

**Miners Shot Down Like Dogs.**

**MORE THAN A DOZEN KILLED.**

Haselton, Pa., Sept. 10.—The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer this afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained. Reports run from 15 to 20 odd killed and 40 or more wounded. Many of these will die. One man who reached the scene to night counted 13 corpses. Four other dead lie in the mountains between Latimer and Harleigh. Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods and estimate is baffled.

The strikers left Haselton at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, announcing their intention to go to Latimer. As soon as this became known, a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley car and sent whirling across the mountain to the scene of the bloody conflict which followed.

After reaching Latimer they left the car and formed into three companies, under Thomas Hall, E. A. Hessel and Samuel B. Price. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and a line of houses in their rear.

Sheriff Martin was in command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming around the ridge, and Martin went out to meet them.

The men drew up suddenly and listened in silence until he had once more read the riot act. This finished, a low muttering arose among the foreigners and there was a slight movement forward. Perceiving this, the sheriff stepped toward them and, in a determined tone, forbade their advance. Some one struck the sheriff, and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly poured forth a terrible volley.

The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other, those who remained unurt stamped. The men went down before the storm of bullets like tepees, and the groans of the dying and wounded filled the air. The excitement that followed was simply indescribable. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns, and seeing the living strikers fleeing and the others dropping to the earth, they went to the aid of the unfortunates whom they had brought down.

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT.**

New York, Sept. 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The business week has been marked by a continuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission merchants in anticipation of wants, at almost all important distributing points. At a number of centres special rate excursions of merchants have increased the week's volume of business, notwithstanding the investigation of a holiday.

Cotton fabrics have improved their position in view of increased demand and cheaper raw material. There has been a falling off in local trade in portions of Texas, due in part to the unwillingness of planters to sell iron at its present price but at central western points, notably Chicago and St. Louis, business has been quite active. Western cotton and steel mills are practically independent of buyers at remainder of the calendar year.

The August advance in prices for more than 100 staple raw and manufactured articles, products, live stocks, etc., amounted to 3.4 per cent., following a 3.1 per cent. advance in July. During the first six months of the calendar year prices referred to fell away about 2.6 per cent., exports of wheat, (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal show a falling off from last week, but are still very large, aggregating 5,461,500, with the exception of last week when the total exports aggregated 6,268,247 bushels, the largest for any week this year, and compare with exports in the like week a year ago of 3,799,141, in 1895 of 1,810,000 in 1894, of 2,789,000, and in 1893 of 5,357,000 bushels. Corn exports are the largest for any week since last spring, aggregating 4,943,348 bushels, against 2,656,000 bushels last year, 849,000 bushels in 1895 and 69,000 bushels in 1894, and 850,000 bushels in 1893.

There are 173 business failures reported throughout the United States this week against 198 last week, 308 in the week one year ago, 213 two years ago, 223 three years ago, and as compared with 300 in the like week of September, 1895.

There are 32 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 30 last week, 41 in the week a year ago, 22 two years ago, and as contrasted with 36 in the like week of 1893.

North Carolina is making a success of the experiment of working convicts on the public roads. Thus far it has not been attended by complaints from any quarter. The convicts are said to be more easily managed than they were while locked in close, narrow cells and huddled in a mass that generated disease.

**GENERAL AVERAGE OF COTTON FALLS OVER EIGHT POINTS.**

**ALL THE STATES LOSE.**

Corn, Wheat and Other Crops Suffer Since the Last Report of Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The returns for cotton to the department of agriculture indicates an average condition of 78.3 on Sept. 1, as compared with 86.9 on August 1, a decline in almost all the States of principal production, the decline in Georgia being 15 points, in Arkansas 13, in Louisiana 12, in Texas, Alabama and South Carolina 8, in Tennessee 7, in Mississippi and in North Carolina 2 points.

The only exception to the rule is Oklahoma, where the condition shows an improvement of 9 points. The drought that so long prevailed throughout the greater portion of the cotton belt has been followed in many sections by excessive rains which have done great damage to the crop. Rust and shedding are reported from hundreds of counties and the statement "no top crop" is very frequent.

The averages of the States are as follows: Virginia 90, North Carolina 95, South Carolina 84, Georgia 80, Florida 86, Alabama 80, Mississippi 81, Louisiana 78, Texas 70, Arkansas 77, Tennessee 77, Missouri 81, Indian Territory 93, Oklahoma 95.

**THE OTHER CROPS.**

The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the following average conditions on Sept. 1:

Corn 79.3, oats 84.6, rye 90.1, tobacco 75.5, wheat 85.7, barley 86.4, buckwheat 95.1, potatoes 66.7.

The condition of corn, 79.3, is 4.9 points lower than last month, 11.7 points lower than the report average for the last 10 years. The principal State averages are as follows:

Ohio 84, Michigan 88, Indiana 82, Illinois 84, Iowa 77, Missouri 74, Kansas 61, Nebraska 87, Texas 81, Tennessee 85, Kentucky 83. The condition of wheat, 85.7, is 11.1 point higher than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 4.5 points higher than the September average for the last 10 years.

This is a marked decline in the principal spring wheat States as compared with last month. The average condition of oats is 84.6 as compared with 86.0 on Aug. 1, with 74.0 on Sept. 1, 1896, and with 80.7, the September average for the last 10 years. The average condition of barley, 86.4, shows a decline of 1.1 points during the month, but is higher by 3.3 points than on Sept. 1, 1896, and by 1.9 points than the September average for the last 10 years. The average condition of rye, 90.1, is 8.1 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 3.1 points above the average for the last 10 years.

The condition of the buckwheat, 95.1, shows a slight improvement during the month. It is 1.9 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 7.3 points higher than the September average for the last years.

The condition of tobacco has declined 3.2 points during the month, and is now 6 points below the condition on Sept. 1, 1896, and 4 points below the average condition for the last 10 years.

The average condition of potatoes has continued to fall and is now 66.7, or 11.2 points lower than on Aug. 1, 16.5 points lower than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 11.7 points below the average for the last 10 years.

The number of hogs for fattening shows a decrease of 9.2 per cent. from that of last year. In point of condition the stock hogs are one point lower than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 0.7 of a point below the September average for the last 10 years.

As regards the apple crop, all the New England States with New York, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show a further marked decline. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio show a slight decline, Virginia a marked improvement and North Carolina a slight improvement. There is no marked improvement in the reports concerning the fruit crop except from Georgia and Mississippi, and in the great majority of States there is no material change.

Secretary Heater of the New Orleans cotton exchange, in his annual report gives the following statistics of the southern cotton mills in operation:

States.	No. Mills	Looms	Spindles
Alabama,	32	4,660	240,856
Arkansas,	1	60	3,000
Georgia,	74	16,584	663,039
Kentucky,	11	2,103	65,204
Louisiana,	2	1,531	55,800
Mississippi,	9	1,990	63,832
Missouri,	3	280	12,504
North Carolina,	161	21,496	904,117
South Carolina,	70	33,146	1,103,324
Tennessee,	23	3,523	136,324
Texas,	3	992	32,980
Virginia,	14	4,764	139,183
Totals,	414	91,137	3,419,663

Although this puts South Carolina gratifyingly in the lead it does not do full justice to this State. There are at least 200,000 spindles and several thousand looms now being placed or soon to be placed in mills already built. In a few months South Carolina will have nearer 1,400,000 than 2,100,000 spindles, and within three years will have fully 1,750,000.

**Fleet Manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron.**

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 9.—The Dolphin returned to-day to Hampton Roads, with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who has just completed an inspection of the North Atlantic squadron at sea while under full fleet manoeuvres. This is the first inspection made in recent years under such conditions, and the results were highly satisfactory. Under the eye of the assistant secretary an extensive programme of exercises was successfully executed in a limited period of time.

The Dolphin reached the southern drill grounds Tuesday forenoon, joining the squadron while the ships were at sub calibre practice. This was suspended by Admiral Sicard upon his learning of Mr. Roosevelt's desire to witness heavy gun practice, and the battleship Iowa was designated to fire her batteries in the presence of the assistant secretary, who was taken aboard for the purpose. The practice was excellent and from the big 12-inch guns down to the little machine guns the battery worked without serious hitch and splendid target shots were made. The cruiser Brooklyn was next put through her paces and ran up and down the firing line, making good practice at the distant target. In the evening the flagship New York repelled an imaginary attack by torpedo boats, using her searchlights and her secondary battery with great effect. Following came a searchlight drill by the entire squadron, making a most beautiful and unique spectacle. Night signalling with the Ardois system of colored electric lights closed the day's work and the squadron passed the night at anchor on the drill grounds, thirty miles east of the Virginia Capes.

**SQUADRON MANOEUVRES.**

Yesterday's programme included squadron manoeuvres. The ships got under way early, on signal from the New York, forming in column and passing in review to and fro before the Dolphin, which remained at anchor. The beginning of the exercises was preceded by the release of a flock of ten carrier pigeons bearing messages to the Norfolk navy yard. The squadron made a magnificent show as it came past the Dolphin, with the great battleships clearing the long swells with resistless power and showing the big guns and men at quarters on the side. Single column, double column, formation en echelon, wheels to right and many other combination movements were attempted with splendid precision, and the manner in which the seven big ironclads maintained their positions in line while under cruising speed, going through these complicated movements, earned the unqualified praise of the assistant secretary.

**A NOVEL FEATURE**

of the day's manoeuvres was the use, for the first time in any navy, of Japanese fireworks as a means of signalling, a system which is being developed to meet the emergency that might follow the loss in action of the signal mast or the hiding of a ship by smoke.

In the afternoon the commanding officers of the squadron were entertained at tea by Mr. Roosevelt on the Dolphin, and the gathering of seven of the ablest officers of the navy aboard ship at sea afforded an opportunity for an exchange of valuable professional views as to the qualities of the ships they command. In the evening Admiral Sicard entertained Mr. Roosevelt at dinner aboard the flagship and Wednesday closed with another display of night signalling and searchlight work.

The Dolphin left the squadron next morning at sunrise, stopping off Cape Henry to permit of an inspection of the monitor Puritan, which was put through great gun practice for the purpose of affording a comparison of her hydraulic turret mechanism with the electric system of the Brooklyn and the steam gear of the other ships.

In summing the results of his inspection of the squadron, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The trip has been in every way more than satisfactory. The target practice under service conditions, the fleet manoeuvres, the practice with the searchlights at night in discovering and sinking drifting targets, have each and all been done in a way which reflects very high credit upon the admiral, his captains and their officers and crews. The signalling both at night and in the day time, including the day signals with the Japanese fireworks, has been excellent. The rapidity and precision of the practice with the rapid-fire guns and the extraordinary accuracy with which the huge turret guns were fired were equally noteworthy. There were several matters of less importance, like the successful use of carrier pigeons, which also deserved comment.

"In short, there is every reason to be satisfied with every detail of the management of the huge warships, from the counting towers to the cogwheel rooms and gun turrets. This is the first time that such a squadron of modern ironclads has ever been under command of an American admiral; indeed it is the first time in peace that an American admiral has ever commanded a squadron relatively so formidable compared with the warships of other powers. At last we are beginning to have a navy fit to uphold the interests of our people—a navy which, though too small in size, need fear comparison with no other as regards the quality of its ships and men."

Jacob A. Cook, a prominent farmer of Orangeburg County, was killed on Saturday by being thrown from his buggy by a runaway horse.

**New Orleans Scared.**

**NEW CASES REPORTED IN SEVERAL GULF TOWNS.**

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The announcement of twelve suspicious cases on one square in the city and that three cases had developed since the death of a young lady who had come from Ocean Springs, created a large measure of alarm in the public mind early in the day, but this was allayed when the facts became known. At nightfall all reports received by Dr. Oliphant were so favorable that renewed confidence was infused in the officials of the board. Just before the board met, Dr. Oliphant said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "There is marked improvement in the situation in the State. I may state unofficially that all the patients in the St. Claude street square are better. I had not received a report from the board of experts but I have learned from our inspector who is assigned to the premises, that apparently none of the patients is at present in danger. I am able to say that no other case has been brought to our attention in New Orleans, the symptoms of which would justify us in classing it as suspicious. This morning a part of doctors and officials left here over the Illinois Central for Memphis and will return via the Mississippi Valley. They will stop at all intervening places to make known the exact status of affairs, seeking to allay the fears of people in order that a panic in the country may be prevented and the imposing of unreasonable quarantine restrictions raised."

It is hoped that this visit of the officials, in whom the public have confidence, will have the effect of checking undue restraint of trade. Surgeon Murray, of the Marine hospital service, stated to-night that Ocean Springs from now on would be the official headquarters for the entire gulf coast Marine hospital service, and the camp of detention will be at Fontainebleau, three miles from the Gulf.

Those who are taken to the camp will be held nominal prisoners for ten days, and, if at the expiration of that time they show no signs of affliction, they will be provided with government health certificates and permitted to go wherever they please.

One hundred and forty people, white and black, in Ocean Springs, by actual count, are in distress, many being in extreme want of medicine and provisions. Not a pound of food nor an ounce of medicine has been given to any one except by private citizens who already have been heavily taxed.

Sisters of charity have applied to the authorities to be allowed to nurse the sick.

The fever has not spread west beyond Biloxi. The most effective quarantine measures are in force and if the disease is not held in check at Biloxi, Ocean Springs and Scranton, it will not be because the authorities have lacked in vigilance.

Biloxi is appealing for medicine, and the situation in the town is apparently growing steadily worse.

Miss Lewis, who is in the city limits, was declared to have black vomit after Dr. Tackett had made a microscopic examination. Frank Emory, son of the Methodist preacher there, was late this afternoon reported down with yellow fever. The house and inmates are quarantined and the yellow flag is flying. Mayor Howard to-day issued orders that the flags should be displayed wherever yellow fever was found, and a correspondent telegraphs this afternoon that the yellow fever flag is now conspicuous in Biloxi. Mayor Howard has determined that all physicians shall promptly report all cases, under severe penalties for failure. Now, that the worst is known, it is desired that no facts shall be concealed. To-day it was learned that a number of people who have been quarantined in the Barataria canning factory at Point Cadet, near Biloxi, were in need of provisions and Mayor Howard sent them relief. There are no suspicious cases in Mobile and the general health there is shown by the board of health records to be better than for the past five years. The line of defense for Baldwin county, as well as for Mobile county, is complete, and a coast guard has been added in the lower bay.

Natchez, Miss., to-day, included New Orleans in the lists of infected points against which a rigid quarantine is being enforced and the shotgun guard is in evidence all around the city. The steamer Natchez, from here, passed there this morning with several Natchez people among her passengers, but none of them was permitted to land.

The Richmond Dispatch says apropos of the recent attack on the widow and daughter of Jeff Davis: "Mrs. and Miss Davis have never intended to make their homes in the north. Business affairs carried them there in the first place, and business interests have kept them there ever since. Both of them have been adding to their incomes by literary work—and this work they think they can do there more advantageously than in the south. A further discussion of this matter would require us to go into details of the family's finances, which should be sacred to the members thereof, and into which the public has no right to enquire. Suffice it to say that monetary reasons, together with considerations as to Mrs. Davis's health have thus far kept the mother and daughter in the North."

**Thirty Were Killed**

**AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED SERIOUSLY INJURED.**

Newcastle, Col., Sept. 10.—The worst wreck in the history of Colorado occurred at 12:25 this morning on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railways one and a half miles west of here. After 12 hours incessant working by wrecking crews in clearing away the debris and recovering the bodies of those who perished, it is impossible to more than estimate the loss of life, and not even those known to be dead have been identified. Many of the unfortunates will never be known and it is possible that the number killed will always be in doubt. From the best information obtainable fully 30 persons are believed to have perished, while 135 were taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

The wreck was caused by a head-on collision between a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at 30 miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for yards in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene the wreck caught fire from an explosion of a pintos gas tank on the passenger train and burned so rapidly that many passengers pinned beneath the debris were burned to death before help could reach them.

The most generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank of the Midland special, anticipating the time of the passenger, undertook to steal a station and beat the passenger into Newcastle. Burbank escaped uninjured, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been placed under arrest by the sheriff. Midland Engineer Ostrander is missing, and a thorough search about his engine fails to reveal any vestige of his remains. It is thought that when he saw the threatened danger he jumped from his engine, and realizing the result of his negligence, took to the hills.

**J. H. Stephenson, a White Man, Charged With Outraging a 13-Year Old Child.**

The State Sept. 12. J. H. Stephenson of Camden, a white man 40 years old, was brought to the penitentiary last night for safekeeping. He is charged with outraging a 13-year-old child of that place. His victim was a half-witted girl whose confidence he had won. She was frequently sent to his store for articles by her parents. On several occasions they noticed that she brought back small trinkets for herself, which she would say were given her by Stephenson for keeping his store while he stepped out.

On Thursday the child went to the store and on her return brought several things back which she said Stephenson had given her. The suspicion of the child's father was aroused by several circumstances and he questioned his daughter closely. His worst fears were realized. The child confessed that Stephenson had betrayed her confidence.

This in the eyes of the law, is a heinous crime on account of the age of the victim.

Stephenson was arrested yesterday morning and put in jail. As the facts became known feeling ran high and there were open threats of lynching. Some urged a speedy trial as court was then in session, but the grand jury had been dismissed and the general sessions adjourned sine die. The presiding judge had no power to call what would have been an extra session of the court without an order from the supreme court. On learning this the people talked more strongly of lynching. Judge Klugh advised that the prisoner be brought to Columbia. Deputy Sheriff J. F. Bateman quietly removed Stephenson from jail and boarded the South Carolina and Georgia train. He arrived here safely last night with his prisoner. No attempt was made to molest him on his way here.

Stephenson was seen last night after his arrival by a reporter for The State. He was much agitated and could not talk lucidly. He first refused to have anything to say, but after a little began. He could not complete a sentence before breaking in with "I ought not to talk." What he said was unintelligible.

Mr. W. D. Trantham has been employed to defend him. Mr. M. L. Smith will assist the prosecution.

**ANOTHER ACCOUNT.**

Special to The State. Camden, Sept. 11.—Mr. J. Haile Stephenson, a merchant of this place, was arrested this morning charged with committing a criminal assault upon Jessie Arrants, the 11-year old daughter of Mr. J. B. Arrants. Naturally there was considerable excitement over the arrest, and later in the day Stephenson was spirited away from the jail by the sheriff and taken to Columbia. Judge Klugh granted an order consigning him to the superintendent of the State penitentiary for safekeeping, as it was feared that there might possibly be an effort made to lynch him. From what can be gathered to-day it appears that no actual rape has been committed, but an attempt made.

**Situation in New Orleans Becomes More Serious.**

**Strenuous Efforts Being Made to Thoroughly Clear City.**

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Shortly before noon to-day the board of health officially declared six of the suspicious cases of fever on St. Claude street to be yellow fever. A couple of hours subsequently the board announced another pronounced case of yellow fever at Miro and Esplanade streets, also in the lower part of the city, but a mile or more away from the infected square. The announcement of the first six cases as yellow fever was not unexpected, although it was hoped from the delay on the part of the experts that these cases were simply of bilious malaria. No general alarm has resulted here, although the news rapidly spread through the city. The authorities do not believe that the situation is materially worse than it was four or five days ago, and they are still confident of their ability, with modern sanitary appliances, to successfully quarantine the infected districts.

The official bulletins of the board of experts, declaring the St. Claude street case to be yellow fever, was received by President Oliphant soon after 11 o'clock. Dr. Oliphant immediately sent for members of the press and gave out the report, which was signed by Drs. Lemonnier, Touatre, Bickham, Petit and Parham, of the board of experts, and Dr. Devron, the attending physician.

Of the original 12 cases, all of which had their origin from a case that had come from Ocean Springs, the six other than those reported to-day as yellow fever were announced this afternoon to be practically well, up and walking about their homes. Of the six pronounced yellow fever cases, four are convalescent and two were declared critically ill, one of these having suffered a relapse since yesterday.

Among the suspicious cases reported yesterday was that of a boy named Roy, living at Miro and Esplanade streets. Drs. Lemonnier, Touatre and Matas were sent to make an observation of the case. This afternoon they pronounced it to be unquestionably yellow fever, and as having apparently had its origin in Scranton, Miss., or in the vicinity of that town. As soon as the report was received the board of health took charge of the house, quarantined the inmates, placed guards so that no one might come within close proximity to the premises, and set to work to thoroughly disinfect the neighborhood. A brother of the patient who had left the premises some time before the official announcement, was given a permit to return, but orders were issued that under no circumstances to let him or any member of the household again leave the premises.

**The Spanish Stronghold Captured by Cubans.**

**Details of the Battle—A Siege of Three Days.**

Havana, Sept. 12.—Later official details of the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by the insurgents show that the garrison stationed there consisted of 350 men, 135 of whom were rendered unfit for duty by illness. The town was first attacked on August 14th with a brisk musketry fire, and on the 26th the insurgents laid siege to the place. On the night of the 27th a heavy fire of musketry was maintained by the enemy and the next day their artillery opened fire, destroying the barracks, hospital and a great part of the town. The insurgents took possession of the ruins of the town on the 30th, when the military commander, three officers and 75 soldiers surrendered, on condition that they be allowed to retain their arms and horses and be sent to Holguin. The remainder of the troops of the garrison who had previously laid down their arms have it is believed, been sent to Juerto Principe, as it was agreed that the soldiers who were disabled by reason of wounds or illness should be transferred to the nearest hospital.

The heavier guns of the garrison were rendered unfit for use after fifty shots had been fired from them, and their Mauser rifles and all the ammunition in the place were made of no use to the insurgents before the surrender.

The official reports say the insurgents admit the loss of over a hundred killed, whose bodies were cremated. According to the same authority, the prisoners taken at the time of the capture of the town, who have been returned, say the insurgents, despite their victory, are low spirited and do not talk hopefully of the future, but are preoccupied by their great loss.

Nine hundred government troops, who have been unfit for duty through wounds or illness have started for Spain.

**Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.**