

Death Rate of Fifteen Per Cent. in New Orleans.

A LAWLESS ELEMENT

Attempts to Burn Hospital Established in City.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Eminent physicians believe that the work of the board of health is productive of good results and that the fever is not spreading, but on the contrary is being confined to localities. Thus far there have been a few less than 100 cases and 15 deaths. The death rate in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. It was in 1878, 16 per cent., so that up to the present time the disease is about as virulent as it was in the last great epidemic that visited New Orleans.

One of the sensations of the day was the announcement that the board of health had decided to prosecute Dr. Moniz for having failed to report a case of suspicious fever. In one of the morning papers a few days ago, Dr. Moniz was quoted as saying that there was little if any fever in New Orleans and that the prevailing sickness was Burmah, or sun fever, which he described as contagious or infectious, and quite likely to be attended with about the mortality of yellow fever. This morning Dr. Moniz reported to the board of health the case of Miss Dreyfous, who, he said, was suffering with yellow fever. It was not long before the report was received that the board had to report the death of Miss Dreyfous. An investigation proved that Miss Dreyfous was taken sick about six days ago and that Dr. Moniz had failed even to report the case as suspicious.

Of the 90 odd cases in New Orleans, from the beginning, but four have been among the negro population. There are still several serious cases among those who are ill, but the board of health is daily discharging patients as cured.

Mayor Flower to-day ordered a force of policemen to guard the Beauregard school, which a mob made an attempt to burn last night. Only a portion of the building was burned and it is still possible to use the structure as a hospital for the treatment of yellow fever patients.

It was shortly after midnight that the mob applied the torch to the school and thereby carried into execution a threat that had been repeatedly made during yesterday evening. When the firemen arrived on the scene their hose was cut, but the department worked pluckily, and with the assistance of a squad of police succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The burning of the school created intense indignation here and the outrage was bitterly denounced. Every newspaper in the city, in ringing editorials, has pledged itself to support the mayor in whatever action he might take to punish the culprits and to carry into effect the original determination to establish the yellow fever hospital in the Beauregard school house. A committee during the day called on Mayor Flower to protest against the use of the building as a hospital. His honor fiercely denounced the outrage of last night. He said that such occurrences would do New Orleans more harm than all the yellow fever epidemics combined. The question had arisen whether there should be law and good order here or anarchy. He proposed to exhaust every power at his command to establish peace, and he said that if it required all the forces of the city and State he was determined that the Beauregard school building should be used as a temporary hospital.

A mob might threaten, but the city had decided on the location, and all the threats in the world could not deter him from his purpose to protect the sisters of charity and the surgeon who would be sent to the school to receive and care for yellow fever patients. In the meantime, he said, he had summoned Chief of Police Gaston to the hall, and no effort or expense would be spared in bringing to justice the men who fired the building last night. The mayor has the support of well nigh the entire community.

DR. WYMAN'S BULLETIN.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Surgeon General Wyman sent out to-day the following bulletin regarding the yellow fever situation: "The following cases of yellow fever were officially reported as occurring on the 23d instant: New Orleans 9, Mobile 2, Ocean Springs 6, Scranton 6, Edwards 23, Atlanta 1, Louisville, Ky. 1; reports from Biloxi and Barkley delayed.

"The cases occurring at Atlanta and Louisville were those of refugees. "Surgeon Geddings reported from Jackson, Miss., that the town of Edwards had been surrounded by a cordon and that the fever cases in the country were guarded. In another dispatch he states that traffic has been resumed on the Alabama and Vicksburg road from Jackson to Meridian, and that two medical inspectors have been assigned to the train."

New Orleans, Sept. 26.—To-day was the quietest of the week in New Orleans, and the fever situation, in

spite of the appearance of a rather large number of new cases, may be said to have shown much improvement. Fifteen cases were recorded on the books of the board of health, but there were no deaths, and there have been no deaths since Friday. The authorities received reports during the evening from nearly every patient that is now under treatment, and these were all to the effect that cases are doing well and no patient is in any immediate danger of dissolution. Some 40 cases were reported to night as being rapidly on the mend, and a number of them will be discharged during the week. One of the most dangerous cases that have appeared was discharged to-day. It was that on Madison street in the neighborhood of the French market, where the conditions were considered to be such as to warrant fear that the disease would spread.

Unusual precautions, however, were taken by the authorities to quarantine the case and improve the sanitary conditions of the neighborhood, and the fever in that vicinity seems to have been stamped out completely. At the Oakland Park detention camp all the refugees who have been given quarters were declared to be well, no sickness having yet appeared in the camp.

THE EDWARDS EPIDEMIC

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 26.—There has been one death from yellow fever here to-day.

A few more strides and the fever will have stricken the entire town of Edwards.

Mr. Ethel Grister, the only druggist here, was taken ill this morning, and Dr. Hunter of the State board has been wired for another druggist, an immune from the disease.

Only three or four cases are considered serious and these are receiving the best of attention at the hands of experienced nurses.

Among those taken with the disease to-day was C. R. Barber, merchant, railroad agent, representative of the Associated Press and one of the wealthiest men of Edwards. Some days ago Mr. Barber advised the Jackson office of the Associated Press that he feared he was taking the disease, but that it was his intention to send the news as long as possible. Mr. Fred Johnson, an immune, of Tallulah, La., had been sent to take the place of Mr. Barber, and he went on duty to-day.

Home Rule For Charleston.

CONSTABLES GO ALSO.

At one swoop of the executive sword yesterday home rule was restored to the cities and towns of the State, the alien police being removed from the city of Charleston, and the head of every constable in the State falling in the basket. The proclamations issued yesterday announce that they will take effect on Thursday. No doubt there will be general rejoicing in Charleston, and there will be better feelings between the people of the State in consequence of the action just taken.

For some time, in fact since the announcement of the governor that he intended on Oct. 1, to remove the members of the constabulary, it has been generally thought that the removal of the metropolitan police system would follow very soon from the natural order of things. But no one expected that it would come at the same time. Consequently there was some surprise occasioned yesterday when it became known that the proclamation removing the metropolitan police had been prepared and signed. When there were rumors of a deal between the people of Charleston and the administration a short time ago in regard to this matter, Governor Ellerbe flatly denied that he had communicated with any one or had even authorized any one to speak for him. Judging from what he said yesterday it seems that he determined to be just to Charleston and put her on a footing with all the other towns of the State just so soon as he determined to remove the constabulary and entail the enforcement of the dispensary law upon the municipal authorities. He only gave a brief statement yesterday and said that it contained all that he cared to say. He said: "I have determined to do away with all the liquor constables and throw the enforcement of the dispensary law entirely upon the municipal and county authorities. It would have been unjust to discriminate against Charleston in such a matter and the metropolitan force has been removed so that she can be on a footing with all other cities. All municipalities will be expected after Oct. 1, to rigidly enforce the dispensary law."

THE PROCLAMATION

The following is the proclamation removing the metropolitan police from the city of Charleston, it being signed by the governor and the other two members of the State board of metropolitan police commissioners:

COLUMBIA, September 27, 1897.

Whereas, under the provisions of an act of the general assembly entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a board of police commissioners, and for the reorganization of the police and to provide salaries for the same, in cities and incorporated towns, when deemed necessary or advisable for the better enforcement of law in cities and towns," approved December 24, A. D. 1894, the State board saw fit to place the metropolitan police upon the city of Charleston, and,

Whereas, in the judgment of the State board it is no longer necessary to continue the metropolitan police upon the city of Charleston.

Now, therefore, we, the State board, by virtue of the authority vested in us under section 12 of the above mentioned act, do declare that the board of police commissioners and the marshal and commissioned officers under them, for the city of Charleston, are hereby abolished and declared vacant on and after the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897.

W. H. Ellerbe, Governor,
D. H. Tompkins, Sec. of State,
James Norton, Comp. Gen.,
State Board.

THE CONSTABULARY'S DISMISSAL.

And here is the governor's official announcement of his action in regard to the constabulary.

Columbia, September 27, 1897.
To all whom it may concern:
I, W. H. Ellerbe, governor of the State of South Carolina, by authority vested in me under the statutes, hereby declare that every commission as State constable, as special State constable, issued by virtue of an act known as the dispensary act, approved March 5, 1897, shall expire on the 30th day of September, 1897, when all such officer shall become vacant.

W. H. Ellerbe, Governor.

Official:
J. W. Cooper, Private Secretary.
A couple of State detectives will be employed by the governor to look after the enforcement of the dispensary outside of the cities and towns. But there will be no other officers paid by the State to do any of this work.

There is much speculation as to how the new order of things will work, but many express the belief that now, inasmuch as the constabulary, which has caused so much opposition to be manifested has been done away with, the dispensary law will be enforced better than ever before.

Col. Hoyt Gets It.

The publishing committee yesterday awarded the printing and editing of The Cotton Plant to Col. James A. Hoyt of the Greenville Mountaineer. Under the contract the committee reserves to itself the right to appoint editors for the Alliance exchange departments. Aside from giving the Alliance news and exchange price lists, the committee's editors will have no control or voice in the management of the paper.—State, Sept. 26.

Coroner's Jury Divided as to the Shooting of the Miners.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of the striking miners at Lattimer met in Deputy Coroner Cowman's office this evening and after an hour's deliberation rendered the following verdict:

"That from the circumstances of the case and the evidence offered, the said Clement Placock and others came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, on September 10, 1897, at the hands of Sheriff James Martin and his deputies; and in this we the jury do all agree. And we—Phil J. Boyle, Thomas T. Thomas, Barton Fries and Peter McKiernan, of this jury—do further say that the said Clement Placock, with others, was marching peacefully and unarmed on the Public highway; that they were intercepted by the said Sheriff Martin and his deputies and mercilessly shot to death; and we do further find that the killing was unnecessary and could have been avoided without serious injury to either person or property; and we find, finally, that the killing was wanton and unjustifiable; but in this we, George Maus and F. J. McNeal, of this jury, do not concur. And we the jury do further say that there was such strong suspicion of unlawful violence at the hands of a person or persons unknown to this jury as to make this inquest necessary."

September 25.
James Karron, a prisoner in the San Francisco jail for embezzlement has fallen heir to a quarter of a million dollars.

The hanging of Grady Reynolds and Budd Brooks at Jefferson, Ga., for the murder of M. C. Hunt was postponed yesterday on account of a confession made by Reynolds.

The general election for Congressman in the Sixth District will be held on October 12th. There are no republicans in the race yet, and Norton will probably have a walk-over.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has been invited to deliver an address at the State fair.

A private dispatch from Rome says that about 40 persons were killed and many others injured by an earthquake at the sulphur mines near Girgenti.

Newberry, Sept. 24.—The Boundary Street graded school suspended exercises to-day for an indefinite period. This was done as a precaution to stop the spreading of scarlet fever, a few mild cases being in the city. No deaths.

There is said to be an effort on foot to have Murphy, convicted murderer of Treasurer Copes of Orangeburg, pardoned. A petition is being gotten up which will be presented to the governor. It could not be learned who is engineering the affair. It will be remembered that after much consideration and numerous hearings, Governor Ellerbe last winter commuted the sentence from hanging to life imprisonment.

INSPECTOR OF POLICE VELASQUEZ KILLS HIMSELF.

The Brilliant Young Mexican Officer Cannot Endure Remorse for Murder.

City of Mexico, Sept. 14.—Ex-Inspector General of Police Eduardo Velasquez committed suicide in Belem prison to-day. I was 32 years old. The inspector's brains out with a revolver. He was a proud man, exceedingly reserved and very ambitious, his rise from an humble position through various posts to the command of the police having been sufficiently rapid to attract attention to him as a man of great talent.

Since the alleged lynching plot was exposed and he, with other police, was imprisoned, he has suffered from an intense nervous strain. He was subjected yesterday to a long examination by Judge Flores, and at the conclusion of that ordeal on his return to his cell in the prison, it was noted he showed great dejection and anguish of mind.

At 11 o'clock this morning the warden of the prison went to call him. He approached the bed and said in a friendly tone, as he knew the prisoner well, "Come, my boy, its time to get up; the judge wants you."

Receiving no answer, he began to shake the inspector, saying: "Don't be lazy," when he noted that Velasquez had a bullet wound in the right temple, and on investigating further discovered a small, two-barrel pistol with which the act had been committed. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed so close to the temple and pressed into the skin that it made practically no noise on being discharged, hence the reason of no report being heard by the guards. How the pistol reached the prisoner is under investigation.

The warden immediately notified the judicial authorities, who went at once to the room of the suicide and summoned medical men.

During the afternoon relatives of the dead man were allowed to enter the prison, which had been closed to the public. The doctors had concluded the examination and found that death must have been instantaneous, the bullet being imbedded in the brain.

The body was dressed and delivered to relatives.

A letter was found in the room in which Velasquez made his statements to the public, saying his death was felt, the satisfaction he owed to society and he should therefore give that satisfaction by leaving the world. He also said that the crime was suggested to him by Inspector Villavicencio, of the Second Police station, who is in prison. Velasquez added that under any other circumstances, nothing could have induced him to take part in the crime. He felt, it is said, that his loyalty to the chief magistrate whose life had been attempted, warranted him in putting Arroyo to death. In fact, he said this repeatedly yesterday on being questioned.

It is generally felt by his friends that Villavicencio was his evil star, having from the time Velasquez became chief of police, gained a remarkable influence over him, although he was warned by those who had his welfare at heart, to beware of the man.

Velasquez had a very large acquaintance, having been employed after leaving college in the department of finance and secretary to the minister of finance. At one time he was connected with the newspaper El Combate and had an early age been elected to congress. He had effected many reforms during his incumbency as inspector.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPH IN THE CHILKOOT PASS.

Port Townsend, Wn., Sept. 24.—The tug Pioneer, which left Puget Sound on September 12th, with the barge Shirley in tow, for Skaguay, returned at 1 o'clock this morning, having made the run down in 96 hours. The Pioneer brings a report of a landslide which occurred near Sheep camp, on the Chilkoot pass, last Sunday morning, in which 18 men are said to have lost their lives. Only one body is said to have been recovered, that of a man named Choynski, a cousin of Joe Choynski, the prize fighter. The men supposed to have been lost were packers on the Dyea trail.

The officers of the Pioneer say that the story was brought to Skaguay on Sunday evening by three men, who told it in such a way as to leave no doubt as to its truthfulness. They described the avalanche as consisting of rocks, ice and dirt, which had been loosened by the recent unprecedented hard rain that has been falling continuously for the past month. All the bridges on the Skaguay river have been washed out and the stream is a regular torrent.

W. W. Sprague, of Tacoma, who started eight weeks ago with a three years outfit, returned from Skaguay on the schooner.

The steamer Alki, a week overdue from Alaska, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock. She carried a large list of men returning from Skaguay who were unable to cross the pass.

The snow is six inches deep at Lake Bennett and three inches tall on the summit of the Chilkoot pass last Saturday.

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NEW VARIETY OF COTTON.

THE PLANT HAS NO LIMBS AND THE SEED SELL FOR \$200 PER BUSHEL.

The famous Jackson limbless cotton has assumed a national importance. Yesterday the United States secretary of agriculture telegraphed to Weather and Crop Official Marbury at this place, to go out to the Jackson farm and make a thorough and exhaustive examination of the plant, and then report to the government official at Washington.

Mr Marbury at once went out to the farm near the barracks, where the wonderful cotton is growing, and through the kindness of Mr. Jackson was enabled to go through the six acres of magnificent cotton. He spent quite a while at the place and looked over all the field. After making his examination he was allowed to bring some of the cotton to town with him to include with his report.

Mr. Marbury was enthusiastic over the limbless cotton. He said that it was the finest crop of cotton he had ever seen. He said that some of the cotton was so tall that it could hardly be reached with an umbrella. The plant is thickly studded all the way up with large bolls and the lowest estimate is that the six acres will yield four to five bales to the acre.

The weather official will make a very full report on the condition and the prospects of the cotton and will enter into its probable commercial value. He will give as full and complete a report on the subject as could be desired and when the report is filed the government will then be in a position to act as it may consider proper.

That the government officials are evincing considerable interest in the remarkable cotton is not a surprise. It is an entirely new variety of cotton and is the best species that has been grown in this country. The government will probably buy up large quantities of the seed and distribute them among the agricultural classes so as to insure a wide distribution and a spread of the new variety.

The seed retail at \$200 per bushel, and the present owners of the six acres at Jackson's farm have been offered \$25,000 for the product of the field. The cotton does not have a limb on the stalk, and has many advantages not possessed by other varieties.

Mr Marbury will file his report in a few days, and the government will probably take early action in order to secure the seed that is now being grown.—Atlanta Constitution.

Blinded His Brother.

Special to The States.

Kingstree, Sept. 24.—What came near being a fratricide occurred in this vicinity to-day. Theodore McKenzie, a deaf mute of about 30 years of age, shot his brother, Walker McKenzie, in his face with a shotgun, which, it is said, will cause the loss of both eyes and disfigurement for life. Theodore McKenzie is said to have been drunk or drinking when he did the shooting and was not over five or six feet away from his brother when he shot him. The gun was only loaded with powder or instant death would have been the result, as the entire contents of the gun was blown into the flesh of the face, tearing and mutilating it in a horrible manner. The wounded man is suffering intense pain and while it is not thought that it will kill him yet he will be of little use to himself or family the remainder of his life.

Mr Walker McKenzie, the wounded man, is about 35 years of age. He is a married man and his family are dependent upon his exertions for a livelihood. The McKenzies are a hard working set of people. They are very well thought of in their community and the occurrence of to-day is very much regretted by all who knew them.

AFTER THESE O. P.S.

Yesterday, after consulting the attorney general in regard to the matter, Governor Ellerbe wired instructions to the constables to close up the original package stores at Greenwood and Woodruff and seize the stock on hand, arresting the proprietors. This action will doubtless open up a new field of litigation. The two towns named are prohibition towns, the people having voted for prohibition. The State holds that Judge Simonton's decision in the Vandercreek case does not mean that original package stores will be allowed in such towns, hence the action of the governor yesterday. Similar proceedings will be taken in the next few days against all other original package stores in dry towns.—The State.

New York, Sept. 24.—Chairman Quigg of the Republican county committee to-day received a telegram from General Benjamin F. Tracy, stating that he was willing to be the Republican nominee for mayor of Greater New York.

Peak, Sept. 27.—Yesterday evening a man, John W. Murdock and another became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in Murdock being fatally shot by Summer with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the left side. Murdock lingered fifteen hours and died at 12 o'clock to-day. He was about 28 years old and leaves a wife and one child. The inquest will be held this evening. Summer has not yet been captured.

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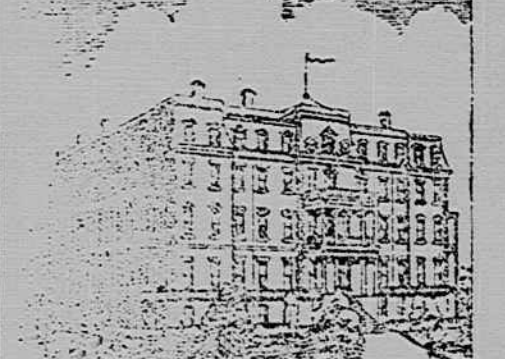
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