The Marlboro' Democrat.

"DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT. INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY, OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

VOL. XIX. BENNETSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904 NO. 26

Six Hundred Die In Fire and Wreck.

On Burning Steamer at New York They Perished.

MANY CHILDREN VICTIMS

Although the Steamer Was Not Far From Shore, Fire and Wave, in Few Minutes Claimed Many.

One of the most appalling disasters in the history of New York, tragic in its immensity, dramatic in its episodes and deeply pathetic in the tender age of most of the victims, took place Wednesday in the East river at the entrance to Long Island sound, within a short distance of the New York shore and within sight of thousands of persons, the majority of whom were powerless to minimize the extent of the catastrophe.

By the burning to the water's edge of the Gen. Slocum, three-decked excursion steamer, the largest in these waters, more than 600 persons, the majority of whom were women and children, were burned to death or drowned by jumping overboard or by being thrown into the whirlpool by the lurching of the vessel and the frantic rush of the panic-stricken passengers.

It is the season of Sunday school excursions in New York bay and Long Island sound, the latter one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the country. Great preparations had been made for the 17th annual excursion of the Sunday school of St. Mark's German Lutheran church the congregation of which is drawn from the dense population of the lower east and west sides, and the Gen. Slocum had been chartered to carry the excursionists to Locust Grove, one of the many

THE NUMBER ON BOARD.

It is variously estimated that there were between 1,500 and 2,500 persons on board the Gen. Slocum when she left the pier at Third street, East river, though the Knickerbocker Steamship company, which owns the Slocum, officially states that the number of persons was 873, that being only one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought however, that there were several hundred children in arms, for whom fares are not usually charged on these trips, on board.

The scene on the decks of the steamer as she proceeded up the East river was one of merrymaking, customary on such occasions. The mass of flags fluttered in the June breeze, the bands were playing and the children were singing, dancing and waving handkerchiefs and flags in answer to the salutations of those on shore or from passing steamers. On the extreme eastern end of Randalls island, off 135th street, there is a stretch of water known as the sunken meadows. At this point, just as crowds were watching the gaily decorated steamer from shore, the Gen. Slocum took fire and as the age of the vessel—she was built in 1891—had resulted in the well seasoning of the wood with which she was almost entirely built, she was soon a mass of flame. The flame is said to have broken out in the lunch room on the forward deck by the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to extinguish the blaze were futile.

FOR NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

At 134th street there are several lumber yards and oil tanks and as Capt. William Van Schaick, in command of the Gen. Slocum, started to turn his vessel towards the shore there he was warned that it would set fire to the lumber and oil and so he changed his course for North Brother island, one of the twin islands near the entrance to the sound some half a mile away, where the boat partially burned was beached. She sank near that place at 12.15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, two hours and 25 minutes after the fire was discovered.

In the meantime the passengers had become panic stricken and those who were not caught up by the flames rushed to the rear of the vessel and hundreds jumped overboard into the swiftly running waters. It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available and stories are told of frantic efforts made by strong men to cut them loose but even if they could have been torn down they were too high up for the children to reach. It is also reported that no attempt was made to get out the fire apparatus at the first cry of "fire" though Capt. Van Schaick says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the apparatus. According to several statements no attempt was made to lower boats or life rafts. Capt. Van Schaick and his two pilots, named Edward Van Wart and E. M. Weaver, have been arrested.

THE STORY IN DETAIL.

Scenes of the Unspeakable Agent on the Doomed Ship.

The three-decked excursion steamer General Slocum, of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, burned to the water's edge Wednesday off North Brother island, East river, at the entrance to Long Island sound, resulting in the death through burning or drowning of at least 600 persons, mostly women and children. Four hundred and forty-seven bodies had been recovered Wednesday night and divers were at work taking bodies from the hold of the steamer. The remains of many persons who leaped into the river have not yet been found, and it will be many hours before the list of dead is anywhere near complete.

The Gen. Slocum, one of the largest excursion steamers in these waters, left Third street, East river, at 9.30 o'clock Wednesday morning, having on board the annual Sunday school excursion of St. Mark's German Lutherchurch, located in Sixth street. Her destination was Locust Grove, one of the many resorts on Long Island sound. The excursion was in charge of Rev. George C. F. Haas, pastor of the church. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Wm. Van Schaik, one of the best known excursion boat captains in New York harbor. He has commanded the Gen. Slocum for almost the entire time since she was built in 1891. The number of excursionists on board Wednesday is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500, but according to an official statement issued by the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, owners of the Slocum, the number of passengers was 873, that being one-third of the vessel's licensed capacity.

CROWDED WITH MERRYMAKERS.

The steamer, after leaving her dock Wednesday morning proceeded up the East river, all three of her decks being crowded with merrymakers. Bands played and the great sidewheeler was decorated with flags from stem to stern.

The Slocum had reached a point near the sunken meadows off 135th street, Manhattan, which is at the extreme eastern end of Lansdalls island, when fire broke out in a lunch room on the forward deck. The blaze was caused by the overturning of a pot of grease. The headway of the vessel and a high wind almost instantly fanned the insignificant flame into [illegible] forts were at once directed to [illegible] the fire but they were futile. The blaze spread after with almost lightning rapidity. Capt. Van Schaik, in the pilot house, had been informed of the outbreak of the fire, and realizing the danger to the hundreds of excursionists, decided to send his vessel to shore at 134th street. At this point there are lumber yards and several huge oil tanks and the captain was warned that to attempt to land at this point would endanger the property and perhaps further imperil the scores of people who had already been frightened into a state of almost uncontrollable excitement.

CHANGED COURSE.

Changing the big steamer's course slightly he headed for north Brother island, half a mile away. By this time the flames were rushing by leaps and bounds from the forward part of the ship aft.

The great open decks, built for the excursionists, with little obstruction from bow to stern, offered a clear sweep for the fire. As the Slocum dashed forward the flames caught stanchion and cabin woodwork eating and tearing their way across the vessel.

The excursionits, but a few moments before in the full enjoyment of an ideal summer's day on Long Island sound, were driven to the after part of the steamer to escape the heat, flames and smoke that were constantly increasing. Policemen and deckhands aboard the boat struggled hard to quiet the panic, but the efforts were in vain. The wild disorder increased as frantic mothers sought to find their children, who had been at play about the decks.

The steamer's whistle was blowing for assistance and tugs and other nearby craft answered the call. Before any of the boats could reach the burning steamer, however, the frantic women and children began to jump overboard. The current was strong and there are many whirlpools in the channel. The boats that always bound in the vicinity picked many persons from the water, but these were only a small number of those that [illegible] seen struggling in the current.

On the Slocum the first sweep of the flames cut off escape from the hurricane deck, where a great many of the women and children were crowded together, and soon burned away the light wood of the uprights which came down with a crash on those below. It is thought that most of those on the hurricane deck were burned.

CROWDED THE RAIL.

As the fire increased the struggle to gain a point of vantage at the stern became frightful. Women and children crowded against the after rail until it gave way and hundreds were pushed off into the river. After this there was a steady stream of persons who jumped or were thrown into the

[continued on page 4]

An Old Sinner.

Meyer Guggenheim, 77 year, old, a multi-millionaire and a great grandfather, has been made defendant in a breach of promise suit, in New York. Damages are fixed at $100,000. The Daughter of $50,000,000 is a very attractive person.

By the way, what right men who have been persistent bolters when things did not go to suit them to do bolters when mand that there be no things do go to suit them.

Horse Claim Allowed.

A dispatch from Spartanburg says Congressman Johnson has received notice through the war department that a Confederate horse claim has been allowed to J. A. Gallamore of Greenville county under act of congress of Feb. 27, 1902. After the surrender of Lee, Mr. Gallamore had a horse stolen from him by the union soldiers. The money will be forwarded by the department in a week or two Congressman Johnson has many similar claims pending.,

WORLD'S NOTABLE DISASTERS.

The Burning of the Slocum One of the Most Heartrending.

The burning of the steamer General Slocum, on last Wednesday morning, with a loss of probably more than 500 lives, is one of the most heartrending disasters of recent times. The guests of the big steamer were nearly all children and women, going upon their annual Sunday school picnic.

Such a catastrophe cannot fail to recall the recent holocaust in Chicago, when at a matinee on the last day of 1903, the Iroquois theatre, just completed, was seized by the fire fiend and in less than thirty minutes more than 600 people, largely women and children, were burned to death, and more than 400 others were maimed for life.

Such disasters call to mind the theatre fire of Richmond, Va., in 1811; the burning of the Conwaysbrook playhouse in 1876, and the fiery destruction of the Paris theatre a few years ago, in which the leading actress and many others lost their lives.

While such catastrophes are horrible to contemplate they do not approach the horror of other disasters by fire, flood and volcanic eruption.

All will recall the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, which buried in sand and lava Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. The loss of life was 150,000, and the cities have never been rebuilt.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, suffered an earthquake in 1755, which left the city in ruins, and took 60,000 lives.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, lost 12,000 lives from an earthquake in 1812.

Manila, Philippine Islands, was visited by an earthquake in June, 1863, causing a loss of nearly 10,000 lives.

Certainly the most destructive fire in the history of this country, if not in the world, was the Chicago fire of October, 1871. Beginning in a barn in DeKoven street, it spread with lightning rapidity, and raged for two days and nights. It swept over 2,100 acres, destroying 17,450 buildings The exact number of the deaths has never been ascertained, but it went into the hundreds; 70,000 people—one-fifth of the entire population—were left homeless, and property worth $190,000,000—one-third of the value of the entire city—was destroyed by this fire.

Boston had a fire in 1872, which destroyed 50 acres of the business section at a loss of $75,000,000.

The Johnstown, Pa., flood in May, 1889, was a frightful disaster. The dam across South Fork, a branch of the Conemaugh river, 12 miles east of Johnstown, broke, releasing Conemaugh Lake, whose waters thundered down the valley, engulfed Johnstown and neighboring villages, causing a loss of [illegible] and $10,000,000.

On September 8, 1900, Galveston, Tex., was the scene of a great flood. A West Indian hurricane, with a velocity of 135 miles an hour, swept over the city and flooded the streets, and in less than five hours destroyed 6,000 lives and property valued at $18,000,000.

More recent still was the eruption of Mont Pelee on the Island of Martinique, French West Indies. On May the 8th, 1902, the mountains belched forth and overwhelmed the town of St. Pierre at its base with sand and lava which overran the surrounding country, and destroyed 30,000 people.

On August 8th, 1902, Mt. Pelee erupted again and 2,500 lives were lost.

Everyone recalls the recent cyclone of Gainesville, Ga., and the burning of the Park Avenue Hotel in New York, each disaster causing so much suffering and the loss of life, in the latter 157.

Well Worth Seeing.

One of the most interesting exhibits among the many of all kinds at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis is that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn., manufacturers of repeating rifles and shotguns and all kinds of ammunition. The exhibit was in readiness and was opened on the first day of the fair, a fact that clearly illustrates the enterprise and up-to-date methods of the company behind it. It is the aim of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to show at their exhibit the high development which they have reached in the making of guns and ammunition, and one needs only to see the exhibit to realize how near to perfection that development has come. There can be seen the new automatic repeating rifle all kinds of shotguns, the modern smokeless powder shotgun shells and rifle cartridges; in fact everything that can interest the devotees of hunting and trap and tra and target shooting. Don't fail to see the exhibit at the Manufacturers and Fish and Game Buildings. It's well worth your while.

Killed a Tyrant.

Gen. Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, was shot and mortally wounded at 11 o'clock Thursday morning at the entrance to the Finnish senate at Helsingfors. The assassin, a man named Schaumann, a son of Senator Schaumann, immediately committed suicide. Bobrikoff was shot in the stomach and neck, three shots being fired, one of which inflicted a serious wound. The attack is ascribed to Finnish patriotism. The last recorded act of Gen. Bobrikoff was in March of this year, when he issued a proclamation forbidding the people to darken their windows at "unusual hours." People who chose to go to bed before 10 o'clock at night were subject to heavy fines. This step was due to the neglect of the Finns to illuminate their houses in honor of the beginning of the war with Japan.

Life Crushed Out.

At New York one of the big automobiles used to take sight seers about the city, ran over and killed an elderly unknown man in Broadway Thursday night while members of the merry party were laughing and singing. Before the body of the victim could be taken from under the car several of the women passengers became hysterical and had to be lifted to the ground, while others jumped down and ran way from the scene.

FATHER KILLS SON.

The Youth Plans to Frighten the Elder Man by Playing Bandit

WAYLAID HIM IN LONELY SPOT

And is Killed Before He Can Cry Out. Father Plunges a Knife Into the Boy's Heart.

At Riverside, N. J., Frank Reinecke, a boy of sixteen, played that he was a highwayman Wednesday night and did it so realistically that his father, whom he held up, plunged a knife into his heart, killing him. Intercepting his parent in a lonely spot upon the banks of Rancocas Creek he suddenly stepped from behind a bush, telling Reinecke, Sr., to hold up his hands. The next instant he was lifeless.

Thursday the father is raving in delirum, and it is feared that he may never recover from the shock. The mother and sisters are prostrated, and the little community mourns the death of a popular youth.

Half a dozen holdups have occurred at Riverside and the adjoining villages within a month or so, and the residents have been generally arming themselves. The place is on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but twelve miles from Camden, and large numbers of tramps pass along on their way to and from Philadelphia and New York. The recent crimes have been attributed to these wanderers.

Frank Reinecke conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing to masquerade as a highwayman and frighten his neighbors. He carried out his idea and succeeded in making half a dozen staid residents jump fences and scuttle for home within a week. Thursday night he tried the experiment upon his father, Walter Reinecke, a well-to-do insurance agent of that place, whose home is on the outskirts of the village, above the banks of the creek, in a lonely spot.

Father and son started out early in the evening, the older to transact some business at the village fire company's house, of which organization he is a member, and the boy to visit his young friends, Willie and Laura Kellock, who live near the Reinecke home. On the way the youth regaled his father with storiess of recent holdups.

When 10:30 p. m. came Mr. Reinecke started for home. He was apprehensive, remembering that he had recently had words with a negro, who had threatened him. He also remembered what his boy had told him about highwaymen. So he drew a large knife from his pocket, opened the blade and walked on with senses on the alert. Young Reinecke had been watching for his father. He was peeping out from behind a bush that stood beside the path in the loneliest part of the roadway. The trees grow thick there, and the black water of the creek is just below, making it as loneley and dangerous a spot as can be imagined.

Just as the elder Reinecke reached the shadow a dark figure stepped into the half gloom and a hoarse voice cried: "Hold up your hands. Now I've got you."

At the same instant the figure laid fast hold upon the frightened man's coat sleeve. With a cry of terror the father lunged forward and buried his knife in the breast of the supposed highwayman, who sank to the ground gasping, "Oh! Father!"

The voice of the boy recalled the anguished father to a realization of the awful thing that he had done. With a cry that was heard far off by neighbors the distracted man fell on his knees beside the body of his boy and besought him to speak. He raised the head of the boy only to find that he was already dead.

Sustain Heavy Loss.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Lieu. Gen. Baron Stakelberg. "A battle began at noon around the Russian position four and a half miles south of the station of Wafanhoon (Vafangow), the enemy making repeated artempts to dislodge our left flank. The attak was repelled and we retained our position. The first regiment occupying the left flank of our position sustained severe losses. Its commander, Col. Khavastounoff, and Adjut. Sub-Lieu. Dragoslaff Nadochinsy were killed. Gen. Gerngross was wounded, a sharpnel bullet shattering the right side of the lower jaw, but he remained on the field."

A Woman Lynched.

At Lebanon Junction, Ky., Maria Thompson, colored, who Wednesday night killed John Irwin, a wealthy white farmer, was taken from the jail Thursday and hanged to a tree in the jail yard. She weighed 255 pounds and the rope broke. As she ran away the mob fired a fusilade after her until she fell and was left for dead. The officers, however, found signs of life and removed the women to a physician's office, where it was found that she had been shot in several places and could not recover. Irwin had reproved Maria Thompson's boy who worked for him. Afterward Maria came into Irwin's melon patch and slashed Irwin until he was dead.

Three Killed in Duel.

At Bryan'sville, Ind., three men are dead and two wounded, one fatally, as the result of a pistol fight on the streets of that village Tuesday. The dead are James and Charles Rout and Milton Tow. James Tow is fatally wounded and Frank Two is badly hurt. The fight was the culmination of a feud between the Rout and Tow families.

Deadly Hot Supper.

Tuesday night at a hot supper and dance given by the colored people of Walterboro, Gus Green, becoming jealous of William Haynes, deliberately pulled his pistol and shot him dead. Green was captured and lodged in jail at 2 o'clock next morning and this fact enabled the officials to discover so early that Adams and Stephens had escaped.

BREAKS JAIL.

Adams, Murderer, and Another Prisoner, Filed Their Way Out.

AN APPEAL HAD BEEN DENIED

And Adams Was Awaiting a Re-sentence. The Sheriff and a Posse Are Pursuing the Escapes.

A dispatch from Walterboro to The State under date of June 14 says quite a sensation was caused in Walterboro Tuesday morning when it was known that R. A. Adams had escaped from jail. Adams was convicted for the murder of Henry Jaques and sentenced last June to be hanged. His sentenced was stayed pending an appeal to the supreme court, which appeal was dismissed. Adams was to have been resentenced at the next term of court, which meets the first Monday in August.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when Gus Green was brought to jail by Policeman Johnson a rope of blankets was discovered hanging from the window above the portico on the side of the jail. Upon investigation it was found that Adams and a negro, Jasper Stephens, incarcerated for larceny, had filed through one of the iron bars and escaped.

Deputy Sheriff Henderson immediately started in pursuit, but so far no trace of the escaped prisoners has been found.

Adams is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 145 pounds, dark skin, dark hair and eyes, with moustache and a long, sharp face with very heavy jaw and large neck; fast talking and winks eyes rapidly while talking, nervous and quick movement.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Few Isolated Sections Still Suffering from Drought.

Mr. J. W. Bauer, section director, says in his weekly report of the crops, gathered from correspondence:

The week ending 8 a. m., June 13, had a mean temperature of 75 degrees, which is about 4 below normal, due to nearly normal temperatures during the first four days and abnormally cool weather during the last three. The cool weather was accompanied by fresh to brisk northeast winds and unusually low relative humidity. The sunshine was normal in places and below in others.

The greater portion of the State had from one to over two inches of rain in three days. The upper Savannah valley had less than an inch, while in parts of York county and a few small areas in other sections the drought is unbroken and crops are suffering for moisture. Streams are very low and many wells are failing in the central counties.

A destructive wind and hail storm passed through Pickens county; the track of the hail storm was about half a mile wide and all crops in this path were destroyed. There were also damaging wind storms in Spartanburg and Sumter counties, and hail occurred at various places in the northern and northeastern counties, doing some damage to crops.

The weather was generally favorable for cultivation of field crops, but with large areas where the ground was too wet to work and where fields have become foul. As a rule, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and minor crops are clean and well cultivated, and have made marked improvement during the last week.

Corn made steady improvement in all parts of the State, and, although small, is growing nicely and has a healthy color. Earliest corn is being laid by.

With few and unimportant exceptions, cotton has now attained full stands, although somewhat irregular ones as to size. The plants are small for the season, but have good color and are growing nicely. Lice are reported from Abbeville county. Squares have been reported from nearly all sections, and a few blooms have been noted in Orangeburg county. In places fields are becoming foul. Sea island cotton shared in the general improvement, and now has full but irregular stands and good color.

Tobacco improved and is being "primed." Rice planting continues and the crop is making satisfactory growth. Wheat and oat harvest is nearing completion; the yields of wheat are best in the extreme western counties and only fair to poor in the central ones. The oat crop is best in the eastern counties, where in places the yields are heavy. Late oats show some improvement. Both grains have been housed in good condition, where cut, with only slight damage from the rains.

It Was Brutal Murder.

The State says Nathan Truesdale, uncle of the negro killed at Cloud's creek on Saturday week, swore out a warrant before Magistrate Little at Saluda on Wednesday for Sion Miller, Joe Miller and Russel McCormick. Thursday the Millers and McCormick surrendered themselves to the sheriff and are now in jail. The Miller boys are 22 and 23 years old, respectively, and McCormick looks to be the younger of the three. It was stated that McCormick did the shooting but the report cannot be confirmed. The home of the Miller boys is not far from where the homicide occurred, while McCormick hails from Lexington county. He joined the Miller boys at Batesburg and was going on a visit to his brother, whose home is in this county. It is not known whether application will be made for bail or not. The older of the Miller boys is married.

At the Top.

The Columbia State calls attention to the fact that of the six "star" students graduated from West point this year, one is from Virginia, one each from Tennessee, Mississippi and Colorado, and two from North Carolina. They are all southern boys except one, and their records are good cause for pride in the section they have so well represented. It is really an unusual showing.

WILL BE A CHANGE.

Mr. Fred Wannamaker Will Appoint New Civil Service Board.

The Columbia State says: Upon the retirement of Mr. A. P. Wilson from the postoffice to seek health on his farm near the city a negro named Nix was appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson as secretary of the local board of civil service examiners. The appointment has been the subject of complaint, and Congressman Lever has succeded in having him removed.

The objection to this colored man may be best stated by an example. Recently a young lady informed Dr. Ensor that she wished to stand the examination for stenographer in the government service. She was referred to the secretary and with indignation she refused to stand the examination when she found that the person to whom she applied and to whom her papers should be submitted is a negro.

This incident, among others, was brought to the attention of Mr. Lever. It was also brought to his attention that white men as well as women were refusing to go before an examining board the secretary of which is a negro, and as a result the postoffice was being filled up with negro clerks and carriers.

When Mr. Lever took the matter up with civil service commission, he was told that the commission had decided to create a southern department with headquarters in Atlanta and with Mr. Fred Wannamaker in charge. Friday Mr. Wannamaker was in the city for a short while and promised Mr. Lever to give the relief asked for. It is not known who will be members of the new board, but they will be employes of the federal government, of course.

The appointment of the local examining board has been made by the commission in Washington upon recommendations from Columbia, and it is understood that Dr. Ensor did not recommend the negro's appointment, but in a way approved the proposed appointment when his opinion was asked. Mr. Lever says that the change will not cause Dr. Ensor any worry as the efficiency of the postal service in the city may be promoted thereby. The postmaster employs his clerks and carriers from a list of eligibles and this list is made up with the exact standing of every applicant standing examination. If colored negroes apply, none but negroes will be appointed.

Mr. Fred Wannamaker, who is to be secretary in charge of the [illegible] or southern divison of the civil service commission, is a native of Orangeburg and conducted a newspaper [illegible] ing to Washington where he was [illegible] an appointment in the [illegible] civil service commission [illegible] tion has been rapid, and this [illegible] recognition from the department is a matter of gratification to his friends in South Carolina,

Udeer the new plan, the local boards of examiners will be abolished in every town in the State in the district. The manager of the division, in this case the fifth division, will have under him a force of examiners. These examiners will be sent to every town or city where examinations are to be held, and at the conclusion of the examinations, the papers will be sent to Atlanta, instead of Washington as has heretofore been the rule. Under the new rule, the work of holding the examination will be greatly simplified. Instead of each place having its local board of examiners, an examiner will be sent from the division headquarters and the examination papers from all the States in the division will be sent to Atlanta instead of Washington, thus doing away with the confusion.

Caused a Panic.

At New York in a panic among the passengers in a Brooklyn car on the Fulton street line Friday nine persons received severe injuries, most of them requiring attention of physicians. The panic was caused by the blowing out of a fuse while the car was running at a high rate of speed. The front platform and forward part of the car were at once enveloped in flames, and the passengers made frantic efforts to escape. Many jumped, others were pushed off the car and others fell and were trampled on before the the car could be stopped. Nearly every passenger suffered some injury. Mrs. Julia Calman, 24 years old, with a six months old baby in her arms, was pushed from the car and received a fractured skull, a broken ankle and severe concussions of the body. The baby was unhurt and was found asleep in the mother's arms, by an ambulance physician.

No Cause for Alarm.

The State says Mr. Kert Berle, the United States Civil engineer and architect, has about completed his examination of the capitol dome and expects to leave for Washington Wednesday. He will report to the governor from there next week. Mr. Berle would not say whether he would report the building safe or unsafe, but that does not signify that from the examinations and investigations he has made so far that it is or is not. It merely means that he is guarded in expressing himself before he reports formally to the governor. He did say, however, that there was no cause for immediate alarm. He is said to have expressed the opinion that the new work is shoddy by comparison with the old. Whether this will be brought out in the report, however, cannot be said.

Reward for Adams.

Gov. Heyward Wednesday offered a reward of $500 for the capture of R. A. Adams, who escaped Monday night from the Walterboro jail. Adam is a white man, who was sentenced last June to hang for the murder of Henry Jacques. His appeal to the supreme court had been dismissed and he was to be resentenced at the August term of the court.

Negro Child Killed.

At Simpsonville Tuesday afternoon Jim Thompson, a 6-year-old negro boy, while playing with a pistol shot and instantly killed a 6-months-old infant in the arms of his young sister. The ball entered the infant's head and grazed the breast of the young negro holding the child.

Japs Claim a Sweeping Victory.

Left Five Hundred Russians Dead on the Battlefield.

LOST FOURTEEN GUNS.

Russians Wanted to Attack Japanese Left, But Was Forestalled, Forced Into a Defile and Routed.

A dispatch from Tokio, Japan, says the Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of Gen. Oku, the commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold, came to an end Wednesday at Telissu, a point on the railroad 50 miles north of Kinchou and 25 miles north of Yafangow, when the Russians were out-manoeuvred, enveloped and sweepingly defeated. They left more than 500 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 300 prisoners and 14 quick-firing field guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the northward.

The Japanese charge that the Russians violated the Japanese flag. Certain officers aver that during the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared carrying a Japanese flag and that the Japanese artillery, decived by this flag, ceased firing on that particular body of Russians. Official dispatches from the Japanese commanders made specific charges of this flag violation. Early estimates of the Japanese losses at Telissu say that 1,000 men were killed or wounded.

The Japanese attacking force was divided into right and left columns and began the advance on Tuesday along both sides of the railroad. They encountered the Russians east of Vafangow. At a late hour the Russians held a line from Wang Tiao and Ta Fang Shen. The Japanese artillery opened on this line and the Russians responded. The shelling continued 13 hours and it was followed by the advance of the Japanese line to a position extending from Lung Chia Tung to Yu Hotun. Darkness put an end to the fighting. The Japanese dispatched a column to the westward toward Fu Chau for the purpose of covering the Russian right wing and to protect their left and rear.

During the night it became apparent that the Russians were being re-enforced and so decided to make a general attack in the morning and force the Russians into a defile back of Telissu. When morning came it was discovered that that the Russians held a line extending from Ta Fang Shen to Cheng Tsu Shan, with a force estimated at more than two divisions. The Japanese planned to envelop the Russians near Talissu and they succeeded admirably.

While the main Japanese force was moving north along the railroad columns were swung to the left and [illegible] right and finally co[illegible] the main Russ[illegible] Russians in this [illegible] a disadvantage, but [illegible]RISON with determination until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour they were routed. The Japanese cavalry continued to pursue the enemy and probably inflicted severe punishment.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"I have received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 12.20 a. m.:

"'Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank, the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with superior forces and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north.

"'Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known.

"'During the engagement the third and fourth batteries of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells.

"'Of 16 guns, 13 were rendered completely unseless and were abandoned.

"'The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until after they had been repeatedly ordered to do so.'"

The Russians deny that there was anything in the nature of a rout. The enemy had over four divisions in action.

A STEAMER BURNED.

The Highlander Totally Destroyed by Fire Last Georgetown.

The [illegible] Manager T. D. [illegible] Highlander was [illegible] agreed and profoundly [illegible] night by a telegram [illegible] Georgetown at midnight [illegible] the boat was [illegible] miles above Georgetown. [illegible] the telegram gave no particulars and nothing is known here as to the origin of the fire. The telegram was dated [illegible] and simply said: "Highlander burned to the water's edge. Total loss."

The boat was on its way to Georgetown at the time and had no cargo. The vessel was practically new, having been built only three years ago, and was valued at $12,000. It was insured for only $3,000, with J. H. Boatwright & Son at Wilmington, N. C. Although the telegram says "total loss," Manager Love is of the opinion that much of the machinery may be saved. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Love—he and not the Chamber of Commerce being the owner.

"The Highlander was the first and only boat on the line the Chamber of Commerce instituted this spring to give Columbia water connection with the coast. The business has steadily increased since the first trips, and arrangements had just been made for hauling cotton, which would greatly relieve the situation and for which the Chamber of Commerce had been working for several months. Just what steps will be taken to put another boat in commission on the river cannot be said at this time, but there is no doubt but that this will be done as quickly as the Chamber of Commerce can make the arrangements."

Many Lives Lost.

A dispatch from Santiago, Cuba, says the worst storm of a decade began Friday and culminated Monday night in 14 inches of rain which fell in five hours, accompanied by a hurricane. The lower village of El Cobre has been destroyed. Forty-five persons are known to be dead and scores are missing. Bodies are floating in the Cobre river. Twenty bodies have been recovered by boats patrolling the bay. All the bridges on the Cobre railway are out and many bridges have been lost on the Cuba railway. A train which left Habana Saturday is held between washouts for eight miles inland. A relief train bringing mail and passengers was wrecked at Moron. The fireman and mail agent were killed and two of the employes were injured. The passengers are safe. The mines at Daiquiri are crippled and six of the employes have been drowned. The pier has been damaged. The city's property loss is enormous.

Negro Cotton Mill Failed.

The Columbia State says: "The Wilmington Messenger calls our attention to the fact that the defunct Coleman cotton mill, the failure of which was lately noted in these columns, was not only operated but owned and managed by negroes. In that case we do not think that the evidence of the negro's failure as a cotton mill hand was as conclusive as in the case of the Charleston mill, which was financed by white capital and managed by skilled white cotton mill men. The case of the Coleman mill is, however, equally interesting in another way."

In A Cow's Maw.

At Aiken while slaughtering a beef on Saturday, Messrs. Lamer & Thorpe's butcher found a lady's gold clasp bracelet in the animal's maw. The bracelet is of 18 karat gold and is a handsome piece of jewelry. The cow was purchased with a bunch of cattle from a Tennessee market. How the animal happened to absorb such valuable food is of course hard to guess.

Little by Little.

Over a billion five-cent fares were paid last year to the transit companies of New York city. Fifty million dollars! Paid in five cents at a time! A veritable confirmation of the "little drops of water, little grains of sand" teaching.

Negress Kills White Woman.

News was received Tuesday of the killing of Mrs. Hallidey, a white woman, by Addie Smith, a negro girl, at Loachapoka Monday night. The slayer was caught as Notasulga, a small town near Montgomery. A large crowd soon gathered and fearing violence the sheriff of Lee county took the negress to Tuskegee for safe keeping. The woman acknowledges killing Mrs. Holliday.