THE UNIVERSITY.

AUICK REORGANIZATION WORK BY

The New Chairs Filled-Drs. Woodrow Alexander and Others Left Out---Salaries Fixed ... Details of the Entire Pro-

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—The Board of Visitors of the South Carolina University met in the Library yesterday morning, with every member present, and proceeded to organize the institution in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature.

of the Legislature.

The members favoring a broad plan took charge of the matter, and, without calling up to a vote either of the plans presented, moved at once to go into the election of the different chairs, fearing that the minority report would very likely be adopted otherwise. The motion was carried, and without the slightest opposition the selection of the chairs was begun.

was begun.
The following chairs were adopted:
Chair of chemistry.
Chair of geology, mineralogy and biology. An adjunct professor was allowed this chair.
Chair of ancient languages, also with

adjunct professor. Chair of mathematics. Chair of mathematics.
Chair of physics and astronomy.
Chair of modern languages.
Chair of English language, literature
and rhetoric with adjunct professor.
Chair of mental and moral philosophy

with logic. Chair of history and political econ-Chair of law.

As will be seen this provides for ten chairs and three adjunct professors, giving thirteen in all. The result is said to be far better than any of the friends

of the University expected.

The salaries of the professors were fixed as follows: All the professors will get \$2,000, the president \$3,000 and he will be required to will be required to occupy one of the chairs of instruction. The adjuncts \$1,200 each, the chaplain \$300 extra, the secretary and librarian \$900, the assistant to the secretary \$200. The librarian is also to be required to act as secretary to the board of trustees. The office of marked was abolished. office of marshal was abolished. One of the adjunct professors will be chosen and requested to act as secretary to the the board decided to give an annual appropriation of \$2,000 to the library.

A resolution was adopted appointing

a special committee to investigate and report on a scheme for the physical cul-ture of the students. This is to be made

Provisions were made to allow the students now in the mechanical and civil engineering courses who will graduate next year to complete their courses and obtain diplomas.

Dr. Alexander, who at the former meeting of the board refused to reply to a question of the Governor as to whether he believed in Christ or not, appeared before the board and read a statement he had prepared. Therein he declared his Unitarian views and clearly defined his position. As will be seen his chair is abolished and combined with another. The two chairs of geology and mineralogy and biology are now consolidated also. The two chairs of English language and English litera-ture are combined, too, and the trustees say they propose to place the English department of the institution squarely to the front and make it the principal feature of the courses. The status of the trustees on political lines was curiously divided. Upon adjourning, at 4 o'clock, the trustees indicated that the main fight was to come on the question of the standard of admission. It was stated that no professors would be electted until next June, but that the board would indicate to the incumbent pro-fessors whether they were to remain or not. They were decided that those competent should remain and those that were not should go.

The board met again at 6 o'clock and instead of taking up the reports at once as expected, proceeded immediately to the election of the professors. The re-Chair of mathematics-Prof. E. W.

Chair of physics, mechanics and astronomy—Prof. Benjamin Sloan. Chair of biology, geology and mineral-ogy—Dr. J. M. McBryde. He was also Professor E. A. Smythe, the former professor of biology, was elected ad-junct to the chair. Chair of chemistry-Professor W. B.

Chair of English language, liter-ature and rhetoric-Professor F. C. Woodward.

Woodward.
Chair of history and political economy—Professor R. Means Davis.
Chair of mental science, logic and evidences of Christianity—Dr. J. Wil-

Chair of law-Professor Joseph Daniel Pope.
The Chair of ancient languages was

not filled, and the filling was postponed until June. The adjunct in this department was also not elected. The light for the position is between Dr. Patton and Prof. Murray, and the indications are that a new man will fill the position and both be left out. The selection of the professor of modern langurages was also postponed un til June. Dr. Joynes is the only appli

cant before the board, and the reason he was not elected last night was that there was a considerable question as to the amount of work. He will undoub tedly be elected to the chair next June For the chair of geology, mineralogy, and biology, and consequently the presidency of the institution, Drs. McBryde and Woodrow, were before the board. Several members raised the objection to Dr. Woodrow that he could not give his entire time to the duties of the chair. The board commulcated with Dr. Woodrow on this subject and he sent a letter to the effect that he could

not give his time to the duties. Con-sequently Dr. McBryde was elected. But for this the race might have been a close one, as Dr. Woodrow had many friends on the board. friends on the board.

The members of the old faculty left out are as follows: Professor E. E. Sheib, chair of pedagogics—chair abolished. Professor J. W. Alexander, professor of logic—chair abolished. Professor James Woodrow, professor of geology. These are out extrely. Professor Joynes, Patton and Murray still have a change but at least one.

have a chance, but at least one, and perhaps two of them, will be retired. There are a number of tutor and assis-tant professors who are also out. The two reports as to the plan were never brought up and after the election the couses of study and the standard of admission was referred to the executive committee composed of Dr. McBryde, Superintendent of Education Mayield, W. A. Clark, Esq., and Justices Meiver

W. A. Clark, Esq., and Justices Meiver and McGowan. This committee is to ort to a meeting of the board to be

Last night The State office was besieged with students and they were universally delighted with the result and especially jubilant over the choice of Dr. McBryde as president. In fact, The State telephone conveyed many congratulatory messages to Dr. McBryde at a late honr.—The State.

RUDINI IN A RAGE

Rome, May 3.—The Green Book on the New Orleans lynching comprises twenty-four dispatches, dated from March 14 to April 28. It shows that the Italian Government from the com-mencement perseversed in asking that criminal proceedings be taken against the lynchers and that indennity be paid to the families of the victims. The exto the families of the victims. The expression "brought to justice" recurs in the official dispatches as well as Baron Fava's private letters. The principal communications have already been

After Blaine's note of April 14 the

After Blaine's note of April 14 the volume concludes with a telegram from the Maquis di Budni to the Marquis Imperali, the text of which is as follow:

I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine of April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of control of a telegram of mine of mine of mine of mach 24, that the words "punishment of the guilty," in the brevity of telegraphic language, actually signified only that the prosecution ought the population of the people from the great issues of telegraphic language, actually signified only that the prosecution ought have been controlled to the federal Government declared reguments remains the fact that henceforward the Federal Government declared reguments and counsels the Sub-Allivances to cease internal bickerings and to get rid of disloyal members. This is to get rid of disloyal members. This is the document:

To the Brotherhood of the N. F. A. and L. U.: We are now approaching it more of the most critical period in our existence of the most critical period in our existence as an Order. The demoralizing elements which always enter into a political adocuments which alone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty," in the brevity of the people from the great issues which aleone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty," in the brevity of the people from the great issues which aleone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty," in the brevity of the people from the great issues which aleone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty," in the brevity of the people from the great issues which aleone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty," in the brevity of the people from the great issues which aleone possess diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point of the guilty, and the provided the action of the guilty will be left untried. Every with distribution of the people fro ward the Federal Government declares itself conscious of what we have con-

What other proof does the Federal Government expect of the violation of the treaty wherein constant protection and security of the subjects of the contracting parties is expressly stipulated. We have placed on evidence that we have never asked anything else but the opening of regular precedings. In regard to this, Baron Fava's first note, dated March li contained even the formula

March 15, contained even the formula of a telegram addressed on the same day by Mr. Blaine under order of President of a telegram addressed on the same day by Mr. Blaine under order of President Harrison to the Governor of Louisiana. Now, however, in the note of April 14 Mr. Blaine is silent on the subject, which is for us the main point of controversy.

We are under the sad necessity of concluding that what to every other

concluding that what to every other Government would be the accomplishment of a civil duty is impossible to the Federal Government. It is time to break off this bootless controversy. Public opinion, the sovereign judge, will know how to indicate an equitable solution of this grave problem. We have affirmed and we again affirm our right. Let the Federal Government reright. Let the Federal Government reflect upon its side if it is expedient to leave to the mercy of each State of the Union, irresponsible to foreign countries, the efficiency of treaties pledging its faith and honor to entire nations. The present dispatch is addressed to the most speedy and effectual, such the same of the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsports Aconcagua and Maipo put to sea to attack Autofagasta, with about 1,500 troops on board. The ironclad Blanco the most speedy and effectual, such the trunsport of the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the overthrow and destruction of troops on board. The ironclad Blanco the most speedy and effectual, such that the time. The Chilean officers stated to the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the overthrow and destruction of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the open in the insurgent man of war Esmeralda, and the trunsport of the

Dovastation by Forest Fires. New York, May 1.—The most destructive fire of many years is raging in South Jersey. The great pine region and

cranberry bog district from Pleasant Point and Bay Head, on the north, down to Egg Harbor, sixty miles south, and from the Atlantic to points from thirty to forty miles inland, is being swept by fire. Thousands and thousands of acres of pine and cedar timber have been hurned many towns have been threet. burned, many towns have been threat-ened, dozens of houses have been de-stroyed and fears are entertained for the safety of the people in the devastated country. So dense is the smoke that nangs over the burning forest that farmers going from town to town have to grope their way along the roads. Rain has not fallen in weeks, and the inhabitants are unable to chec he spread of the flames. At many places the residents have been force to flee to the open country to save their ives, leaving their household goods behind to be burned. At one place a sick woman, covered by watersoaked blankets, was carried out of her burning home in her bed. At a rough estimate the loss will be over \$1,000,000, and many farmers will be impoverished. Forest fires are also reported in the mountains about Reading Pa., and in the vicinity of Newburg, N. Y.

Democratic Gains in Indiana INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—Returns from the elections in the second and third class cities throughout the State

ow general Democratic gains, with the exception of New Albany and Jeffer-sonville, where the Republicans made clean sweeps.
At Fort Wayne Sallinger, Democrat

was elected mayor by ninety-seven majority, with nine Democratic councilmen out of ten.

At Lafayette the entire Democratic icket was elected—a Democratic gain. At Hammond the entire Democratic icket was elected—a Democratic gain. At Jeffersonville T. F. Warder, Democrat, for seven terms mayor, was de-feated by B. F. Robinson, Republican. The Republicans also gained a marshal and clerk and two councilmen, althoug the Democrats still retain the majority. The fight was strictly local.

In New Albany Morris McDonald, Republican, was re-elected mayor by a arge majority.

ROANOKE, Va., April 28.—A terrible tragedy occured at Marshall's cafe in this city at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Nick Flood, a son of Major John H. Flood, a prominent tobacconist of Lynchburg and Charles I. Rose who came here from Washington in February Iast, engaged in a duel with pistols, Rose fell pierced by several bullets and died in a few minutes without speaking. Flood was shot in the mouth and breast but will probably recover. Both men but will probably recover. Both men were gamblers and the shooting was the result of a quarrel at a card table about

ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT POLK MAPS IT OUT IN AN ADDRESS TO THE ORDER.

President Polk, of the Farmers' Al-liance has just issued a proclamation to the Order in which he sets forth the plan of campaign which the national plan of campaign which the national executive board has adopted for the next year, and counsels the Sub-Alliances to cease internal bickerings and to get rid of disloval members. This is

umphant success of our principles is assured, if this system be actively and fatthfully prosecuted for the American farmers and all other classes and inter-ests which are so intimately related to itself conscious of what we have constantly asked, and yet it does not grant our legitimate demands. Blaine is right when he makes payment of indemity to families of victims dependent upon proof of violation of the treaty; but we shrink from thinking that he considers that the fact of such violation still needs proof. Italian subjects acquitted by American juries were massacred in the prisons of the State without measures being taken to defend them. What other proof does the Federal Gov-

Alliance States during the year, or as many more as the brotherhood may de-

its faith and honor to entire nations. The present dispatch is addressed to you exclusively, not the Federal Government. Your duties henceforward are solely resiricted to dealing with current business. ing brother so far forgets his obligations to the Order as to assail its principles publicly he is heralded by the politicians and the partisan press as a hero. If a paper which has been designated a representative of the principle of our Order proves false to its most sacred compact and assaults our members or our principles, it thereby gains speedy admittance to the respect and confidence of our enemies. If influential or prominent members, disregard ing their obligations to each other and to the Order, engage in a public personal warfare through the press or otherwise, our enemies are abundantly satisfied.

No member of our Order has the right to assail another member publicly. through the press or otherwise, so long as their names are on our roll of membership. Such an offence is a violation of his obligation, and should merit expulsion. No paper vested with authority to represent our Order officially has the right to assail our principles or any member of the Order while acting in such a capacity. Such au offence should cause all true Alliance men to repudiate such paper promptly. No member, while his name remains on our rolls, has a right to assail the principles of the Order publicly. He is not only permitted, but is encouraged by our law, to discuss any and all measures coming within our province with the utmost freedom and to any extent he may desire within the Order. But the will of the majority is the law of the Order, and if he cannot acquiesce in the desire of the majority and in the decision of the majority, and feels that he is conscientiously impelled to go before the public and assall our principles, he should first divest himself of his Alliance uniform. With what consistency could a Baptist or Methodist go before the world and publicly oppose and depunce some of the most oppose and denounce some of the most cherished tenets of his Church? How

long would his name remain on his church book? How long ought it to remain there? Why should he expect or desire to remain in the Church? Loyalty to Alliance principles is the only true Alliance test, not only as to membership, but it should faithfully be applied in the selection of all officers, from the steward in a subordinate Alli-ance to the president of the National Alliance, and it must be applied in the selection of those who are to make and execute our laws, if we would reasonably hope for the reforms which we

Order and all will be well.

Fraternally, L. L. Polk,

President N. F. A. and I. U.

A Modern Abraham,

were gamblers and the shooting was the result of a quarrel at a card table about six weeks ago. Some days ago they were prevented from shooting each other and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Rose had \$712 in his pockets Flood is a dangerous character. Two months ago he stabbed Martin O'Meare, a Lynchburg tailor, nearly to death and subsequently almost killed a man named Payne of this city with a billiard cue.

Let Us Have Peace.

Washington, May 6.—It is learned here that the government of the United States has instructed Minister Eagan to offer to mediate between the combatants in Chile in the interests of peace and good order, and that France and Brazil, the other great republics of the world, have joined in the profic of their good offices in the interests of perpetuity of republican principles of government.

A Medern Abraham,

Bridgewater, Conn., May 6.—Oliver H. Jessup, one of the most prominent citizens of the town has gone insane. He was taken violently ill a few days ago, but refused to allow a doctor to come to the house, and he relied solely on the faith cure advocates, who surrounded his bed day and night.

Jessup at length conceived the idea that he was a second Abraham and that the Lord required a human sacrifice. On Thursday, being left alone for a few minutes, he prepared for the horrible affair by constructing an alter out of his bedroom furniture, around which he piled a heap of combustibles. Then he caught his little grandchild, a year old, and placed her on the altar and prepared to ignite it. The child's cries attracted a member of the family, and the old man was nearly killed in the struggle to restrain him.

Mysterious Occurrence Savoring of th

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., May 1 .- There vas a mysterious occurrence in Benwas a mysterious occurrence in Ben-nettsville a few nights ago, which has puzzled the most philosophical minds. Many theories have been advanced, yet the mystery remains unsolved. Doors and windows are barred at night; noc-turnal pedestrians ambulate the streets with lighted lanterns; the cracking of

ened. Her husband lowered the lamp, rushed to the window, threw open the blinds, and discharged his pistol in the direction of the ground. For a minute or two all was quiet, when suddenly, in his room, near his trunk, in rapid succession, two reports of what seemed to be nearly based. to be pistol shots, were heard. After under the house, directly under the bedcoom, and just at that moment the house shook and crockeryware rattled and a noise was heard as if glass were being ground in a mill, and simultaneously every rooster in the neighbor-nood commenced crowing. Mr. Emanuel says he was sure that

udgment day had arrived, and that he had no other thought but that in a short time he would be facing the Immaculate Judge. Mr. Emanuel vacated the house at once, and the place is now un-occupied, where "gobblin damns" can hold high carnival. Mr. Emanuel is an onest, truthful and intelligent citizen, and the above facts were recited to The State correspondent by him in a special interview.—State.

The War in Chile.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Rear Admiral McCan, in command of the South Atlantic Station, has sent the Navy Department a long report, dated Caldira, March 24, in regard to Chilean affairs. The Congressional deputies (the insur-rectionary chiefs,) he says, had their headquarters on board a transport in the harbor of Iquique. During the forenoon of the 17th, while the Pensacola (his flagship) was at Iquique, the insurgent man of-war Esmeralda, and the transat the time. The Chilean officers sta-ted that it was the intention to attack and capture Arica, then blockaded by

The admiral, in his account of the capture of Iquique by the insurgents, says that by the fire of ships five blocks of nouses were destroyed, considerable coal States consul destroyed. The fighting back of the hills culminated in a battle with 1,600 men on each side. Before the fight 200 government troops deserted to the insurgents. The fight was brief, but sanguinary, the insurgents acknowledging 200 killed and about the same number wounded, while the government had 400 killed and 200 wounded. Early n the fight the government cavalry fled tilling everyone that came in their way. whether friends or foes. Col. Robels the government cammander, was wounded and captured and afterwards assassi-

nated in his bed. The government force in the neighborhood of Iquique seems to have entirely disappeared. A number of troops raised n the south and sent north to fight have gone over to the insurgents, and it would seem as if President Balmaceda was to a mall extent recruiting an army for the benefit of his enemies. The insurgent forces are at present in possession of the entire northern coast from Arica to Taltalauer, 400 miles, as well as holding the extensive nitrate deposits on the pampas, which have been the great source of revenue to Chile, and they are able to maintain their position so long as the government is without a navy, as the mountain coasts and the great desert are impracticable for extensive military operations.

Will Not Run. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 30.— Stephen B. Elkins is authority for the statement made to the effect that James G. Blaine would shortly announce his decision not under any circumstances to allow his name to be used at the next depublican convention as a candidate or president. It is said that Mr Blaine's letter or announcement will be so positive as to admit of but one con-

The News Press also quotes Hon. Smith M. Weed as saying that when the time came Mr. Blaine would be found ositively declining a nomination.
Also that W. J. Arkell says that Mr. Blaine is about to come out with a most positive refusal to allow his name to be sed again in connection with the pres-

again be a candidate for the presiden

Five of the Crew Drowned.

dency.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., May 6. SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., May 6.—
The schooner reported in distress by the barge Sitka is the Atlanta, Captain Knelton, which left here in tow of the barge Wilhelm Saturday night. A heavy Northwest gale struck the Wilhelm with the Atlanta in tow Sunday morning. When they were off Sable bank the tow line of the Atlanta parted twenty miles Northwest of No 10 life saving station. When she foundered the crew endeavored to reach the shore in yawis, five of them perishing in the in yawls, five of them perishing in the attempt. The crew from the life saving station put out in the breakers and succeeded in saying two of the ill-fated schooner's men. The Atlanta was coal laden for Ashland.

A Horrible Death, CHARLESTON, S. C., May I.—George Carter, colored, lost his life in a horrible manner today, on Central wharf. Carter was the engineer of a hoisting machine which was unloading a cargo of coal from a vessel at the wharf. By some unexplained accident, he was caught between the rope and drum, the fatal cell twisting about the body and gradually orrashing the life of out it. If he made any outcry the noise of the machinery drowned it. There were no eye-witness. When found the remains were horribly lacerated.

BENNETTSVILLE IS BEWILDERED. | THE COLD SNAP NORTH AND WEST.

CINCINNATI, May 6 .- The Signal ervice department reports no frost in this vicinity last night. At Wooster O., the farmers report that all early fruit was destroyed by Monday night's frost. Some say that the wheat, which is now jointing, has been injured. The mercury was down to the freezing point this

At Washington Court House O., there was a black frost and the ice was more than one-eighth of an inch thick. Leading horticulturists say that all the early cherries are killed, and many peaches, pears, apples, grapes, etc. The full extent of the damage is not known,

but it is thought to be very great.

At Frankfort, Ky., a light frost throughout the section last night did considerable damage to the vegetables and berry crops, but fruit was too far advanced for much damage. There is a promise of the finest yield of fruit known

or years.
At Lima, O., there was a light frost ast night, extending all over this section and doing considerable damage to early fruits and vegetables. Wheat was scorched in some places very severely. At Madison, Ind., it is reported that the Kentucky and Indiana peach or-chards are uninjured by last night's

BETHLEHEM, PA., May 6.—The cold wave reached here last night. Snow squalls are frequent and ice formed in exposed placed. Farmers report this morning that the strawberry crop is seriously injured. Fruit is also frozen in some parts of the country.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 6 .was a heavy fall of snow in this city and throughout the northern part of the State early this morning, but it melted at once The temperature at noon is 50, with a cold north wind. Fruit, it is feared, has been damaged.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 6 .- Snow fell in this city last night and this morning, covering the ground. In the northern part of Cambria and Somerset countries fall of an inch of snow last night is

reported *
Pottsville, PA., May 6.—A snow storm set in early this morning and constorm set in early this morning the tinued for several hours. During the past few days the whether has been exceptionally cold for this season of the

There was a severe frost in this vicinity last night. All early vegetation was injured on the low grounds, and grapes were badly bitten. The weather is colder, and another frost tonight is feared. DANVILLE, VA., May 6 -There was heavy frost here last night, and vegetables were badly damaged. No dam-

age to wheat and fruit. JACKSON, Miss., May 7 .- In reply to a request from the Weber County Alli-ance asking for his views on the sub-Treasury plan, Governor J. M. Stone, who has been frequently and favorably mentioned as the successor to ex-Sena or Walthall, has submitted a letter, the following being an extract therefrom: The government should give equal rights and administer civil and exact justice to all and imposing as few burdens as posleaving every individual to his own ef-

forts ror success and happiness. The burned and the office of the United government has no wealth to bestow and t always has favorites and gives to them at the expense of those not favored. It must be so from the very nature things, for it has to take from some to give to others.

We of the South, chiefly an agricul tural people, have felt this evil with

crushing force, for the high protective system of the Republican party for the benefit of manufacturing interests, main ly of the North, has operated in a two-fold manner to injure us by depressing the price of our cotton and greatly in creasing the cost of many articles we are compelled to buy with the proceeds The cause of our depression is the pro-tective system, maintained for protection, and the enormous burdens of gov ernment which fall heavily upon us, while we get little to compensate us for these grievous impositions

So far as the sub-treasury is intended to supply an increase of money, it promises nothing good to the farmers, who above all others, will be the victims of the evils of any inflation which will dis-turb values. They need for their welfare a currency as steady and stable as themselves. Traders and speculators, those looking out for corners, can riot amid the excitement of speculative values and fluctuations from the disturbance, the irritation leaving the farmer and laborer no sort of even chance in that condition of things. The promise of an opportunity to obtain money at a of interest by depositing cotton and getting an advance of 80 per cent. of its value is, I think, a delusion or a snare.

The Strong Arm of the Law. UNIONTOWN, PENN., May 4 .- An other collision has occurred between the struction, and that is that he will never coke strikers and deputy sheriffs, the result being that one striker is dead, and one seriously wounded. East-night Su-perintendent Gray and Pit Boss Callaghan, of Leisenring No 3, went to house No 17 to arrest two of the strikers, who had seized two men who had been at work and held them at the house of the strikers. They were set upon and stoned and the deputies came to their aid. One of the strikers tried to take a gun from one of the deputies, when a shot was fired by the strikers. Superintendent Gray then ordered the deputies to fire, and in the volley which followed John Mahan, a striker, fell dead and another,

> Heavy Frost and Ice. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4,-Dispatches Kittson County ice was found, and in Polk, Hubbard and Marshall young wheat and oats were cut down. At Park River it is said that strawberries and other small fruits were so far advanced n the bud that they are ruined. Young eaves on trees were so badly frozen that they turned black.

> SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 6.—The steam-ship Etata, which put in this port a few days ago, for the purpose of obtaining provisions for the war ships in posses-sion of the Congressional party of Chile, has been seized by the United States

A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

A SOUTH BOUND ROAD CONTRACTOR

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1.—News was received in the city yesterday that a difficulty had occurred at the construction camp of Messrs. Webb & Oates, on the South Bound Road, about ten mules from the city, in which a white man named John Hammet had been shot and mortally wounded by T. J. Stack, a member of the firm of Stack & Roof, sub-contractors under Webb & Oates.

The first news of the affair was brought to the city by Fellx Sharp, who was the bearer of a letter to H. L. Williams. The letter is as follows:

STACK & ROOF CAMP, April 30, '91.

Mr. H. L. Williams.

DEAR FRIEND: John Hammet got shot this morning: Seriously hurt.

DEAR FRIEND: John Hammet got shot this morning. Seriously hurt. Don't think he can live. Please notify the Masons and K. of P.'s. He belongs to both orders. Bring a good doctor with you. He will be paid well for his work. Come right away. I am alone. Also I want you to send a telegram to B. J. Hammet, Blackville. He will come to yourstables. Have him brought out here, and look on other side for telegon. out here, and look on other side for telegram. Your friend,

Bob L. WILLIAMS.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

B. J. Hammet, Blackville:
Johnnie is dangerously shot. Can't live without change. Come at once.
R. L. WILLIAMS,
At H. L. Williams's stables.

In response to the request contained in the letter, Dr. Frank Green was asked to go out to the camp and attend to the wounded man, and he started with that intention, but when he reached New Brookland Trial Justice Green informed him that news had reached him that the man was dead, and that it would therefore be no use to go. The party who gave this information to the Trial Justice stated that Hammett had been shot three times, viz.: through the wrist, the upper portion of the arm and through the abdomen. It soon ap-peared, however, after Dr. Green's re-turn to Columbia, that the report of the man's death was premature, and at the last accounts he was still living, but with no apparent chance of recovery, and a wagon and mattress had been sen to the camp to bring him into the city. He is under the medical attendance of Dr. Geiger, of Lexington, who was sent to the camp as soon as the news of the

shooting was spread abroad.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICTLTY.

There were many conflicting reports on the streets as to the causes which led to the difficulty, but the following ac-count of it from a gentleman who was at the camp yesterday after the occur-rence, may be regarded as strictly relia-

R. L. Williams, two Barnwell men who were in the employ of Stack & Roof, decided some days ago to quit work and demanded their pay. With this demand Mr. Stack was unable to comply at once, as his firm only has monthly settlements with the chief contractors, which are made on the 20th of each, worth when the chief contractors, which are made on the 20th of each month. When informed that they could not get their pay at once, the report is that these men became very troublesome and riotous, and with pistols in hand, prevented the other hands from working. Mr. Stack then saw the chief contractors and with the view of the chief contractors. ractors; and with the view of getting rid of these men arranged to have them paid off, and they were paid off by checks on the Loan and Exchange Bank, Hammet receiving the sum of \$24, which it is said was the amount due him.

The gentleman who gave the above information says that the story of the further trouble as given to him by the people at the camp, was to the effect that Hammet and Williams came over to Columbia after getting their checks and then returned to the camp and still interferred with the hands and prevented them from working, and that this state of affairs continued until yesterday morning. At that time Mr. Stack being on horseback at the camp, was assaulted by Hammet, who came at him with a pine knot in his hand and threw it at him, and Stack then drew his pistol and shot Hammet through wrist. Hammet felt for his pistol, and missing it, called to Williams to bring him his, which he did. Then Stack fired twice again, one shot striking Hammet in the upper part of the arm, the other striking him in the middle of the abdomen, passing clear through the body. It does not appear from the ac-counts received that Williams took any part in the difficulty except to hand his

riend the pistol. As soon as he had done the shooting Mr. Stack rode off and came on to the city. He has employed Messrs, Melton & Melton as his counsel, and by their advice has remained quietly at th dence of his father, Captain W. H. Stack, to await the result of the wounds

and submit to the process of the law Ine statement of Williams, as made to his friends in this city, varies from the above in one or two important particulars, and it is to the effect that Stack and Hammet renewed their dispute about the settlement yesterday morning, and th. Hammet told Stack that if he would get down off his horse he would whip him, whereupon Stack rode off a short distance and was fol-lowed by Hammet, who had no weapon of any kind, and that Stack then turned and fired five shots at Hammet, three of which took effect as above stated. brothers of Hammet came up to Columbia last night and employed Messrs.
Skinner & Williams, and together with
Mr. Skinner proceeded to the camp to
get the wounded man and bring him to
the city. It was stated that Mr. Skinner would endeavor to procure met's ante-mortem statement if possible.—Register.

A Young Great-Grandmother

Gray then ordered the deputies to fire, and in the volley which followed John Mahan, a striker, fell dead and another, whose name is not known, received a mortal wound. The strikers then scattered and the two men who were held prisoners were rescued and taken to Leisenring. The situation is now reported quiet.

A Young Great-Grandmother.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.— Mrs. Henry K. Updegrave, wife of a hotel keeper at Tower City, Pa., is probably the younges; great-grand mother in the United States. She was born August 11, 1843, near Gratztown, Dauphin County, and is not yet forty-eight years old. In 1856, in her fourteenth year, she married at fifteen. she married Emanuel Shoffstall. Aggie her oldest daughter, married at fifteen, a Mr. Rumberger, and had one daugh-ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4.—Dispatches from many Northern Minnesota points says that a heavy frost prevailed Saturday night in eight or ten counties. In son was born a couple of months ago. Dmanuel Shoffstall died in 1888, and his widow married Henry K. Updegrave of Tower City.

> ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4 .- A lamp exploded in a tenement house on Nassau street at 3 o'clock this morning and set

the building on fire. Most of the in-mates escaped, but after the fire was extinguished the bodies of Herman Stephanski and his wife were found in one of the rooms. Their usual habit was drunkeness and it is supposed they were too stupefied with liquor to understand their danger until too late.

Burned to Death.

Whose Long-Continued Thievery is Just

New York, April 30 .- The Ninth Na tional bank is in trouble. There has been a defalcation of nearly \$500,000, was the startling rnmor that circulated about the city. It proved only too true

on investigation.

The late president, John T. Hill, who died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., last month, was discovered to have been a defaulter for over \$400,000.

The fact was not known or dreamed of until an examination of his own and the bank's efficiency and the statement of the stat

the bank's affairs was made after his death. He died honored and respected with a reputation untarnished. The revelations of the last few days have as-tonished and shocked his friends and brought sorrow and disgrace to the The actual condition of affairs was learned when President Hill's successor

was elected, in the person of C. Henry Garden, who had been the acting vice president for many years, and upon going over Mr. Hill's private papers and the securities of the bank, which, during his life, President Hill took almost sole charge of sole charge of.
President Hill's methods were peculi

ar and very simple. He was the executor and trustee for several large estate in New Jersey, were his reputation for honesty and shrewdness as a financier was such that he was frequently selected for such offices of trust and responsi bility. As executor he had the hand ling and control of a large number of securities of greater or less value, which were held as investments. These for convenience and safety he kept at

oans were made to customers of the bank they deposited collateral in the shape of bonds or stocks. These were placed in envelopes and put away in the strong box of the bank, which was kept in the vault, and was under immediate supervision of the president. Subsequently when the loans were paid, usu-

ally by certified checks, the collaterals were returned to the borrower. were returned to the borrower.

President Hill, however, instead of marking the loan off on the books of the bank would substitute some of the securies he held as executor, replace the envelope in the box, and pocket the check. So far as was shown by the books of the bank the loans to the customer was still outstanding. The customer himself would know nothing of this, and so far as appears none of the people in the bank were any wiser. It was an easy matter to arrange for any interest payments that might become due.

In time it seems that Hill became In time It seems In my view, in the next president in the reforms they advocate and who will represent the reforms they advocate and who will the pelded to their support. In other words, while they don't want an Alliance candidate for President, they want the Democratic candidate for the next Presidential campaign who will represent the reforms they advocate and who will the pelded to their support. In other words, while they don't want an Alliance candidate for President, they want the Democratic candidate for the account and the reforms they advocate and who will the pelded to their support. In other words, while they don't want an Alliance on the great issues of

bolder in his operations, or more desper-ate, for it appears that he did not even go through the formality of substitutng his trust securities in the envelopes when the other securities were received by the bank's customers, for many of the envelopes have been found to be enof business for several years, for so far mitted some four or five years ago.

His death on March 1 caused the most profound sorrow, and his widow and four children had the sympathy of all the people of the city in which they lived

The defaulting president had been connected with the bank ever since its organization in February, 1864. He was first paying teller, then cashier, and fin-ally became president in 1877. He was a man of unsulfied reputation up to the time of his death and the discoveries following. As a business man he was considered careful, conservative and

yery shrewd.

Rome in a State of Paule. LONDON, May 6 .- A letter received here from Rome describes a number of new facts in regard to the riots which took place there on May Day, and as to the general feeling of the people upon the same occasion. According to this letter public officials at Rome, as well as the people, have been in a state of

panic for a week or two. This state of affairs is due to several caues, the most prominent of which are the fall of the ministry headed by Crispi, the accession of the Rudini ministry into power, the strong public demand for an equalization to expenses and receipts silver issue to the rear. without fresh taxatlon, diplomatic troubles which have arisen between Italy and the United States, and, finally, the explosion at Pozzo Pantaleo, which caused so much damage and alarm in

Rome and its vicinity.
In spite of all demals and official state ments to the effect that the explosion a Pozzo Pantaleo was not the work of Socialist or Anarchists, the Romans are convinced to the contrary. This letter was written previous to the fire which destroyed the barracks and stables of Carabinerl yesterday, and which added to the state of uneasiness, creating such alarm at the Vatican that the entire torce of Swiss Guards was kept on duty all night.

The letter says further that all religlous organizations and a majority of the wealthy citizens prepared for a disturbance by laying in stocks of provisions fuel, etc. prepared for a state of siege in fact. The air was full of alarming rumors, which gradually grew in importance until it was actually believed that a revolution was impending. As In a Novel.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. April 30.—Miss Anna L. Otto, daughter of Daniel Otto of Cressona, this county, was engaged to be married to John A. Deiter over a year ago, but a lingering illness from which Miss Otto suffered property. which Miss Otto suffered prevented their marriage. A few weeks ago she recovered her health fully, as she be-lieved, and with it her old-time spirits. On Friday of last week, however, she was again taken ill. She and her lover had agreed beforehand that they should be married at once, and Saturday was fixed as the wedding day. When Saturday dawned Miss Otto's physicians declared that she had not long to live The lovers, nevertheless, decided that

the marriage should come off on that day. The Rev. C. E. Bartholomew was called in, and he performed the ceremony with the girl's parents and relatives gathered about the girl's sick bed. Two hours later the new made bride was dead. Footsore, Wenry, Destitute. CHICAGO, April 30.—Martin Cupota, his wife and three children, were arrested yesterday, just as the father and mother were about to drown themselves in the lake. The whole family

mother were about to drown themselves in the lake. The whole family had walked from Harrisburg, Pa., and the feet of the children were great masses of sores and blisters. None of the members of the family had eaten for some time. Cupota is a furnace man, and was obliged to quit work at Harrisburg on occount of the strike in the coke regions. The family arrived here yesterdsy morning, and, being utterly weary and destitute, were on the point of throwing themselves into the lake when accosted by the officers. They were taken to a police station and fed, and an-effort will be made today to find employment for the father. In the meantime, the mother and children will be cared for by the officers.

GOV. TILLMAN'S VIEWS.

AS EXPLAINED TO A REPORTER OF THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

He Favors Cheap Money, Free Silves and Tariff Reform, and Denounces the

Sub-Treasury Scheme and Third Party COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30.-Governor

Ben Tillman was looking spruce, cool and comfortable in a new light alpaca summer coat, when I found him in his office at the capitol this morning.
"Will South Carolina be represented

at the coming third party convention in Cincinnati?" I asked. "There may be some volunteer dele-

gates from this State," answered the governor, but if there are, they will go there as individuals, and they will represent nobody but themselves. They certainly will not represent either the Alliance or the Alliance sentiment in the State.

"I am convinced that the farmers of this State are unalterably opposed to any and all third party scheme. So long as they have negrorule and Federal interference staring them in the face, the instinct of self preservation tells them to

stinct of self preservation tells them to stick together and to work out their salvation as Democrats and inside the ranks of the Democratic party.

"Yes, sir," repeated the Governor, as nestly, "you may put me down as absolutely and unequivocally opposed to this Cincinnati third party scheme and all similar schemes. I am and always have been a South Carolina, Edgefield, dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and I expect to do my fighting, as I have done it in the past, strictly within the party ranks."

"Instead of running off after this third party will-o'-the-wisp" said Governor Tillman, "what the farmers of South Carolina expect to do is to try to get a Democratic candidate for the next Present the carolina campaign who will represent

ues, in my view, in the next presidentia

sues, in my view, in the next presidential campaign."

"But," continued he, "the free coinage of silver is only one phase of the financial question. We want not only more silver, but more greenbacks, and I favor the direct issue of greenbacks based on the government's credit. If the government can float \$350,000,000 of greenbacks, why not \$1,000,000,000? Or if it is found impracticable to issue this money on the country's credit alone, a system of land banks might be established by which the money could be issued to the people, based on land as a sued to the people, based on land as a security. It seems to me that the government, with its powers of taxation and its unlimited resources, could issue the money on its credit, but if not then

money on its credit, but if not then such a system as I suggest could be devised which would give us a circulating medium as good as gold, and relieve the asphyxiation that has been produced in the agricultural States by the disastrous finahcial policy of the past."

"To sum up the matter," said Governor Tillman, "we want more money, we want the tariff reform, and we are too afraid of the negro to run off into any afraid of the negro to run off into any third party."

"Which of these questions do you con-

sider of the greatest importance? I

The reply was prompt:
"The financial question, undoubtedly. It is of more pressing import to us than the tariff. We can stand the tariff a while longer, but more money we must have, and at once. It seems to me however, that we can afford to neglect neither the financial or the tariff issue. They are both of overwhelming importance, and they will not down. Least of all, could we afford to relegate the free

Speaking of the sub-treasury bill, Governor Tillman said: "I am opposed to the measure. I want 'something better,' and that 'something better,' and that 'something better' I believe to be what I have already suggested—the free coinage of silver combined with the issuance of greenbacks either out the greenbacks. greenbacks either on the government's own credit or on land. The sub-treasury bill violates the Alliance doctrine of 'equal rights to all special privileges to none.' I don't believe that two wrongs can make a right, and because farmers have been systematically and outrageously imposed on in the past is no reason, why they should demand class legis-

lation for their own benefit now. "My opinion is that the majority of the farmers of the State are not in favor of the sub-treasury bill though in that opinion I differ from some of the Alli-ance leaders. The reason no opposition has been developed to it inside the Alli-ance in this State is that it has never been made a square issue. In approximabeen made a square issue. In any contest with an Alliance advocating the sub-treasury and a non-Allianceman opposing it, the sub-treasury would be pretty sure to win, but as between two Alliancemen, both loyal to the order, one opposing and the other supporting the sub-treasury, I believe the anti-sub-treasury man would get as many votes as the other. In other words, when men have the subject presented to them clearly and are allowed to vote without the interference of prejudice, I believe the majority of them would go against

"However," continued the Governor,
"I don't believe the Alliance can afford
to split on the sub-treasury. They will
hunt something better rather than attempt to force it down the throats of the very large section of the order op-posed to it. They must agree to dis-agree as to details in order to achieve the great reforms at which they are all aiming."—T. E. Horton in Atlanta Journal.

"A Snap Shot Picture." CINCINNATI, May 6.—A Wooster, Ohio, dispatch says that on the night of August 20, 1890, the farm residence of Michael Shelby, near this city, was forcibly entered by four masked men, who bound and gagged Shelby and his aged wife, and stole cash amounting to aged wife, and stole cash amounting to \$12,000. Mrs. Shelby died from nervous prostration brought on by the excite-