

## ENGINEERS GO OUT.

Serious Trouble in the Pennsylvania Mining Regions.

### STRIKE OF STATIONARY FIREMEN.

Thirty Thousand People Are Thrown Out of Employment—Eight Hour Day Demanded.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Special.—The strike order of President Mullahy, of the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, directing the men to strike for an eight hour day, was obeyed by the men. Nine hundred members of the organization in this section of the State refused to go to work. Most of the strikers are employed as firemen at the coal mines and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the collieries in the northern anthracite region to suspend operations, throwing out of work, it is estimated, 30,000 men and boys. Some of the individual coal operators conceded the demands of their employees on condition that the short four day was not to hold if the men employed by the big companies did not get the same concessions. The big coal companies, however, refused to make any concessions. The officials claimed that the demands of the firemen were unreasonable; that they had received a 10 per cent. increase when the wages of the miners were raised, and that their demands made upon the companies was equal to a 20 per cent. advance.

The strikers held a meeting in this city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all the districts and they showed that the strike from Pittston to Shickshinny in this (Luzerne) county were general, and that the coal companies were unable to secure new men to take the places of the strikers, although it was claimed they had made desperate efforts to do so. The best they could do, it was said, was to press the firemen and fire bosses into the service. This was done at a great many of the mines. Somebody had to do it, because there was danger of great damage being done by water and the accumulation of gas. Most of the large companies were successful in getting a sufficient number of men to keep the pumps running. Other small companies were not so fortunate. They were left entirely helpless when the firemen quiet.

#### For Cumberland River.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The United States army engineers are transmitting their annual reports to the War Department. Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Adams, who is in charge of the river and harbor work in the Nashville, Tenn., district, in his annual report to the Secretary of War recommends an appropriation of \$1,714,500 for the Cumberland river below Nashville. He estimates that this amount (which is sufficient to complete the existing project) can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. For the Cumberland river above Nashville he recommends an appropriation of \$1,203,740.

#### A French Minister Shot At.

Paris, By Cable.—P. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, was shot at while driving to a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace by a woman, who was accompanied by a ten-year-old child. M. Baudin was not hit and proceeded to the Elysee Palace. The woman was arrested and gave her name as Olzowsky, and said she lived at Nanterre. Mme. Olzowsky appears, according to later accounts, to have fired her pistol in the air when M. Baudin's carriage was passing. She said she thought M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in the carriage and fired it to call attention to a grievance. Her grievance was based upon the fact that 1896 her husband, Count Olzowsky, was invaded from Nice across the frontier to the Italian territory, where he was arrested in false denunciation, as a spy.

#### North Carolinian Murdered.

Cleveland, Miss., Special.—Loucius Reed, manager of the W. L. Pearson plantation, was shot and killed Tuesday by Charles Phillips, a negro employed on the farm. Reed met Phillips eating at a lunch stand during the morning and told him he should be at work. Words passed between them and Phillips shot Reed twice, one ball passing through the heart. Phillips escaped and it is believed he is in hiding in the can brakes near here. The citizens are highly wrought up over the murder and if the negro is captured, it is believed he will be lynched. Poses with bloodhounds are searching for the fugitive. Reed came here from North Carolina and stood well in the community.

#### Moulders Gain Victory.

Chicago, Special.—Important victories were gained by members of the Iron Moulders' Union, eight firms signing the agreement. One of the eight concerns was the American Tin Can Company, known as the "tin can trust." Of the 12,000 moulders who struck Monday over 300 have already returned to work at the advance demanded when the strike was ordered.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.

Cotton Small But Responding to Cultivation.

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, July 15th, had nearly normal temperature, but was slightly cooler than usual over the southeastern portion, where there was also a deficiency in sunshine. The week's maximum was 100, at Blackville on the 12th, and the minimum was 65, at Greenville and Spartanburg, on the 9th, 10th and 11th. There was one severe local storm in Pickens county, and high, drying winds during the middle of the week throughout the State.

Showers were frequent, and some quite heavy, along the southeastern coast and over the southeastern counties, and there were light scattered showers elsewhere, but generally throughout the State there was no rain until the 14th, when showery conditions prevailed over the whole State. Rain was badly needed for all crops, although the absence of rain was favorable for cleaning crops and giving them much needed cultivation. Some fields are still grassy, and will either be abandoned or allowed to make what they will in their foul condition.

Cotton improved under cultivation, and, although still very small, looks healthy and is fruiting better than last week. Most of the fields have been cleaned of grass, and the plants are growing slowly. In places cotton continues to have a yellow color, and there are reports of shedding leaves and squares. Sea-Island is thriving, but the plants are dwarfed, and blight is present in spots.

Old corn is extremely poor and will scarcely make half an average crop, while later plantings are more promising. Bottom land corn is practically a failure. In certain widely separated sections, the corn crop is excellent, but its average condition is low.

Tobacco cutting and curing made rapid progress. In localities an improvement in condition is noted, while generally the crop remains poor and inferior.

Rice is thriving and responds to cultivation, but in Colleton county caterpillars are doing great damage. Melons are only beginning to ripen and will have poor yields. Sugar cane, sorghum, and peas are doing nicely. Dry weather caused pastures to fail rapidly. Peaches and grapes are still rotting but not so extensively as heretofore. Apples continue to drop.

#### A Fatal Excursion.

Spartanburg, Special.—The excursion train which left Charlotte for Spartanburg Saturday night was the scene of a terrible tragedy, and two men lie dead as the result of the affair. Upon leaving Spartanburg for Charlotte Saturday morning, three employees of the Spartanburg street railway—Messrs. Mulligan, W. W. Stedman and Dexter Kirby—were authorized to act as policemen to preserve order. Everything based off quietly on the trip to Charlotte and returning until Gaffney had been passed. A few miles south of that place, near Thickety Station, a negro, Wallace Hayne, entered the car which was reserved for white passengers, and began to act in an unruly and boisterous manner, whereupon Mr. Stedman requested him to leave the car. The negro drew his pistol, a 32-calibre weapon and fired, the ball striking Mr. Stedman in the arm. Then it was that Mr. Kirby received his death wounds, for in attempting to take the pistol from the enraged negro he was shot twice, once in the region of the heart and in the groin. The unfortunate man died instantly in the arms of a friend. The train was not stopped but proceeded to this city, and the remains of the dead man were taken to the undertaking establishment of J. F. Floyd & Co. Sheriff Vernon and his posse early Sunday morning proceeded to the neighborhood where the negro left the train and found him lying dead about twenty-five feet from the track. He had fallen under the moving train and had been dragged a considerable distance. He was horribly mutilated, both legs and an arm being almost severed from the body. Another negro, John Pratt, a companion of Hayne, had been arrested, and when found had in his possession a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson.

#### The New State's Prison.

The new main building at the State penitentiary has been practically completed. It is one of the handsomest and best equipped prison buildings in the south. In a short time the concrete floors will be completed, and the work will be done. Last week most of the convicts were moved from the old building, where they have been quartered since last fall, and they are now as comfortably fixed as a set of prisoners could be. The new building has all modern and up-to-date equipment and conveniences, as well as being as secure as it is possible to make it. Contractor Miladay has taken much pride in the work done on this prison structure.

#### Fire at Calhoun, Ga.

Calhoun, Special.—Calhoun, was visited last week by the most disastrous fire in its history. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the store of J. A. Neal & Co., in which the post-office was located, and in a short time seven brick buildings were in ruins and stocks of goods and other property to the value of many thousands of dollars was destroyed.

## DISPENSARY AFFAIRS.

Salaries of Local Dispensers Fixed for the Year.

The directors of the State Dispensary have rearranged the salaries of the dispensers. In many cases there were no changes, and in no case was there a reduction. The increases were based on the increase of business during the fiscal year 1900 and the first half of 1901.

The following are the dispensers whose salaries are to be increased with the amount of monthly salary stipulated in each case:

Adam's Run \$40 to \$50; Anderson \$75 to \$80; Bishopville, \$65 to \$70; Blacksburg \$50 to \$55; Cheraw, \$55 to \$70; Charleston (Percival), \$65 to \$75; Darlington, \$75 to \$80; Eutawville, \$50 to \$60; Fort Motte, \$35 to \$40; Gaffney, \$65 to \$70; Georgetown \$75 to \$83.23; Hampton, \$37.50 to \$40; Kershaw, \$60 to \$65; Lancaster, \$60 to \$65; Lexington, \$45 to \$50; Livingston, \$35 to \$40; Luray, \$25 to \$30; Manning, \$70 to \$75; Marion, \$65 to \$70; Mayesville, \$45 to \$55; Monck's Corner, \$40 to \$45; Mount Pleasant, \$50 to \$55; Olar, \$30 to \$35; Pickens, \$33.33 to \$37.50; Ridgeland, \$35 to \$37.50; Saluda, \$50 to \$55; Seneca, \$50 to \$55; St. George's, \$40 to \$45; St. Stephens, \$25 to \$30; Summerville, \$60 to \$65; Toddville, \$35 to \$45; Union, \$70 to \$75; Varnville, \$30 to \$35; Wagner, \$25 to \$37.50; Walhalla, \$40 to \$45; Williamston, \$40 to \$42.50; Winnsboro, \$60 to \$65.

The dispensers' clerks who get raises are: Anderson, \$40 to \$50; Bamberg, \$20 to \$30; Barnwell, \$30 to \$35; Camden, \$35 to \$40; Charleston (Percival), \$40 to \$41.66; Darlington, \$40 to \$50; Gaffney, \$30 to \$35; Greenville (Hill), \$40 to \$45; Kershaw, \$30 to \$35; Lancaster, \$30 to \$35; Manning, \$30 to \$35; Orangeburg, \$40 to \$50; Summerville, \$30 to \$35; Winnsboro, \$30 to \$35.

From the statement of the board the dispensary at Georgetown does more business than any other single institution. The Anderson dispensary comes close to that of Georgetown.

#### Lightning's Fatal Work.

Williamston, Special.—At 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, during a severe electric storm, Henry Davenport and Ezel Harvey, two industrious farmers, living three miles above Williamston, who were at work in the field, took shelter from the rain under some pines, when they were struck by lightning and both killed instantly. The bodies were removed to Mr. Davenport's residence an hour later and Dr. Frank M. Lander did everything possible to resuscitate them but their lives were extinct. Mr. Davenport was 41 years of age and leaves a wife and eight small children, the eldest being but 14 years old. Mr. Harvey was 26 years of age and leaves a wife with three children, the youngest being a babe two months old. By that fatal bolt 11 children are fatherless, two wives are widows and two homes are wrecked.

#### New Enterprises.

The Secretary of State has issued a commission to the Cross Hill Mill Company of Cross Hill, Laurens county, the incorporators of which are J. H. Miller, J. A. Davenport, J. G. Williams, and W. C. Rasor. The capital stock is to be \$15,000. A commission has also been issued to the Edwards Lumber Company of Dovesville, Darlington county. The incorporators are J. L. Edwards, of Darlington, and H. A. Edwards, of Hartsville. The capital stock is to be \$5,000.

#### Summer School Closing.

Spartanburg, Special.—The State summer school which has been in session here for the past month is drawing to a close. Outgoing trains are crowded with the departing guests. There is a desperate effort being made by persons not directly connected with the State summer school to have some other city get the meet next year. But if it is left to the vote of the teachers themselves there is no doubt but that Spartanburg will be selected for the second time.

#### New Dormitories at Clemson.

Clemson College, Special.—Extensive additions are being made to the dormitory capacity of the college. The new dormitory building will have 80 rooms and will accommodate 160 students. The college had last year about 500 students and will have this year more applications than can be accommodated, even with the new addition. Prof. W. M. Riggs, formerly in charge of the electrical department, has been promoted to have charge of the mechanical department also. He starts tonight for a trip North. The textile department is preparing some exhibits of its work for the Charleston Exposition.

#### Dawson Sends Out Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Special.—Late advices from Dawson, under date of June 28, state that the gold shipments to the outside this year have amounted to \$5,000,000. Hams, potatoes, cream and all kinds of fruit are selling in Dawson at exceedingly low rates and traders are losing money. Peaches, apples and cherries and other fresh fruits are plentiful.

## NEW DEMURRAGE RULES.

Important Action By the State Railroad Commission.

The State railroad commissioner has made public its new storage rules. The commission has been working on the matter for some time and has gone over all the rules of the southern States. There have been several conferences with the railroad officials and the officers of the car service association. The new rules are embodied in the following action of the board:

Whereas an act was passed by the general assembly of South Carolina at the regular session of 1901, and thereafter approved by the governor of the 15th day of February, A. D. 1901, authorizing and requiring the board of railroad commissioners, "to fix and prescribe a schedule of maximum rates and charges for storage made and charged by the railroads doing business in this State, and to fix what time after the reception of freight at place of destination such charges of storage shall begin" and for other purposes. Now be it

Resolved, That we, the board of railroad commissioners do by virtue of the authority conferred by said act, fix the following rules and maximum rates for storage charges to apply to all freights stored by the railroads doing business in this State:

1. All freight received for delivery is subject to storage regulations.
2. All package freight not removed by owners from the custody of the railway company, within seventy-two (72) hours after legal notice of the arrival thereof has been given to consignee, computed from 12 o'clock of the day following the date of such notice of arrival, shall thereafter be subject to a charge for storage, as set forth in rules 4 of these regulations.
3. Prompt notices shall be given to consignees of the arrival of freights, and the said notice must show date of its issue, and the time allowed for removal without charge for storage.
4. The maximum charges for the storage of freight by the railroads when stored in the warehouses of the said railroads in this State, shall be as follows:

For five days and under, 1 cent per hundred pounds per day.  
For 10 days and over 5 days, 6 cents per hundred pounds.

For 20 days and over 10 days, 8 cents per hundred pounds.  
For 30 days and over 20 days 10 cents per hundred pounds.

For 40 days and over 30 days 13 cents per hundred pounds.  
For 50 days and over 40 days, 15 cents per hundred pounds.

Each additional week and fraction thereof thereafter, 1 cent per hundred pounds. The minimum charge for any one shipment shall be five cents. Not more than \$1 per day shall be charged for any one consignment not in excess of a car load.

5. A consignee living four miles or over from the depot, and, whose freight is destined to his residence or place of business so located, shall not be subject storage charges allowed in the above rules until a sufficient time has elapsed after notice for said consignee to remove said goods by the exercise of ordinary diligence.

6. Shipments detained because billed to order and awaiting bills of lading of instructions as to disposition, shipments held for want of billing instructions, shipments held for inspection, change of billing or for any other purpose, by owner or his agent are subject to storage charges, and if such freights are forwarded to any other point accrued storage will be added to the billing as back charges.

7. The rates herein prescribed are maximum rates, but these regulations will not be held to be violated, if lower rates are made by the roads provided that all shippers at the same point are assessed similar rates without discrimination.

8. Legal holidays and Sundays shall not be taken into account, in reckoning the 72 hours herein allowed for removal of freight without charges.

9. Due diligence on the part of the shipper or consignee to remove freight promptly shall be deemed by the railroads a sufficient ground upon which to remit storage charges accruing by reason of bad weather or impassible roads.

10. Freight and storage charges must be billed in separate items though they may be billed on the same sheet.

J. C. WILBORN, Chairman.  
C. W. GARRIS,  
J. H. WHARTON,  
Commissioners.

#### American Enterprise in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Special.—Exchange on New York has reached a premium of 1.15 above par. This is a wholly unprecedented rate. There is continued talk of the consolidation of the great banks in order to offset growing American financial and business influence. It was reported that the entire street railway system of this city and the Federal districts will soon pass into the hands of American capitalists.

#### TELEGRAPHIC TERSITIES.

Ninety-seven in the shade and 108 to 110 in the sun were the temperatures in Chicago Saturday.

All but two of the New Orleans breweries have suspended work owing to the strike of 130 skilled men for recognition of the union.

The corrected state census returns which were completed Saturday show that there are 517,935 people in Baltimore city and 1,184,749 in the whole state.

Ex-Senator Pough, of Alabama, was not so well Saturday. He suffers a great deal from the heat. His physician, however, does not consider him in immediate danger.

## CLEVER DIAMOND THIEF.

He Steals a Sparkler Worth \$250 With an Apple's Assistance.

Men who are more than six feet tall and who eat apples are regarded with distrust by every jewelry store in State street. The reason for this is a theft that occurred last week in one of the most prominent stores. The work was neatly done, and the combination of a tall man, eating an apple, makes every clerk and floor detective suspicious.

A distinguished looking stranger with white hair and white beard strolled into a State street store last Saturday and asked to see some diamond rings. The clerk reached for them, leaving one try filled with expensive rings on top of the show case.

"Here they are," he said, placing the second tray beside the first. As he did so the tall man, who had been munching at a fine russet apple, threw the core into the street.

He and the clerk went over the rings in the trays, but he could not find none that he wanted to buy. As he turned to go the clerk discovered that a ring worth \$250 was missing. The clerk disliked to accuse the distinguished looking stranger of having stolen the ring. There was prospect of a suit for damages against his employer and his own discharge if the accusation should be found groundless. Still, if he let the man get away with the ring it would mean that he would have to pay for it. Torn between these positions the clerk finally hinted that the customer must have seen the ring.

"Of course I saw it. I had it in my hand only a moment ago. Ah, I catch your meaning. You want to infer that I— Be careful, sir; you do not know who I am. I won't put up with any such nonsense."

The stranger, despite his protests, was searched, but the ring was not found. The jeweler was apprehensive of a big suit for damages until the detectives found that the tall man is an old-time hotel thief who wins out often on the strength of his impressive appearance. The way he got away with the ring was to slip it into the half-eaten apple he held in his hand and then to throw the apple into the street, where a confederate picked it up and got away, and the tall man could stand a search with safety.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### The Size of Raindrops.

The Paris Meteorologist Society has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of raindrops.

It is found that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch, and the smallest one-five-hundredth of an inch in diameter.

They are larger in summer than in winter and larger in hot than in cold climates.

At the moment of condensation of the water vapor to the liquid state great numbers of extremely small drops are formed in close proximity.

As they fall they come together, and coalesce in consequence of mutual attraction, and so what we call raindrops are formed.

In the summer the lower strata of air are warmer than in winter, and therefore clouds are formed at a greater height where conditions are favorable for rapid condensation.

The drops falling from these high summer clouds have more time to grow, and therefore become larger than the winter drops.

In winter, as is well known, clouds often exist very near the ground. The velocity with which raindrops fall depends both on their size and on the wind, which makes them fall obliquely.

Other things being equal, a drop of medium size, say, one-fifth of an inch in diameter, may strike the ground with a velocity of some 13 feet a second, while a very large drop, measuring one-sixth of an inch, may attain a speed of 38 feet a second.—London Express.

An acre of bananas will produce, in weight, 133 times as much as an acre of wheat. Banana flour is coming into use. Brewers are experimenting with bananas as a substitute for barley. From the fibre of the plant, rope, canvas and thin clothing are being made.

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