosions, with a continuous roar between them. There are, however, five holes in the ground, which clearly indicate five explosions.

The entire catastrophe, however, occupied the space of scarcely five seconds, but in that time the surrounding property was swept as a small volcano had broken forth in its midst. Every house within 200 yards exploded trees were blown down, the grass within a hundred yards mowed as if by a lawn mower, while bricks from the two magazines were hurled far across the river and all over the neighborhood.

For several minutes afterwards the air was completely filled with smoke and dust, illuminated by the glare from the already burning houses.

The work of rescue began at once, but in many cases the flames had already gained full sway over the crumpled ruins and several persons were burned to death before the debris which covered them could be removed.

The property is situated just over the Lowell line, in Tewksbury, but the Lowell fire department did most of the work in caring for the wounded. Before a stream of water was started from the engines, the hose from all the wagons was taken out and the bodies of the wounded were placed in the wagons and hurried to the hospital. Ambulances soon appeared on the scene and assisted the firemen, and all sorts of vehicles were pressed

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Senator Tillman Stirrs Up a Wisconsin Audience by His

TALK ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Didn't Like What He Said at First But When He Was Through They Thought Best of the Argument.

Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, matched his wit and sarcasm against the legal mind and western manners of Senator J. H. Burton, of Kansas, Monday night last week in a joint debate on the negro question at Madison, Wis. The following report of the meeting we take from The News and Courier: Senator Tillman said the people of the North were as bad as those of the South in their handling of the negroes who complicated "unspeakable crimes."

"When a negro up here shows the overtopping of the instincts of his inferior race," said Senator Tillman, "you lynch, strangle, burn and outrage humanly with him. It makes a mighty big difference whose family is struck, whose home is entered, whose wife or daughter is the victim, and the men of the North are not slow to get when your women are outraged, and I want to say you are men to do it."

"If you had as many negroes as we have in South Carolina you would feel as I do, and your people would not sustain your anti-nigger senators who are so ready to vote."

The Southern senator was unpopular at first with the audience of 8,000 people, but at the close of the debate the impression seemed to prevail that he had the better of the argument.

Senator Tillman said the colored people owed all the progress they had made in America to the fact that they were not lynched, and that the South had nourished them into whatever industry, virtue and intelligence they ever attained; that the North went to war to "free the negroes" first and to "save the union" afterward. The Republican party, he said, played the friend of the blacks in order to get black votes. The greatest disturbing element in the problem was the fact that the people of the North, affecting motives of charity, Christianity and humanitarianism were attempting to poke their "green long Yankee noses" into the business of the Southern states, that they were in danger of overwhelming the South with their Northern influence, brooding about a war of extermination.

Senator Tillman said the negroes were recognized in the South when they deserved it, and sometimes when they were not. He mentioned the receipt of the United States executive appointments. The Southern senator asked the audience to hold an after-meeting to form a negro emigration society, for the purpose of bringing to Wisconsin 300,000 negroes, the proportionate share of this state of the negro population of the whole country. The after-meeting did not develop.

Senator Burton agreed that the negroes had apparently grown more degraded and criminal than they were before the war, but he said it was the fault of the South, lack of schools, and the "teaching" of the negroes out of their constitutional rights by the Southern whites. He said in education lay the solution of the problem.

Senator Tillman agreed with Senator Burton in this but said the South would take up arms rather than allow the north to force an impossible social or political equality between the whites and negroes in the Southern states.

Senator Tillman said that the United States barred Chinese from their gates because of the inferiority of the Mongolian race and the impossibility of Chinese ever becoming the social or political equals of Americans.

"The inferiority is greater and the impossibility more imperative with respect to the negroes and particularly the Southern negroes," Mr. Tillman declared.

Senator Burton placed stress on the great possibilities which, he said, lay in the negroes. Their capacity for improvement, he said, had been proved in every civilized state, and not only in the North but in the very heart of the South. At Tuskegee, Ala., Booker T. Washington, a black man, had demonstrated there for several years that the negro, when given the advantages of properly administered education, could outstrip the whites in the moral and industrial world.

Sensors Tillman and Burton continued their debate on the negro question at Moline, Ill., on Thursday. The Kansas speaker suggested an educational standard as a remedy for negro ignorance, and Senator Tillman delivered a striking speech. "God made a negro inferior to a white man," said he, "as Africa proves. I would not put him back in slavery, but he shall never govern us. You wouldn't let him, and we are as good as you are, and we will see him in hell before we will permit it. I've don't intend ever to let him get on our backs to govern us. When you hold a negro in the fifth amendment, that says the races are equal, you hold to a race war that is bound to come. I do not believe in lynching for any crime but one. When a negro assaults a white woman the only thing to do is to hunt him down and put him out of his miserable existence as soon as possible. We are doing this, and we are going to keep on doing it, and if you don't like it you can lump it."

Booker Hissed.

At Boston while Booker T. Washington was addressing a meeting of colored people Thursday three persons were arrested and elected for trying to interrupt his remarks by hissing. Twenty-five policemen were called in to quell the disturbance.

A MEETING CALLED.

Colored Citizens to Discuss Lynching and Its Causes.

Rev. M. G. Johnston, pastor of Lud-

son Presbyterian church, Columbia, S. C., has issued a call for a meeting of colored citizens of this and adjoining counties on Tuesday, August 25. The following is the call:

To All Colored Citizens of Richland and Adjacent Counties: You are invited and most earnestly requested to attend a convention to be held in this city on Tuesday, August 25, for the purpose of taking under consideration lynchings, its causes and its remedy. And also to consider ways and means pertaining to higher moral elevation of the race. We also note the fact that every year hundreds of our people leave their farms in the country and crowd into the towns and cities, where they get little or nothing to do and very often some of them commit crimes that are heinous and humiliating to us all. All the above merits our most serious and prayerful consideration, prompt and decided action.

If all we hear and read about the race be true, then we have a work to do which can only be done by an honest, faithful and united effort on the part of the best thinking people of our race.

While there no doubt will be some among us who will not join in such an effort for the moral up-lifting of the race, I am satisfied that there are thousands of men and women who stand ready to do everything in their power for a higher moral elevation of the race. Therefore we appeal to all ministers of the gospel, teachers of private and public schools and leaders of the race to attend this convention, and let us see where you stand and what side you are on.

A number of speakers will address the convention and a number of papers will be read. Nothing will be discussed but the moral condition of the race, lynchings, its causes and its cures. We expect to secure reduced rates on all roads leading into Columbia. Names of speakers and rates to the convention will be published later. This call to the convention is endorsed by the ministers' union of Columbia.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

Remarkable Resolutions Adopted by Negro Methodist Conference

By denying the negro social equality, Southern whites befriended him, declares a resolution adopted by the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, recently in session at Macon, Ga. "The South is declared the best place for the negro, and the crimes which provoke lynching are condemned. In part the resolutions are:

"We commend the Southern white man because he refuses to let negroes drink at his fountains, eat at his cafes, sleep in his hotels, for the following reasons: A foreign negro would build his own resorts, teaches him business and turns a flood of money to negro vaults and bank accounts. It gives his boy and girl work and establishes thrift, industry and economy.

"We condemn the heinous crimes so often charged to our people. Such crimes are a disgrace and deserve the most severe punishment that the law is allowed to inflict. They mar our civilization, hinder our progress and stamp us as villains.

"We equally condemn and regret that it is evident that the mightiest civilization on earth should resort to so inhuman and bloody work as to lynch a fellow being without due process of law.

"We believe, after carefully reciting facts, that the negro is as safe, or safer, in the South than in the North. Safer, because he can earn a living in any vocation in the South that he possesses ability to do. Safer, because no Southern preacher is on record as having pleaded to 2,000 people to burn a human being."

As to Witches.

Everybody carries a watch nowadays—men, women, girls and boys. Prices range from \$1 to as many thousands as one cares to expend in jewelry settings. The \$1 watch keeps just as good time as the \$5,000 one. Did you ever wonder the amount of labor performed by a good watch in its life-time of 50 years? The balance wheel vibrates 18,000 times an hour, 432,000 times a day or 157,680,000 times a year. The hair spring makes an equal number of vibrations, and there is the same number of ticks from the escapement. Multiply 157,680,000 by 50 and you have 7,884,000,000 pulsations. Yet the watch is in good condition at the end of half a century of labor.

THIS POISONED HIM.

A Georgia Woman Gives Her Husband Strychnine for Quinine.

Recently Sheriff Rogers was summoned to Gresham, 7 miles north of Eastman, to make arrest. Upon arriving on the scene he found a mob of over 500 threatening to lynch Robert Cawthon, who they believe was in conspiracy with Mrs. R. J. Tucker, who gave her husband poison for quinine in a capsule the night before. Tucker dying in less than an hour after taking the dose.

Cawthon has been working on the farm for Tucker for a year or more, and he and Mrs. Tucker were exceedingly good friends. She says she asked her to kiss him once. He says her caresses were at his command. She says some time ago Cawthon told her he wanted to marry a rich widow, and that she was the widow, or would be if she would help him.

On June 22nd, it is said, he went to Emprie and bought some strychnine from Dr. Kimberly to poison dogs. It is said they put the poison in a drink of whiskey that Tucker had drunk. On July 18th Joel Eckelmann, a prosperous farmer, whose wife was passing Mr. Tucker's home and told Tucker he was not feeling well and Tucker told him to have a drink of whiskey and to drink it, and it would probably do him good. Horn drank the whiskey and died before he had taken a mile away.

Tuesday night Tucker took a capsule of supposed quinine and died of poison in 30 minutes. Mrs. Tucker says Cawthon gave it to him. Cawthon says she did it. They both have partly confessed and it is believed they will fully confess before night. Eckelmann is at the jail, and it is believed by many that an effort will be made to lynch Cawthon Thursday.

The stomach was taken to Atlanta Thursday morning for a chemical analysis by Dr. Clarke. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Sheriff Rogers, Cawthon would have been summarily dealt with as a murderer Thursday. Both man and woman are now in jail. An effort will be made to have Judge Roberts hold a special term of court for trial of this case as public sentiment demands speedy justice.—Augusta Chronicle.

EXCESS FARES.

Are Declared Unlawful by the State Supreme Court.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Conductors Are Not Allowed Hereafter to Collect the Twenty-five Cents Excess on Cash Fares.

Railroad companies have no right to charge excess fares of persons who get on the trains without tickets where they can be obtained. Such is the decision of the State supreme court in a case which attracted much attention. So important was the case considered to be that the supreme court called the judges of the circuit court to sit upon the case.

Railroads are accustomed to charge passengers 25 cents when passengers fail to get tickets. It is objectionable to railroads for conductors to receive cash fares, and for that reason the 25 cents excess is charged, but a rebate check is given and the 25 cents refunded to the passenger by the agent of the company upon the arrival of the passenger at destination.

It is claimed that the custom is in violation of the law limiting the rate of fare to 3 cents per mile. This was one of the main points in the two cases heard by the court "en banc" and decided in the opinion filed Wednesday.

The cases are Duncan against the Southern, tried before Judge Benet in Barnwell; and Fulmer against the Southern, tried before Special Judge Izlar at Newberry.

In each case the railroad company won, and the losing plaintiff appealed to the supreme court. After argument in that court it was ordered that the case be reargued before the court "en banc"—comprised of the supreme court justices and seven of the eight circuit judges.

The court "en banc" duly assembled, Judge Watts being retired in the drawing of the names.

The leading opinion in each case is delivered by Associate Justice Gary, and it is concurred in by Chief Justice Pope and Judges Aldrich, Klugh, Dantzer, Purdy and Ernest Gary, the last named filing a separate opinion. The conclusion reached in the supreme court is limited to that court. It was ordered that the case be reargued before the court "en banc"—comprised of the supreme court justices and seven of the eight circuit judges.

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PLUCKY YANKEE GIRL.

Punishes a Member for His Insulting Attention to Her.

Armed with a whip which she took with her from her pony carriage, Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Police Lieutenant J. C. Reed, of Philadelphia, followed a master into the Lakewood train at Winslow Junction Thursday night and administered a sound thrashing. The man, who escaped worse punishment at the hands of the father of the girl through his train pulling out before the lieutenant knew what was going on.

According to the story of eyewitnesses, the man left the Atlantic City train at the station to make connection with one to Lakewood. Miss Reed was waiting for her father, who had been to Atlantic City in charge of one of the police pension fund excursions, to drive him to their country home at Elm City.

While the young man and a party of friends were waiting for their train he amused himself by making insulting remarks to the young girl, who sat in her pony carriage. She could not resist his unwelcome attentions on account of her horse being restive, and he at last took hold of the horse's bridle and held it in spite of the girl's protests.

Just as the Lakewood train pulled into the station and the young man ceased worrying the girl in order to catch it, her father arrived on the scene. Without telling him of her intentions, the girl handed him the lines, and seizing the whip from the socker ran to the car which the young man had entered, and, catching him in the aisle, beheld him soundly until he cried for mercy.

"The affair happened" so quickly that none of the friends of the man had time to interfere and Miss Reed ran out of the car and jumped from the platform after the train had begun to move. When her father heard the sorry from her he was furious and made an effort to have the man arrested further for molesting her, but did not succeed. Miss Reed, twenty-three years of age and very pretty.

Perished in the Flames.

The Sea View House, on the camp ground at Old Orchard, Maine, was burned to the ground Thursday, and two women guests, Mrs. A. E. Stevens and Mrs. Helen Martin, both of East Grafton, N. H., are missing. The value of the property burned was about \$4,000. The body of one of the missing women was found in the ruins this afternoon. It was so badly burned as to make recognition impossible. Search is being continued with energy, as the finding of one body is taken to show that both women perished.

Murdered His Wife.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Coroner Weisendager Wednesday afternoon announced that Martin Ebel, whose wife's body was found in a sewer pipe on Sunday with a shoe lace tightly around the throat, had confessed to him and to Chief of Police Foley that he had murdered the woman. It is said that Ebel had complained to his sister that his wife was constantly applying to him for money. He told his sister that he was tired of these applications and that his wife was a continual nuisance to him.

Jumped into a Creek.

Passenger train No. 2 on the Virginia and Southwestern railway was wrecked near Mendota, Va., Thursday. The engine left the track and plunged into a creek, carrying with it the baggage and combination cars. Flagman Charles Spoles was badly injured and several passengers were hurt. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping.

TWO TRAINS CRASH.

A Fast Vestibule Dashes Into a Slow Work Train.

Two people were killed and seven injured in a rear-end collision between the South-western Vestibule Limited on the Southern railway and a work train at Springfield, Va., seven miles from Alexandria at 7.15 o'clock Sunday morning. The engines and several of the cars were badly damaged.

The killed:

W. W. Woodward, Jonesville, Va., 29 years old, a postal clerk.

Walter Meeks, fireman.

The injured:

Benjamin Rawlings, Orange, Va., postal clerk, both legs broken; may die.

Peter Harrington, engineer of the passenger train, seriously injured about head; may die.

John L. Thompson, Washington, D. C., postal clerk, in charge of the mail cars on the limited, wrist badly cut.

J. Frank Keller, postal clerk, Lantana, Miss., right arm broken.

Fred J. Larrick, postal clerk, contusion of right leg and foot.

T. A. Fontaine of Bethel Hill, N. C., badly bruised.

One unknown passenger.

The Southern is double tracking its line between here and Atlanta and the work train had come to a siding at Springfield getting ballast out a pit. The brakes refused to work and the train, beyond the control of its crew, slipped out on to the main track. The limited, the crack train of the Southern between here and New Orleans, due in this city at 6.42 o'clock, was running at a high rate of speed. Engineer Harrington was unable to see the work train until within 200 feet of it. The collision occurred about 15 feet south of the siding and the baggage, mail and express and several passenger cars were thrown into a heap of twisted iron and twisted steel on its side and the other engine was badly wrecked. The tracks were made impassable for several hours.

Fontaine, Keller and Rawlings were brought to this city and treated at the Emergency hospital. Engineer Harrington and the other injured were taken to Alexandria.

Blind Tiger Clubs.

The Columbia State says Gov. Heyward's attention has been called to the fact that there is an increasing number of blind tigers in the city, and it is being hinted that some of these clubs exist only for the purpose of selling liquor. It is a very delicate question. Recently one of these clubs on lower Main street was raided and the constables found an ice box in which were a few bottles of beer and a large number of bottles of soda water. The proprietor of the club asked the constables to leave the soft drinks, whereupon the constables became suspicious and upon opening the bottles supposed to be filled with soda water found instead that they were loaded with real booze.

A Distiller in Trouble.

A Special of The State from Pickens says Chief Constable C. L. Curleton of that division assisted by E. P. McGrady and G. W. Coleman Thursday set a watch over government distillery No. 239, operated by J. D. Stansell. It was not long before they saw Stansell go into the distillery room and in a few minutes he emerged with a tin bucket containing two gallons of whiskey and started with it toward his house. The officers pursued and soon captured him. They confiscated the whiskey and brought Stansell to the magistrate at Pickens before whom he pleaded guilty on a charge of distilling and paid the fine of \$100 an unusual price for two gallons of whiskey. The distillery will probably be broken up.

Fatal Accident.

At New York three men are dead and several injured as the direct result of the blowing out of a cylinder-head of an engine attached to an ammonia pump in the Jacob Ruppert Brewin companies ice plant on Alexander avenue early Tuesday. One hundred and fifty men were at work at the time and as soon as the engine stopped working the ammonia flowed from the pump, the fumes spreading to all parts of the building. Patrolman David J. Goss was overcome by the fumes while rescuing unconscious employes from the building and his injuries may prove fatal.

A Fatal Blow.

A tragedy occurred in Mason county, Tenn., last week, in which three men were killed and a fourth desperately wounded. The trouble occurred in the home of Miss Julia Bell while a dance was in progress. Miss Bell, it is said, had shown a preference for J. Frets and Dick Mason, Tom Fields, Clay House and Mike Johnson at the dance. The trouble was started by a quarrel between Frets and Johnson. Frets, who it is said, began to shoot with the result that Johnson, first named, was killed and Johnson is thought to be mortally wounded. Frets, it is said, shot only four times, killing a man each time.

RAINFALL VERY LIGHT.

The Weekly Report of the Weather and Crops.

Section Director J. W. Bauer has issued his report on the weather and crops for the week ending July 28. It is as follows:

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, July 27th, had a mean temperature of 81.5 degrees, which is practically normal. There were no very cool nights, nor hot days, making the temperature generally comfortable. The winds were generally light and variable, but very dry. There was more than the usual amount of bright sunshine. The relative humidity was unusually low throughout the week, that caused vegetation to wither considerably in the dry times. It generally freshened in the evening, but this condition was favorable for ridding fields of grass by cultivation.

The week's rainfall was very light, averaging only 0.14 inch for the state, and consisted of widely scattered showers. These showers were beneficial where they occurred. There is a need of rain in the eastern counties. The state, although early in the year, only crop that has as yet suffered to any material extent. The rain is needed to counteract the severe working that crops received in ridding them of grass. Laying by is either finished or well underway, and but few fields remain grassy. The drought is most severe in York and adjacent counties. Corn is firing in the eastern counties. It places old corn in safe, in other places it is in a critical condition for want of rain. Young corn is generally promising, but needs rain to maintain this condition. Some fodder has been pulled.

A general summary of the condition of corn shows that on clayey lands, and over the western counties, the crop has improved, but that on sandy lands, and over the eastern counties, except parts of Hampton, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Sumter, Marion and Marlboro, the conditions are less promising. The cotton crop would be benefited by a general rain. Sea island cotton is in excellent condition.

Tobacco curing is making rapid progress, and in places is nearly finished, the crop is about half gathered. Some is "burning" in the fields. Marketing is underway, and prices are unsatisfactory.

Early and late planted rice are doing well, while intermediate plantings are poor and grassy in the Colleton district. Peas are not doing well.

Stole Safe and All.

A special dispatch from Sallee's to The State says last Friday night week robbers entered the room of Mr. Sullinger and stole a small iron safe containing about \$75 in cash and several valuable papers. It is not known how the robbers entered the house but the supposition is that while Mr. Sawyer was eating supper the parties went into his room and carried the safe away. Saturday the safe was found concealed in the woods near the town but it had been opened and everything carried away. Mr. Sawyer is one of the most prosperous merchants of the thriving little town of Perry. It is hoped that the guilty parties will soon be caught and speedily meted out to them. This is the second time that Mr. Sawyer has been robbed in the last month and it seems that the robbers must be familiar with the place and where the money is kept. This ought to be a lesson to all who keep their money and papers in such places that can be easily moved.

Coming South.

A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says for twenty four hours many strange negroes have been passing through the city on their way to the south, where they will seek homes. Many of them came from Danville, Ill., and points on the Illinois Central railway. Two coaches filled with negroes passed through at one time. A number of the negroes who left Evansville during the recent riots have not returned. The feeling against the negroes in the southern Indiana towns has grown more intense since the trouble in Evansville.

Booker Hissed.

At Boston while Booker T. Washington was addressing a meeting of colored people Thursday three persons were arrested and elected for trying to interrupt his remarks by hissing. Twenty-five policemen were called in to quell the disturbance.

Plucky Yankee Girl.

Armed with a whip which she took with her from her pony carriage, Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Police Lieutenant J. C. Reed, of Philadelphia, followed a master into the Lakewood train at Winslow Junction Thursday night and administered a sound thrashing. The man, who escaped worse punishment at the hands of the father of the girl through his train pulling out before the lieutenant knew what was going on.

Perished in the Flames.

The Sea View House, on the camp ground at Old Orchard, Maine, was burned to the ground Thursday, and two women guests, Mrs. A. E. Stevens and Mrs. Helen Martin, both of East Grafton, N. H., are missing. The value of the property burned was about \$4,000. The body of one of the missing women was found in the ruins this afternoon. It was so badly burned as to make recognition impossible. Search is being continued with energy, as the finding of one body is taken to show that both women perished.

Murdered His Wife.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Coroner Weisendager Wednesday afternoon announced that Martin Ebel, whose wife's body was found in a sewer pipe on Sunday with a shoe lace tightly around the throat, had confessed to him and to Chief of Police Foley that he had murdered the woman. It is said that Ebel had complained to his sister that his wife was constantly applying to him for money. He told his sister that he was tired of these applications and that his wife was a continual nuisance to him.

Jumped into a Creek.

Passenger train No. 2 on the Virginia and Southwestern railway was wrecked near Mendota, Va., Thursday. The engine left the track and plunged into a creek, carrying with it the baggage and combination cars. Flagman Charles Spoles was badly injured and several passengers were hurt. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping.

Blind Tiger Clubs.

The Columbia State says Gov. Heyward's attention has been called to the fact that there is an increasing number of blind tigers in the city, and it is being hinted that some of these clubs exist only for the purpose of selling liquor. It is a very delicate question. Recently one of these clubs on lower Main street was raided and the constables found an ice box in which were a few bottles of beer and a large number of bottles of soda water. The proprietor of the club asked the constables to leave the soft drinks, whereupon the constables became suspicious and upon opening the bottles supposed to be filled with soda water found instead that they were loaded with real booze.

A Distiller in Trouble.

A Special of The State from Pickens says Chief Constable C. L. Curleton of that division assisted by E. P. McGrady and G. W. Coleman Thursday set a watch over government distillery No. 239, operated by J. D. Stansell. It was not long before they saw Stansell go into the distillery room and in a few minutes he emerged with a tin bucket containing two gallons of whiskey and started with it toward his house. The officers pursued and soon captured him. They confiscated the whiskey and brought Stansell to the magistrate at Pickens before whom he pleaded guilty on a charge of distilling and paid the fine of \$100 an unusual price for two gallons of whiskey. The distillery will probably be broken up.

Fatal Accident.

At New York three men are dead and several injured as the direct result of the blowing out of a cylinder-head of an engine attached to an ammonia pump in the Jacob Ruppert Brewin companies ice plant on Alexander avenue early Tuesday. One hundred and fifty men were at work at the time and as soon as the engine stopped working the ammonia flowed from the pump, the fumes spreading to all parts of the building. Patrolman David J. Goss was overcome by the fumes while rescuing unconscious employes from the building and his injuries may prove fatal.

A Fatal Blow.

A tragedy occurred in Mason county, Tenn., last week, in which three men were killed and a fourth desperately wounded. The trouble occurred in the home of Miss Julia Bell while a dance was in progress. Miss Bell, it is said, had shown a preference for J. Frets and Dick Mason, Tom Fields, Clay House and Mike Johnson at the dance. The trouble was started by a quarrel between Frets and Johnson. Frets, who it is said, began to shoot with the result that Johnson, first named, was killed and Johnson is thought to be mortally wounded. Frets, it is said, shot only four times, killing a man each time.

RAINFALL VERY LIGHT.

The Weekly Report of the Weather and Crops.

Section Director J. W. Bauer has issued his report on the weather and crops for the week ending July 28. It is as follows:

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, July 27th, had a mean temperature of 81.5 degrees, which is practically normal. There were no very cool nights, nor hot days, making the temperature generally comfortable. The winds were generally light and variable, but very dry. There was more than the usual amount of bright sunshine. The relative humidity was unusually low throughout the week, that caused vegetation to wither considerably in the dry times. It generally freshened in the evening, but this condition was favorable for ridding fields of grass by cultivation.

The week's rainfall was very light, averaging only 0.14 inch for the state, and consisted of widely scattered showers. These showers were beneficial where they occurred. There is a need of rain in the eastern counties. The state, although early in the year, only crop that has as yet suffered to any material extent.