

**Death on The Rail.**

**A "Red Man's" Excursion Collided With.**

**TWENTY-NINE BODIES LAID OUT.**

**Several Others Will Die—Rescued by Fire-Light.**

ATLANTIC CITY, July 30.—A terrible railroad catastrophe took place on the meadows, about two miles out of this city, shortly after 6:30 o'clock this evening; resulting in the deaths of 42 people, so far as now can be learned and the wounding of 90 others. A train left here, consisting of seven cars, over the West Jersey railroad, bearing a special excursion of Red Men and their friends of Bridgeton, N. J., and Salem, and had reached the crossing of the Reading railroad, when it was struck by the 5:40 down express from Philadelphia, demolishing two cars and telescoping the two following. The engine of the Reading train became a total wreck, killing the engineer and fatally injuring the fireman, and the car behind it also was thrown from the track and many of its occupants killed or injured. The responsibility of the collision has not yet been placed, but Wm. Thurlow, the operator at the block tower situated at the crossing, has been placed under arrest by orders of the coroner.

Leaving the city, the tracks of the West Jersey road run parallel to those the Camden and Atlantic until after they cross the draw bridge, when they switch off to the South, crossing the Reading road at an obtuse angle, John Greiser, the engineer of the West Jersey train, saw the Reading train approaching the crossing at a swift speed, but as the signals were open for him to proceed on his way, he continued. His engine had barely cleared the track of the Reading when the locomotive of the latter train, which left Philadelphia at 5:40 p. m. struck the first car full in the center, throwing it far off the track into a nearby ditch, and completely submerging it. The second car of the West Jersey train was also carried into the ditch, the third and fourth cars being telescoped. The engine of the Reading train was thrown to the other side of the track, carrying with it the first coach. A few minutes after the collision to add to the horror of the situation, the boiler of the Reading locomotive exploded, scalding several to death, and casting its boiling spray over many of the injured passengers.

As soon as the news reached this city it spread widecast and thousands of people flocked to the scene. The road leading to the place of the collision was a constant procession of hawks, "buses" and bicycles and all kinds of vehicles, while thousands of pedestrians hurried along the path to render what assistance they could or to satisfy their curiosity.

Darkness fell quickly and the work of rescuing the injured and the dead bodies was carried on under the lurid glare of huge bonfires. It was a gruesome sight presented to onlookers as the mangled and burnt forms of the dead were carried from the wreckage which bound them and laid side by side on the gravel bank near the track with no other pall than the few old newspapers gathered from the passengers. The wounded were quickly gathered together and carried by train and wagon to the Atlantic City hospital, where six of them died shortly after their arrival. The old excursion house at the foot of Mississippi avenue was converted into a morgue, where the dead were taken. Late this evening 29 bodies laid out there, none of whom as yet identified. This city is terribly excited over the accident. The streets in the vicinity of the excursion house and city hospital as well as the scene of the accident being packed with people anxious to learn the latest. The Bridgeton and Salem excursionists who escaped injury were brought back to this city and sent home on a special train several hours later in the evening.

James W. Hoy, secretary of the department of public safety immediately upon learning of the extent of the catastrophe telegraphed for medical emergency corps, 15 of whom responded and hurried to the city on a special train which left Philadelphia at 10:45 p. m. These surgeons materially aided the volunteer corps of this city which embraced almost every physician at present within its confines. Many of the injured were taken to hotels, as the city soon became overcrowded. About 30 of the wounded had their injuries dressed and were able to proceed on their way. It is expected that fully a dozen of those now lying in the hospitals will not survive their injuries.

Mrs. Edward Farr, the wife of the Reading engineer who met death while performing his duty, was found with one hand on the throttle and the other on the brake, when informed of the accident and her husband's tragic death, was unable to withstand the shock and fell to the floor dead.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley Sidney, Mich. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

**Cleveland's Warning.**

**He will Pursue a Cold-blooded Cuban Policy.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following proclamation was issued from the state department this afternoon: By the President of the United States of America:

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas in a proclamation dated the 12th day of June, A. D., 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the established government of Spain then prevailing in the island of Cuba and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances, in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, and

Whereas said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said island of Cuba; and

Whereas, since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace, has provided with arms to be used for such purpose constitutes a "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and the providing or preparing of the means for such "military expedition or enterprise" which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such "military expedition or enterprise," and

Whereas, by express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and

Whereas, there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid and may be misled into participation in transactions which are violations of said laws and will render them liable to the several penalties provided for such violations

Now, therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that their citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being seasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from disobedience of the laws of the United States and thereby escape forfeitures and penalties legally consequent therein.

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co-operation of all said citizens in the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting and punishing any infractions thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

Grover Cleveland.

By the President: Richard Olney, Sec. of State.

**WHY HE DID IT**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President's warning proclamation as to Cuban filibusters is understood to be one of the results of Secretary Olney's recent visits to Gray Gables and is thought to be in some measure at least the answer of the administration to the petitions and complaints against Spain's treatment of Americans in Cuba which continually pour in upon the state department. Many of these have contained pleas of ignorance of the laws under which the suspects were arrested and imprisoned and it has apparently been deemed advisable to leave American citizens no longer in doubt as to the protection they may expect if they go so far in their sympathies as to violate United States statutes. Senator Dupuy de Lome has persistently tried to secure some such statement of the administration's attitude ever since the belligerency resolutions were adopted by congress, he desiring to offset the ill-effect in Spain of the debates in the senate.

While the United States authorities have invariably displayed the activity required of them in enforcing the neutrality laws, it has been found almost impossible to secure any convictions for violations of the United States neutrality until recently.

From the Darlington News, July 30

**Mr. Dargan's Position.**

**His Relation to the Kollock Questions and Why He Went to Oats.**

Editor Darlington News:

I think I should make a statement for the public in reference to the State campaign meeting at Oats, and my connection with it and will do this in a few words as possible.

The editor of the Darlington News has rooms next to my law office, and being disposed to show up Earle in his canvass for the senate, asked me for some facts in regard to his political acrobatic feats and tergiversations. I furnished the data upon which he based most of his questions.

Sumter being the point where said questions could be most interestingly propounded and answered, I clipped them out of the News and sent them to the Freeman making no concealment of my part in them. The Freeman reproduced them as editorial matter from the News and asked Earle to reply to them. Earle alluded to them in his speech at Sumter as anonymous, declined to answer unless there was a sponsor present and clearly intimated that I was the author, but was trying to "hide my hand," while I "threw a rock" at him. Seeing this and recognizing my duty to show my hand as clearly as desired, I went to Oats with Mr. Kollock that he might be the propounder of the questions, bring them to Earle's attention and tell him I gave the information upon which they were based and that I was present and ready to conduct the examination on the questions in open meeting.

But, as all know, I was not allowed to question the speaker or hold him to the point of the printed questions and was not allowed to address the meeting in regard to the question and answers after the speaker concluded. I was referred to as "a man who had gone around trying to stir up the negroes against the whites," and becoming inflamed by this declaration the crowd joined the speaker in the purpose to keep me from being heard. I think those who composed the crowd will regret this unfair treatment of me some day; but if they do not, I am sure I will never regret having gone to Oats, and offering to question Earle and to speak to the questions and his answers.

When I was going around making the appeal to the whites and offering to address whites exclusively, if they so desired, last summer, and urging the whites to give up their fears of negro supremacy and the election machinery that resulted from these fears, and secure to every man a chance to vote as he pleased and have that vote counted, (which Earle calls "stirring up the negroes against the whites"), I published a notice ahead of my visit to each county that I would divide time with any opponent of my views, and even allow to such opponent two minutes to my one to show my errors and save me from misleading my hearers. Time will show, I believe, my method to be better for the country than the "howling down process" adopted by the thoughtless citizens at Oats.

Respectfully, John J. Dargan

**THE STATE ALLIANCE**

**Its Action as to Cotton Ties.**

The annual meeting of the State Alliance was held in Columbia last week.

The committee on cotton ties made its report, which was unanimously adopted and as follows:

"Whereas, the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cotton ties have advanced prices of ties about 95 per cent. over last season's while the market price of steel only justifies an advance of ten per cent., thus furnishing us with another evidence that this is a day of trusts and combines against all producers; and whereas, suitable wire can be had at cost of 12 cents per bale against 28 cents a bale for ties, thus effecting a saving of 16 cents per bale on the crop, which amounts to a saving to this State alone of \$128,000 on one year's crop, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we ask all Alliance-men and farmers interested in the baling of cotton in this State and the cotton States to co-operate with us in breaking down this new formed trust by placing their orders at once for wire to be used instead of ties in baling the present crop of cotton.

And your committee further recommend that our State business agent be requested to at once obtain all information as the supply and cost of using this wire as a substitute for iron ties and report to all sub-Alliances, and that our agent also be directed to correspond with the agencies of the other Southern States

(Signed) J. B. DOUTHETT, T. W. SHANNON, C. A. PLYLER, Committee.

The annual election of officers was held Hon. J. L. Keitt was unanimously reelected president. Hon. J. C. Wilborn was re-elected vice-president and State lecturer. J. W. Reid was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer. Dr. J. L. Shuler, of Lexington, was elected a member of the executive committee to succeed E. R. Walter, of Orangeburg, who declined reelection on account of health. President Keitt was elected a delegate to the National Alliance.

**What the Editors Say.**

The campaign of education is at its best. People are taught by the Governor of the State and a Judge of the circuit court to use "cuss" words, vile epithets, language unbecoming gentlemen and to resort to blows on the platform. Deliver us from such teachers.—Spartan

In resisting arrest and threatening the town of Florence with the metropolitan police the other day after the fistuff between himself and Judge Earle, Governor Evans showed himself up as the narrow little tyrant that he is. Since when has a Governor become above the law? Are we living under a monarchial or a republican form of government? Which?—Newberry Observer

The proper thing for the people of South Carolina to do is now to send John Gary Evans back to Augusta, and Judge Earle to Greenville and get somebody in their places who will respect their citizenship of our State. Both are very inconsistent in their actions, being the highest authorities of the State, trying to knock each other's head off.—Honea Path Chronicle.

Mr. Duncan is not the first man that Senator Tillman promised to "hand off" in a race and let the candidates fight it out, and at the same time was scheming for the election of his pet—Evans. We have heard that he made Messrs. Ellerbe, Tindal and Pope such a promise two years ago and failed to stick. It's an old trick.—Newberry Observer.

John Gary Evans bulldozed the Mayor of Florence into thinking that the Governor of the State could not be arrested for fighting, and threatened to put his town under the metropolitan police, if the police treated him as a common violator of the law. A Governor cannot be arrested for anything which he may do as Governor, but his actions as an individual are as much subject to the law as those of any private individual.

It is a pity that the Mayor of Florence allowed John Gary Evans to scare him by the metropolitan police threat—it would have been much better to have gone ahead and arrested the man and taken the consequences.—Darlington News.

Col. John C. Haskell, in a letter to Sunday's State, says that he advised the Richmond and Danville R. R. Co. to employ John Gary Evans in some capacity in order to keep him quiet in the Legislature. The railroad then not only elected him as a director of one of their branch roads, but also employed as counsel his brother of Edgefield, and uncle of Augusta. While it is not to Col. Haskell's credit that he advised the Richmond and Danville to bribe John Gary Evans, his statement is additional evidence to the vast amount, which has already accumulated of the utter degradation of this human being, who is now going about the State trying to lift himself into U. S. Senate by sheer audacity and the assistance of Ben Tillman's coat tails.—Darlington News.

**Fighting in Cuba.**

HABANA, July 27.—Gen. Linarez reports that his command has had an engagement with bands of rebels under Gens. Calixto Garcia, Cebreco, Parique and Percz near Songo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The rebels, according to the report, were dislodged from their position and dispersed. The troops lost nine dead, including one lieutenant, and 25 privates were wounded.

The insurgents left seven of their number dead on the field and carried away with them the bodies of several others who were killed, and a number of wounded.

Maj. Yglesias, while in pursuit of rebel bands near Demol Cero, Matanzas province, came upon an insurgent hospital, which he captured after a fight lasting an hour. He destroyed the buildings completely and burned the oats, hammocks and other furniture which they contained, as well as clothing of the inmates. Two insurgents were killed in the fight and two others made prisoners. Maj. Yglesias carried away with him all the medicines and drugs which he could find. The Spaniards lost one man.

Louis Murico, Miguel Alvares, Rodriguez, Jose Jimenez Robina and Antonio Cairo were shot at Matanzas this morning for the crime of rebellion.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Itchings, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 52 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. De Lorge

**From the Wires**

At a meeting in Augusta of the Populists of Richmond county yesterday Bryan and Watson were unanimously endorsed.

Augusta received her first bale of cotton for this season yesterday. It was raised in the adjoining county of Burke.

James H. Young, member of the North Carolina Republican State committee, has created a sensation by announcing in his paper his support of Bryan and Watson, and calling on the Republican committee, which meets August 11th to take down the McKinley electoral ticket as otherwise the people take it down. He says 40,000 negroes in North Carolina will vote for Bryan and Watson and that the McKinley ticket cannot get 40,000 votes.

The petition from Florida requesting intervention in behalf of Oona Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, reached the state department yesterday, but action cannot be taken on it for a day or two, when it will probably be brought to the attention of Consul General Lee.

The postoffice department, in a circular letter to postal clerks, has instructed them to take no active part in politics, such as attending conventions, etc.

Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line yesterday vigorously denied the report that he was on the point of resigning, as a story put out by the Southern.

Near Clearwater, Fla., yesterday Mrs. Edward Martin used kerosene oil in kindling a fire. The can exploded. The house was burned and Mrs. Martin was cremated.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Robert Garrett, ex president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, died at the cottage of Mrs. T. A. Harrison Garrett, Deer Park, Md., at 3 o'clock this morning.

Tobacco Baskets, cheap as the cheapest—For sale by Levi Bros.

**Yellow Fever in Cuba.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports received by Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, show that for the week ended July 25 there were 60 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana and 24 deaths. At Sagua La Grande for the week ended July 18 65 new cases of yellow fever were reported, with 8 deaths.

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**The Only One To Stand the Test.**

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

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July 29

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July 22

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