

FEVER IN THE WEST.

Progress of Yellow Jack in the Infected Region.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—The local yellow fever situation has undergone little change since yesterday. At 6 o'clock to-night the record book in the board of health office showed a total of six new cases and one death. The official bulletin to be issued to-night will show two deaths, one who died in the hospital last night, not having been included in the official bulletin, although reported in the Associated Press dispatches.

Two cases are in the extreme upper portion of the city, one in the fourth district, one in the St. Claude street house, where the original six cases were reported, and one in the Williams House, where two cases already existed. There are three cases under investigation.

The health authorities to-night still view the situation with some complacency. They do not yet anticipate an epidemic, as at its meeting last night the board decided to abandon its nightly sessions and created Dr. Oliphant master of the campaign against the disease, with leave to solicit advice from local physicians and the municipal authorities. The afternoon and night bulletins will be continued.

A PLAQUE-BREEDING SPOT.

The report of Dr. Metzke, the city chemist, on the condition of the Italian quarter moved the board to prompt acceptance to day of the offer by the city of the Marine hospital as a refuge. Dr. Metzke found as many as sixty people huddled together in the Italian quarter, living in filth. In one of the rooms a goat was found sleeping nightly with the family who owned it. The woman Graffetto was taken from this quarter, and the board realized that unless something was done the block in which the woman had lived was likely soon to become a plague spot. It was, therefore, decided to guard and thoroughly disinfect and fumigate the entire square and to remove as soon as possible most of the families to the Marine hospital. Two hundred squatters who now occupy the latter building will be given quarters in one of the new school houses in the vicinity, and the Marine hospital building will be permanently used as a refuge, until the fever is stamped out, for the families of the Italian quarter and those of the indigent sick throughout the city.

ELEVEN NEW CASES AND ONE DEATH FOR SUNDAY.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19.—The official bulletin for the last 24 hours ending at noon to-day shows eleven new cases of yellow fever.

One death—that of Frank Donaldson, mentioned as one of the new cases in the dispatches last night. He was sixteen years old and a paper carrier.

Total cases to date, twenty-nine; total deaths, three.

New Orleans, September 20.—The largest number of cases reported on any day since yellow fever made its appearance in New Orleans two weeks ago, was recorded on the books of the board of health this evening at 6 o'clock, although at that hour not a single case had proven fatal during the day. There were 10 cases in all, including nine by Dr. Joseph Holt, all of the latter having been duly flagged and put under quarantine regulations.

Dr. Holt reported to the board of health to-day that all his cases were traceable to Ocean Springs. One of them contracted the fever through a letter written by a woman in a room where her child was sick at that place. The letter apparently had not been disinfected. Only one of Dr. Holt's patients is dangerously ill—Clifton S. Dixon. This evening the board of health ordered all the houses occupied by Dr. Holt's patients to be fumigated. The public circulating library in New Orleans was closed to-day at the suggestion of the board of health. Two private schools that have refused to close in accordance with the suggestion of the board of health will be proceeded against legally.

The biggest feature of the day was that there were no deaths. To-night most of the patients in the city were reported as doing well. Trouble in two cases was reported in the effort to enforce quarantine regulations. This morning down town, one man managed to escape from the infected quarter and was chased and arrested, and after being arraigned in court and frightening everybody present, was sent back to his home. This evening a report was received that a man had appeared in front of one of the infected houses up-town armed with a shotgun and had torn down the yellow fever flags and had taken possession of the premises. A squad of police was sent to the scene.

At its session this afternoon, the board of health decided to send an appeal to Governor Foster, asking him to supply the board \$15,000 from the surplus found of the State to assist in prosecuting the fight against the fever.

The governor was also asked to issue orders for tents and other camp supplies to be used at the camp of detention. Today, after a conference of the health and city authorities, the Oakland driving camp as selected as the site for the re of detention. It is situated in

the moor of the city and was tendered to park officials by the Crescent City Jockey club. A large force of men was immediately put to work and it is expected that by tomorrow the camp will be ready to receive two or three hundred people from the Italian quarter.

BRIGHTER AT MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 20.—On Sunday afternoon the hot spell was broken by a delightful rain which served to wash out the gutters and to improve the city's sanitary condition. The temperature continued to fall during the night and this morning, real autumn weather was experienced. The spirits of the people rose rapidly. At noon the people were almost jubilant over the health report. Large crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices to hear the reports for the 24 hours past. Saturday there were 11 new cases and yesterday as many more, so that the public expected at least a score of new cases to be announced to-day, but the board of health report was published as follows: "One new case; no suspicious cases; no deaths."

S. S. College Faculty.

It is Strengthened by Two Adjunct Professors.

When Dr. James Woodrow resigned the presidency of the South Carolina college, his chair of biology, geology and mineralogy at the same time became vacant. Likewise when Professor Woodward was elected to the presidency it became necessary that he should have an assistant in the department of English. The board of trustees, at their June meeting, did not think it advisable to fill these two important places hastily, as would have been the case had they done so at that time, so instead appointed a committee consisting of Dr. W. T. C. Bates, Mr. Julian Mitchell and Mr. F. H. Weston, to get the best possible men. That committee has done its work. Yesterday for the first time it was announced that they had chosen Dr. W. S. Leathers to fill the chair of biology, geology and mineralogy, and Mr. John J. McMahan as adjunct professor of English.

Dr. Leathers is a Virginian and a graduate of the University of Virginia. After completing the collegiate course there he took the degree of M. D. The year after getting his degree he was employed as instructor in the university. Since then he has successively filled the chair of biology, and mineralogy in the University of Mississippi and the Miller school of Virginia. It is from the latter institution that he comes to the South Carolina college as adjunct professor in charge of the same three studies.

Dr. Leathers is 26 years old and unmarried. He is highly recommended by the three institutions with which he has been connected. He arrived in the city yesterday and was seen at the college in the afternoon by a reporter for The State. Dr. Leathers' appearance is youthful. He is a gentleman of pleasant address. In a brief conversation he expressed himself as being most favorably impressed with Columbia, and especially with the college. He had visited the laboratories and said he found the equipment for his department very complete.

Mr. John J. McMahan is a young lawyer of the Columbia bar and was a member of the Constitutional convention. Prior to beginning the practice of his profession he was an instructor in English and modern languages at the South Carolina college. His return there as adjunct professor of English is very acceptable to faculty and students. He will still attend to his law practice.—The State, Sept. 21st.

Citizens Skinned by Circus Sharks.

And With Guns Held Up the Train and Collected Rebates They Claimed to be Due Them

Special to The State.

Dillon, Sept. 19.—The most exciting time in Dillon's history was had to-day as a result of W. H. Harris' Nickel Plate show being here. On their boards they advertised "positively no games allowed," and drew a crowd of the best people in this section, but the first thing they opened up was several gambling tables by which many of the ignorant were duped. This was not the worst feature of the show, for inside the tent were numbers of their band offering change, of which there was a scarcity, and in giving it out in all instances they failed, from \$1 to \$14, to give the proper change, and many unsuspecting ones pocketed their money without counting.

Several attachments were issued, but an effort was made to move and a rush was made for the engine by at least 250 determined men, and pistols were drawn to assist in holding it down. For some time a row was imminent, but was arrested by cooler counsel. Finally settlements were made with many and it now seems that the train will be allowed to move without further molestation. But Dillon doesn't want Mr. Harris nor his Nickel Plate shows any more.

Ultimatum Delivered by United States Minister Woodford

TO THE SPANISH PREMIER.

Paris, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps of this city says that in his interview yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, the United States minister to Spain, General Stewart Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phrase in the statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war.

General Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish government that it was evidently impossible for Spain to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and, further, that if the war was continued, Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans.

In conclusion, the United States minister is reported to have insisted courteously but firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October, the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The Duke of Tetuan, according to the dispatch to the Temps, while protesting against the alleged American "pretensions," said he would reply officially to the United States minister when the Spanish court returns to Madrid.

A SENSATION IN EUROPE.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—In official circles here the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the United States' ultimatum, which is looked upon as bound to cause a great sensation in Europe and to have the greatest consequences for Spain. While not intending it, it is believed the action of the United States has greatly facilitated a solution of the ministerial crisis, and that there will be a reorganization of the conservatives under General Azcarraga, the premier, and Don Francisco Silvela, the leader of the dissident conservatives.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It can be stated, in reference to the Paris publication, purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's communication to the Duke of Tetuan yesterday, that there has been a misapprehension on several important points, notably in respect to an ultimatum and the setting of a time limit for the conclusion of the war. Instead of fixing the end of October next as the date for the termination of the war, that particular date was mentioned as the time the Spanish court would return to Madrid from San Sebastian, and when, consequently, it might be in order to return an answer to the latest representations of the United States government through Mr. Woodford. It is declared at the state department that, while Mr. Woodford did according to the original idea of his instructions, set out the deep interest the United States had in witnessing at cessation of the deplorable conflict in Cuba, he did not deliver himself of an ultimatum, but simply made a statement of our deep interest in a settlement of the Cuban war as a reasonable explanation for intervening in any manner at this time.

Mr. Woodford's telegram regarding his conference with the Duke of Tetuan is now before President McKinley.

TO APPEAL TO THE POWERS

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to Standard from St. Sebastian says: The government will take its time to reply to United States Minister Woodford, and will probably lay the case before the European powers in the shape of an exhaustive exposition of the whole matter. But last year the foreign office ascertained that the sympathies of the powers were not likely to go behind platonic censure of the conduct of the United States. Much anxiety is noticeable in court and official circles.

Policeman John Goss of Brookland, Lexington county, was killed in cold blood by Robert Hook on Saturday. Goss arrested Kinsler Hook, and Robert Hook coming up behind Goss cut his throat from ear to ear. Hook escaped.

The killing of Policeman Goss in Brookland, Columbia's Lexington suburb on Saturday, was the most villainous and deliberate piece of devilry recorded in this State of frequent bloodshed within many a day. Robert Hook, who walked up to the back of Goss, reached around his shoulder and plunging a knife into his throat almost severed the head from the body of his victim at one stroke, has the cruelty of a tiger and the sneaking meanness of a hyena. He should be captured at any expense and punished to the extent of the law.

Fighting the Appointment of Negro Postmasters.

Postmaster Doar Described as the Daddy of the "Compromise System in Politics"

Washington, Sept. 19.—The redoubtable Judge Mackey is a committee of one to see that the republican machine in South Carolina does not succeed in having this administration appoint negro postmasters in that state. Recently he has had interviews with the president and postmaster general on the subject, and as evidence that he is meeting with success, out of 114 of these functionaries appointed by Mr. McKinley on Tuesday last, not one of them was from South Carolina. This, too, in face of the fact that several of the commissions of the democratic incumbents have expired. The Washington Post of Friday had this to say:

Judge T. J. Mackey, formerly of the circuit bench of South Carolina, an ex-Confederate and a republican, has filed at the postoffice department, as well as at the white house, a petition for the reappointment of Josiah Doar at Georgetown, S. C. An interesting feature of this petition, aside from its commendation of the applicant as the choice of the business community and majority of the better class of both races in the county, is the following reference to Postmaster Doar's attitude in politics:

"He is the founder in Georgetown of what is known there as the compromise system in politics, which has for many years made that county a veritable

POLITICAL ARCADIA.

Under that bipartisan system, the republicans and democrats divide the offices between them. They hold their conventions on the same day, and having duly allotted to each party the offices to be filled by its candidates, having due regard to their fitness, their nominations are mutually ratified, and, with inviolable good faith, they vote the same ticket. The equity of that system is emphasized by the fact that the only colored citizen in the General Assembly of South Carolina is a representative of the county of Georgetown. It will thus be seen that although Mr. Doar may be classed as a democrat—the only charge to which he is obnoxious—he is a democrat with modern improvements of a very benign order.

"I fear, if Mr. Doar is not reappointed, and especially if he is succeeded by a colored appointee, that those among the whites who have heretofore co-operated with him to maintain this equitable system of political copartnership will cease to support it."

"In that event, Georgetown county will be relegated to the same party contest that prevails in other sections of the State, with the probable result that no colored citizen will be elected to office in that county, however fairly conducted may be the registration and election as required by law."

Judge Mackey said to me to-day, on the eve of his departure for New York, that he thinks the shooting of the newly appointed negro postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., was a mistake, and that if, upon investigation by the government, it should turn out that it was the action of any considerable number of the citizens, the postoffice department will discontinue the office.

The Civil Service for and since the ruling of Judge Cox that, despite the presidential order to the contrary, the heads of departments can, with or even without cause or trial, dismiss any person whom he appoints, the bread-and-butter brigade are more buoyant; and, too, the departments are going right ahead promoting republicans and reducing to ranks democrats. It is believed here that Mr. McKinley will, while outwardly attempting to uphold the law, silently stand by and see it eviscerated, and it is as sure as fate that that law will be an issue in the next presidential election.

Mexican Lynchers.

City of Mexico, Sept. 18.—Orders have been given to investigate the lynching of Arroyo. President Diaz has decided that the inquiry be most rigorous and that the guilty parties be severely punished, as he feels that the act was a reproach to the nation, which has taken pride in the fact that lynch law has been unknown here. Twenty-odd men arrested are still in custody and formal papers are being drawn up in their cases.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

Herry Perry, a negro, was shot and killed in Charleston on Saturday by Policeman Burton. A crowd of negroes and employees of the electric railroad were fighting on the street and Perry was shot by Burton in self-defense, while trying to quiet the row.

LEE TO RETURN TO CUBA.

Conference Held Between President and Consul General.

Washington, Sept. 18.—General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Cuba, had a long consultation with the President at the White House to-day. It was the first time General Lee had seen Mr. McKinley since the former's return to this country about a fortnight ago. He saw the President by special appointment and all visitors were excluded during the progress of the conference, except Secretary Alger, who came over from the war department and remained until after General Lee's departure.

The conference was a long one, lasting about two hours. General Lee carefully reviewed the situation in Cuba and explained at length all points upon which either the President or Secretary Alger asked for information. General Lee gave his own views freely to the President, but after the interview was very reticent about the nature of the report he had made. He said the President had not given him an outline of his policy. It is evident, however, that the president is deeply impressed with the critical character of the situation in Cuba as it is described by General Lee, as it is understood that at the conference he strongly urged General Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Habana at his earliest convenience.

As it has been strongly intimated for several months that ex-Congressman Aldrich would succeed General Lee at Habana and that the latter probably would not return, the President's action to-day is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable not to make a change at this juncture.

General Lee left here this afternoon for Covington, Va., but before his departure admitted that he would return to Cuba as soon as he had arranged his private affairs, probably about the middle of October. In private conversation with close personal friends General Lee has ex-

pressed himself vigorously as to the situation in Cuba, and has been very emphatic in his condemnation of some of General Weyler's methods.

Two cases of yellow fever have appeared at Cairo, Ill.

A severe earthquake was felt in Switzerland on Saturday.

Captain Cota of the Mexican Army was shot on Saturday by order of a court martial. He killed the major of his regiment.

Five negro gamblers were shot at Pelham, Ga., Saturday night, while resisting arrest.

Simon Peterkin, colored went to sleep on the C. S. & N. railroad track near Robins Neck on Thursday morning and his head was cut off by a passing train.

The town of Ridgeville on the South Carolina and Georgia railroad was burned Saturday.

The permanent treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey was signed in Constantinople on Saturday.

The world's pacing record was lowered at Indianapolis on Saturday when Star Pointer paced a mile against Patchen in 2 01½.

T. A. Scott, a former dispenser in Columbia, is short \$4,920.28 and his bondsmen will be sued.

Mine No. 2 of the Bessemer, Ala., Land Co., was discovered to be on fire yesterday while more than a hundred men were at work. By great exertion all but a few were rescued.

Recently obtained evidence indicates that Arroyo, who attempted to assassinate President Diaz, of Mexico, was butchered not by a mob of common people, but by police officers.

Savannah, Sept. 20.—A special to the Morning News from Griffin, Ga., says that Red Price, a 7-year-old white boy of that town, died to-day of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog in May. On Saturday he began to show signs of hydrophobia, and died in dreadful convulsions. The case was carefully watched by all the local physicians, and they agreed upon a diagnosis.

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