

THE KENTUCKY

POLITICAL TRIAL.

Governor Taylor Seems to be Implicated.

Georgetown, July 18—In the trial today of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, John A. Black of Barbourville, a banker and a Republican of prominence, was the first witness. He said Powers came to him in January to advise him as to the propriety of the mountain organization which he said Powers was getting up. "I asked Powers," said witness, "what sort of a crowd he was getting up and he said he was organizing an armed mob to go to Frankfort. I discouraged this and told him it would injure the Republican party, would be a stigma on our end of the State and ought to be abandoned. Powers, however, insisted that the mob should be formed. His idea was that he would intimidate the legislature."

Black, continuing, said: "I saw Powers later and again remonstrated against the mountain mob going to Frankfort. Powers told me it was being formed with the approval of Governor Taylor, Chas. Finley and other Republican leaders at Frankfort. Chas. Finley also came to me and endeavored to get me to cooperate with them. I protested bitterly. Powers became very angry with me on account of the position I took. I tried to dissuade them from organizing the dirty band and told him to send good citizens, people of influence, if any."

A check from Chas. Finley to the Louisville and Nashville railroad for \$1,000 for transportation of the men to Frankfort was produced by Black in response to a question from the prosecution.

W. H. Culton, who is under indictment as an accessory to the killing of Governor Goebel, was called next.

Culton continued: "The mountain men arrived in Frankfort, January 25. They numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 men. Those who carried guns had them stacked in the office of the commissioner of agriculture and each man was given a tag corresponding with a number on his gun. After holding the meeting in the State house yard, the larger part of the crowd was sent home."

Powers, the witness alleged, distributed money among the various captains who were to bring the mountaineers to Frankfort. He did not know whence the money came. He declared Gov. Taylor furnished him (Culton) the money to bring the Jackson county crowd. Witness said Gov. Taylor did not want the mountain men to go home. He went to Berry Howard and others, at Taylor's instance, and told them the governor wanted them to remain and not go home as Powers wished.

Forces in the Philippines.

Washington, July 18—"There will be no further withdrawals of troops from the Philippines for service in China. That is the policy determined upon and that will be adhered to."

A cabinet officer today made this statement and then added: "Gen. MacArthur's dispatches on the necessity of retaining there all the troops save those already under orders are clear. It would be unwise to take any more away."

"Then, under no circumstances, will the forces in the Philippines be drawn upon?" he was asked.

"I am not going to say that any conclusion reached is an absolute finality, but this much is positive. No development in the situation is apprehended such as will call for a change in this policy as to our troops in the Philippines, in the present light of events."

"We do not anticipate any extra session of congress," he said.

"What if Minister Conger and the other Americans are found murdered," he was asked.

"We are proceeding at this present moment on the assumption that our people are murdered. I do not see why that should necessitate an extra session. An extra session is hardly necessary."

"What if their murder was by or with the connivance of the Chinese government?"

"I do not believe an extra session of congress would necessarily follow."

"What about the decision of the commanders of the international forces that 80,000 troops are necessary for the campaign?"

"That is an old story," was the reply. "Admiral Kempff cabled a week or ten days ago—sixty thousand men for the forward move on the capital and 20,000 to protect Tien Tsin and communication with Peking."

Asked as to the possible effect of the Chinese attack on the Russian town along the Manchurian border, the reply was: "This may complicate the situation. I cannot say whether or not it means actual war between the Chinese government and Russia. The matter is between those two governments. We have nothing to do with it. We do not know either what the actual facts are in the case."

Tillman Wants a Tool.

The meaning of Senator Tillman's interference in the State campaign may be expressed in four words: Anybody to beat Hoyt That is what he is after, as the logic of the case will prove.

He is not in the campaign in his own behalf, for he has no opposition and his attendance at the meetings is unnecessary. He is not in it as an act of courtesy to his constituents, or to renew his acquaintance with them; else he would devote himself to matters not contested among Democrats, would give them his message from the national field, would not meddle with affairs wholly out of his province as a senator of the United States. He is not in it out of personal friendship for any of the Candidates, for he gives no indication of his preference for McSweeney for Gary, for Whitman or for Patterson. Between the dispensary candidates he does not venture to choose for he knows that the slighted ones and their supporters would bitterly resent his discrimination, and to make new enemies is not his policy. But he is there to tell the people in effect to vote for anybody against Col Hoyt—State

The Decline in Iron.

The recent decline in the prices of iron and steel were to be looked for. Everybody knew that the former prices were too high; that the fall must come, and that it would not necessarily indicate unfavorable business conditions.

The use of steel is increasing so largely that there seems to be no danger that the business of steel-making will cease to be profitable where conditions are favorable to it. Steel is displacing wood more and more every day for structural purposes. It is even taking the place of brick and stone to a great extent. The pressed steel freight car is in such demand that orders cannot be filled by its manufacturers. Railroad construction on a large scale has been undertaken in countries recently opened up to civilization, and it is increasing in the older and more settled lands, including the United States. The world's use of steel is not in the slightest danger of diminishing. It is increasing constantly and good profits in the manufacture of steel seem to be assured for a long time to come.

The south has only recently entered upon the manufacture of steel, but there is no question of its ability to produce it at lower cost than any other part of this country or the world. Great preparations for the increase of the south's steel product are on foot and they are based upon absolutely sound business reasons.—Atlanta Journal

Chinaberry Blacking.

Beaufort, July 17—Special to the News & Courier: You have had a number of communications calling attention to the value of the "Pride of Asia" or "Chinaberry tree," the wood of which is a natural repellant to insects of all kinds and is susceptible of a high degree of polish for the manufacture of all kinds of furniture, rivalling even the finest mahogany in beauty of figure and closeness of grain. The value of all parts of the tree, with the exception of its berries, has been exemplified. I wish to add my testimony from personal experience not only as to all these other qualities mentioned, but as to that which has been omitted or overlooked—the use of the ripe berries in the manufacture of the very best boot and shoe blacking or dressing for all kinds of leather.

The cortical covering of the berries, which is yellow when ripe, contains a sweet mucilaginous substance that, after sufficient boiling down in water and after being strained, yields a clear, thick jelly to which, if ivory black is added to the consistency of a paste and applied with a brush, as with other blacking, a lustrous polish is obtained. There is the additional advantage that shoes thus cleaned do not become mouldy, as is sometimes the case when laid aside for a few days, and flies do not alight upon the shoes as they do with other blackings in which other ingredients are used. Cockroaches, which sometimes gnaw shoes in a closet, avoid the shoes thus treated.

Your correspondent commends this recipe to some enterprising Yankee manufacturer. He doubts not that such blacking would be as profitable as the manufacture of a great many other things which, in the beginning, seemed as trifling and be a boon to the shoe blacking fraternity. The clear paste without the black coloring is equally effective as a bright polish to tan shoes. As to the use of the blacking made with the ivory black it was an article of domestic manufacture before the war among some of our older generation.

T. G. W.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only read a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by A. J. China.

Greenwood's Preparations.

Plans for the Reunion of the South Carolina Veterans.

Special to The State.

Greenwood, July 20—The annual reunion of the South Carolina division of United Confederate Veterans, to be held in this city August 1 and 2, will be the biggest gathering Greenwood has ever had, and promise to be the most successful reunion ever held in the State. The people are talking about it, to use a hackneyed expression, "from the mountains to the seaboard."

Greenwood is doing all that could be expected of her in the way of preparing for the visitors. The various hotels and boarding houses are making extraordinary preparations for the entertainment of the crowds, and the committee on entertainment appointed by the citizens some weeks ago reports that nearly every home in the city will be thrown open to the visitors. There are practically no exceptions to this rule. Greenwood will keep "open house" during the reunion.

Besides this several of the halls in the city will be restaurants running night and day.

It is proposed to look first of all to the personal comfort and entertainment of the old soldiers. Veterans intending to be present should notify J. B. Park, secretary of the committee, at once, so that homes may be assigned. Greenwood wants to do the right thing by her guests, and the work of the committees will be facilitated by compliance with this request. There will be homes provided for every veteran, most of them without cost, if the committee is notified beforehand. Of course some of the visitors will desire to pay for their accommodations and these will be allowed to do so.

The public meeting of the veterans will be held in the court room of the court house, while the available county offices will be pressed into service as committee and reception rooms, etc.

Camp Aiken, the local camp of veterans, will have their headquarters in the law range building, near by. In this building there will be a room filled with curios and relics of the war, which will be of great interest.

The city will be decorated. All the business houses will be adorned with bunting and flags, and the stars and bars will float to the breeze from every available space. There will be an occasional copy of the stars and stripes, to show that we are yet a loyal people, but for two days the stars and bars will predominate while the men who so nobly defended it are living over the stirring scenes of '61-'65.

According to the dispatches from the far east, which, it must be admitted, are not always trustworthy, a curious threat against China has been made by the foreign consuls Tien Tsin. They have "unanimously proposed to their governments" that the united powers notify the Chinese authorities "that the graves of the ancestors of the imperial family at Peking will be destroyed if the foreigners at Peking, particularly the ministers, are harmed." No direr threat than this could be made, so strong is the Chinese veneration of their ancestors. Every Chinaman's ancestor is a divinity whom he worships, and to disturb or desecrate his grave is the most awful thing that can happen to him. We can well imagine how an Englishman would regard a threat to destroy Westminster abbey or a Frenchman the demolition of the Cathedral of Notre Dame or a Russian the burning of the Kremlin at Moscow or even how we would regard a threat to desecrate the tomb of Washington. Jefferson or Lincoln. To the ancestor worshiping Celestial the threat to destroy the imperial tombs at Peking means vastly more than a similar desecration does to the European or American. It is hardly probable, however, that the civilized nations now at odds with China will adopt the strange suggestion of the consul though it would by no means be the first time that civilized nations have played upon the religious prejudices and superstitions of less enlightened peoples with the view of terrorizing them.

Gen Chafee Promoted.

Washington July 19—The President has appointed Brig. A. R. Chafee, United States volunteer, who is to command the American military forces in China, a major general of volunteers in order that this rank should be commensurate with his command. This action was received with great satisfaction at the war department and in official circles generally, where Gen Chafee is held in the highest esteem. He is considered by his brother officers one of the most capable and thoroughly equipped soldiers in the service. Although Gen Miles recommended that major Gen Bates, now in the Philippines, be assigned to the command of the troops in China he is well pleased with the promotion of Gen Chafee. His recommendation was made on the ground that the service called for required an officer of the rank of major general, and named Gen Bates for the reason mainly that Gen Chafee held only the rank of a brigadier general. Adj. Gen Corbin has a cable message to Gen Chafee notifying him of his promotion and he will receive the telegram on the arrival of the transport at Nagasaki, about the first proximo.



Solve the Servant Girl Question

by putting a Wickless Oil Stove in the kitchen. You can keep a girl then. No fire to build in the morning. No wood to chop. No coal to carry. No ashes to worry about. No soot on pans. It makes play of housework. The

Wickless Oil Stove Blue Flame

is doing more to make housekeeping easy than any other stove in existence. Absolutely safe. Burns ordinary kerosene oil. Bakes, broils, boils, roasts, toasts—does anything that any other stove will do, and many things that most stoves can't do. Sold wherever stoves are sold. If your dealer does not have it, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Mrs. L. Atkinson, Fashionable MILLINERY.

New Summer Goods and Novelties Coming in Every Week.

Stock of Flowers and all Trimming Materials full now for Summer use.

Daily additions of new designs in Trimmings keep our Trimmed Hat Department continuously attractive. The outgoing models are promptly replaced by later ideas of our own designing and copies of the latest Hats shown in New York.

The same exclusiveness characterizes our exhibit of UNTRIMMED HATS, which comprise choice selections of Straw Braids, in white, black and the pastel shades. Prices the lowest in city for equal qualities.

Mrs. L. Atkinson, SUMTER, S. C.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER,

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.

Paid up Capital - - - - - \$ 75,000 00
Surplus and Profits - - - - - 25,000 00
Additional Liability of Stockholders in excess of their stock - - - - - 75,000 00

Total protection to depositors, \$175,000 00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on amounts above \$5 and not exceeding \$300, payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October.

R. M. WALLACE, President.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.

Onion Sets AND Garden Seeds.

A supply of Onion Sets, of choice varieties, and fresh Garden Seeds for the season's planting, now on hand.

FULL LINE OF MEDICINES, PERFUMERY

and Fancy Articles, Usually found in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at reasonable prices.

J. F. W. DeLorme.

Oct 25

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newswriters. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 6 F St., Washington, D. C.

Vinegar.

I have on hand a lot of Home-made Vinegar of very fine quality. The flavor is delicate, while the strength is equal to any to be had.

Will be sold at my residence for 40 cents per gallon.

N. G. OSTEEN.

Too Many Goods.

In some of our departments, we are overstocked, and rather than carry a surplus into next season, when the indications are we can replace them for less money, we have determined to put a

Cleaning Out Price

on them.

In Clothing we have about

25 Crash Suits

Worth \$3 to \$3.50; we offer them at \$1.95

This is actually less than the goods are worth to buy, and at above price should not last long.

100 pairs Boy's Washable Pants—

sizes 4 to 15—35c to 50c values

at 25c per pair.

25 DUCK VESTS—Plain and fancy, single and double-breasted goods worth \$1.50 to \$2—as long as they last they go at 95c.

We have still some good values left in

Flannel Coats and Coats and Vests—

if you find your size we will guarantee to save you money.

Men's Low Cut Shoes.

Reynolds make \$3 grade, as long as they last \$2.40.

Bay State make \$2 grade, \$1.60.

Ladies' Oxfords—black and tan.

Godman brand—the \$1.50 grade \$1.10.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—With laundered Collars and Cuffs—formerly sold 40c to 50c, Now 25c. The 25c grade, 15c.

We have a few very desirable patterns in

Silk Waists left

Formerly sold at 50, 75, 85c and \$1—while they last they go at 38, 50, 60c and 75c. These must be seen to be appreciated.

What is left of our Silk and Wool Challies we will sell at 23 cents.

It is needless to add that persons wishing to take advantage of these prices will be expected to bring the CASH.

O'DONNELL & CO.

THE PUDDING SWAMP

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE CO'Y OF MAYESVILLE.

Begs to announce, that, Having decided to no longer lease its property, it will conduct its warehouse at Mayesville during the season of 1900 under the management of JOHN W. MILLS. Mr. Mills will be in Mayesville on July 10th, and from that time on will personally look after the interests of our customers.

We have Secured a large Corps of Buyers, with large orders, and promise the best prices, the best attention and the largest returns of any warehouse in the State.

Messrs Hall & Clement are no longer connected with our house, but Mr. Mills will have an efficient corps of assistants and will make every endeavor to please you and merit your patronage.

Our House will have its

First Regular Sale on August 2d, 1900, but we will handle any tobaccos brought to us from and after July 10th.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

THE PUDDING SWAMP TOBACCO WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

W. D. GAMBLE, A. A. STRAUSS,

President, Secretary and Treas.

June 27 3

PLAVER'S CUBAN RELIEF cures Colic, Neuralgia and Toothache in five minutes. Sour Stomach and Summer Complaints. Price 25c. Sold by Hughson-Ligon Co.