

A Tragedy in Rock Hill.

Artist H. A. Brown Shot to Death in His Bed in Middle of the Night.

Rock Hill, Sept 15.—A terrible tragedy, behind which it is supposed there lies a scandal, was enacted here this morning at about 1:30 o'clock. Mr. H. A. Brown (Harry Brown) the well-known painter, was shot twice while in his bed at his home. The deed was done by a well-dressed man who called up Mr. Brown's brother-in-law, Mr. Neel, and asked to see Brown about some painting. When the door was opened and Mr. Neel started back to wake Brown the man followed him in and as soon as he caught sight of his victim, rushed up and at close range fired two balls into him. The first shot struck in the side and ranging down lodged in the bowels. The second shot was diverted by Mr. Neel, who caught the assassin's arm and disarranged his aim. This shot shattered Brown's arm. The man then rushed out, jumped into the waiting carriage and was driven rapidly away. There was another white man in the carriage. Brown died at 6 o'clock this morning.

The inquest was begun today. At the adjournment no direct evidence as to identity of Brown's slayer had come out. The circumstantial evidence was such that Acting Coroner Beckham phoned the sheriff at Yorkville and ordered the arrest of Mr. Paul R. Bratton and a colored driver named Will Caldwell. It came out that Thursday night Brown had been in Yorkville and while there had difficulty with Paul Bratton's brother, John S. Bratton. This morning at 1 o'clock Paul Bratton came across the county in a closed surrey, driven by Caldwell, and upon reaching here made inquiry for Brown's residence. Caldwell also said Mr. Bratton came to see Painter Brown and that he "had to see him tonight." The carriage containing Mr. Bratton and another man, whose identity has not been ascertained, drove rapidly in the direction of Brown's residence about the time of the shooting and in a half hour or less returned and drove rapidly away from town towards Yorkville. The man who had talked with Mr. Bratton and knew him, also saw the carriage return and recognized it as the same and the driver to be Caldwell.

Rock Hill, Sept 16.—The inquest over the body of H. A. Brown was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. Will Caldwell, the negro who was identified as the driver from Yorkville, was sworn. He swore that the two men whom he brought from Yorkville were Paul Bratton and John S. Bratton, that he drove the carriage to several places in Rock Hill in search of Brown's residence. When they found Brown's house the carriage was stopped about one hundred yards from the house. The two Brattons went in. In about ten minutes he heard "two shots." The men then came back. When asked if anything was said by either of the Messrs Brattons, witness said: "Mr. Johnnie said he had shot Brown." This statement was repeated. The matter was left to the jury, and they returned a verdict in about half an hour. This was that "H. A. Brown came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of Paul R. Bratton and that John S. Bratton was accessory thereto."

The Great Coal Strike.

Scranton, Penn., Sept 15.—Nearly all the collieries of the Lackawanna region that were not closed down yesterday began operations this morning, but before noon arrived they were one by one forced to suspend, until only a few of them were doing anything at all, and these few were so badly crippled by shortage of hands that under ordinary circumstances the operators would have given up the attempt to work them.

The officers of the United Mine Workers claim that no one, except the exempted engineers, firemen, barn bosses and pump runners, will respond to the whistles on Monday morning. The operators, one and all, say they do not know what the men will do, but are firmly convinced that a majority of their employes are opposed to striking, and that the general shutting down of the collieries is due to the fact that the reckless breaker and driver boys turned out and prevented the anti-strike miners from working. Believing this the operators will open up as usual on Monday and give work of some kind to any men who put in an appearance.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr W A Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing o his most miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had recurrent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure broat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J F W DeLorme's drug store.

Liverpool, Sept 17.—The market advanced today on strong New York advices but quieted later on disappointing spot sales and heavier tenders.

MATTERS IN PEKIN.

American Cavalry Sent out to Defend a Native Christian Village.

Pekin September 10, via Shanghai, September 15.—A squadron of the 6th cavalry will leave tomorrow to relieve a native Christian village, which was attacked by boxers, forty-six miles southeast of Pekin.

Several small parties have been attacked between Tu Ye Chow and Hoo Kia Wan where British and American troops are stationed. The Russians have received word of reverses in Manchuria, where two hundred miles of railway have been burned. There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments have left Pekin on their long overland march to Manchuria.

A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Pekin has begun. Five regiments have already been withdrawn, leaving eight thousand Russians here. The total of the allied forces is now about 70,000 of which number 22,000 are Japanese. Baron Nishi, the Japanese minister, favors the withdrawal of 16,000 troops to be held in reserve in Japan.

NO CHANGE IN PEKIN.

Washington, Sept 15.—Minister Wu was an early caller at the State department today, and spent nearly an hour in conference with Acting Secretary Adee. He notified Mr Adee verbally of the appointment of Yung Lu as an envoy, but had no further information to communicate. He was rather in search of news himself, and was much interested in a short dispatch from Minister Conger, describing the conditions in Pekin. The State department, while declining to make this message public, authorizes the statement that the dispatch indicated that no change had taken place in political conditions in Pekin.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 15.—A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth United States infantry and two thousand Boxers at No Tao (Matow?), on the road to Pekin. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers nearby, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving two hundred dead. The Americans had no casualties.

The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Pekin yesterday (Thursday). The German loss is said to have been 20. Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the powers from Pekin to Tien Tsin.

Gen. Fukushima is here arranging winter quarters for the Japanese troops. The Germans are pouring into Tien Tsin and all nationalities are scrambling for buildings. One British battery and 200 Australians have arrived.

Powers Accept Credentials.

A Reported Agreement as to the General Demands.

London, Sept 18, 4:30 a m.—There is no additional news from China this morning. The Daily Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiators. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government, satisfactory to the powers, shall be established in China and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations. No communications, however, have yet passed between the powers concerning indemnities, and a Berlin dispatch says it is believed there that Dr Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Marshal von Waldersee has arrived.

OUR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Washington, Sept 16.—Mr Frank H Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the agricultural department, has prepared a bulletin showing the value and character of our agricultural imports from each foreign country for the five fiscal years, 1895-1899. It shows that our agricultural imports had an average annual value of \$248,964,708, of which more than one half came from tropical countries. Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, sent us 16 per cent of our total agricultural imports, the United Kingdom coming next with 9.3 per cent, but the imports from it, like those from Germany, which ranked fourth, were in considerable part received by those nations from other countries. Cuba was the third country, sugar running her percentage up to 7.5 per cent of the total. Japan and China were fifth and sixth respectively. The Philippine Islands sent us 1.2 per cent of the total.

Houston, Tex, Sept 16.—The Merchants and Planters Oil mill, one of the largest cotton seed oil manufacturing and refining plants in the south, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at between \$350,000 and \$400,000; insurance \$252,500. Three hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment.

Clearing Galveston's Streets

Being Pushed Steadily Forward by a Thousand Workmen.

Galveston, Tex, Sept 17.—The work of clearing the streets of debris and wreckage is progressing steadily and with systematic rapidity. The military authorities have gradually perfected the system and divided the laborers so that there is comparatively no interruption or delay in the undertaking.

The reports filed at Gen Scurry's headquarters up to 9 o'clock tonight reported the recovery and disposition of but 45 bodies during the day. A News reporter, however, noted the finding of 130 bodies, women and children.

Health Officer Wilkinson stated today that 40 per cent of the debris of every description had been removed from the streets; that 95 per cent of the dead bodies had been disposed of and that 95 per cent of the carcasses of animals had been relieved from the city. But as the work of removing the debris goes on more bodies are being unearthed every hour.

A hopeful feature of the situation is the rapid progress being made by the railroads in their efforts to restore rail communication. The Santa Fe has reached Texas City City with tracks and it is announced that trains will enter the Union depot here on Thursday next.

Galveston, Tex, Sept 17.—The ninth day after the storm and still the gruesome work goes on of recovering the dead from the gigantic mass of debris that lines the south side of what remains of the city.

Yesterday 107 bodies were recovered and cremated. Among them was a mother with a sucking baby clasped tight to her breast. The body of Maj W. T. Levy, United States emigrant inspector of this district, was among the number. He made a struggle to save his wife and three children. All were lost. The bodies of the wife and children have not been recovered and are still among the uninterred dead.

The number recovered and cremated today will exceed 100. The task of recovering the bodies that are beneath or jammed into this immense riok of debris, extending from the eastern to the western limits of the city, a distance of over three miles, is a herculean one and the most expeditious way of removing the whole from a sanitary point of view is by fire. This, however, in the crippled condition of the fire department and waterworks would endanger the remaining portion of the city. As it now stands this immense mass of debris strewn with dead bodies, the carcasses of animals, is a sore menace to the health of the city and is the most difficult problem the board of health has to deal with.

The work of opening the streets and disinfecting them is being vigorously prosecuted. The debris and garbage is being removed, 250 vehicles of every description carrying it out to a safe place where it is burned. In a few days all streets will be opened for the passage of vehicles. Today it was decided at a meeting of the central executive committee that all the laborers now employed in burying the dead, cleaning the buildings and moving the debris from the streets and sidewalks shall receive \$1.50 per day and rations. Heretofore they have been working for nothing and if they refused were impressed by the military.

The work of relief of the sick and injured is well in hand and under the direction of skilled physicians and nurses it is improved daily. Eleven hundred tents were received today by the board of health. All except 300, retained for hospital purposes, will be distributed by the chairman of the various ward sub committees to shelter the homeless in their respective wards.

Issues Proclamation.

London, Sept 14.—A dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts dated Mashadodorp, Sept 13, saying that Kruger has fled and Botha has given over the command of the Boer army temporarily to Viljoen on account of ill health. Lord Roberts gives the text of a proclamation which he has circulated, in which he says Kruger's desertion of the Boer cause should make clear to his fellow burghers that it is useless to continue the struggle any longer. Lord Roberts declares the British empire is determined to carry the war to a conclusion, saying the fighting has degenerated into irregular operations, which must be brought to an early end, and concludes: "The means I am compelled to adopt are those which the customs of war prescribe as applicable to such cases. They are ruinous to the country and entail endless suffering to the burghers and their families, and the longer this guerrilla warfare continues the more vigorously must they be enforced."

Habana, Sept 15.—There is a strong undercurrent of interest in the elections today for delegates to the constitutional convention in all the six provinces. In the municipality of Habana seven eights of the vote was cast before noon. The voting was heavy and the city was exceptionally quiet. The result is not yet known, but it seems a foregone conclusion that the national party will have a majority of the delegates to be chosen in the Habana province. Many of the rural districts will not be heard from until late tomorrow.

Mayor Jones' Statement.

The Total Loss is Over Twenty Million and 5,000 to 8,000 Dead.

Austin, Tex, Sept 15.—Gov Sayers received last night the following official report from Mayor Jones of Galveston as to conditions there:

Galveston, Tex, Sept 14. Hon Jos D. Sayers, Governor:

After the fullest possible investigation here we feel justified in saying to you and through you to the American people that no similar disaster has overtaken any community or section in the history of the country. The loss of life is appalling and can never be accurately determined. It is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 people. There is not a home in Galveston that has not been injured while thousands have been destroyed. The property loss represents accumulations of 60 years and more millions than can be safely stated. Under these conditions with 10,000 homeless and destitute with the entire population under a stress and strain difficult to realize, we appeal directly in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mankind.

Walter Jones, Mayor. R B. Hawley, M. of C. McKibbin,

Commander Department of Texas. The information reaching here from an official source states that reports of promiscuous shooting of vandals at Galveston have been exaggerated.

Houston, Tex, Sept 16.—The following notice was sent to the Associated Press today at the request of Gov Sayers:

Austin, Tex Sept 16.—Gov Sayers gave out the following today:

Reports sent out from this place by whomsoever may that eight or one hundred thousand dollars has already been paid in are absolutely false and made without authority and calculated to do great harm to the needy sufferers on our coast. No such sum of money has been received or anything approaching it has been received. It is believed that the stories have done great harm in that they have prevented the contribution of money which is so sorely needed at Galveston.

Will Repair Railroads.

This Looks as if Russians Expect to Winter in Pekin.

Washington, Sept 17.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaf fee:

Taku, (no date) Adjutant General, Washington:

Sept 13.—Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostok and United States, and that he feels assured railway will be repaired in two months. Need 50 storm flags and 5,000 more small flags; latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow telegraphs 7th at request Li Hung Chang leaves Shanghai in week or so.

It is thought at the war department that the date Sept 13 refers to the time the message left Pekin. The railroad mentioned is the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin. The second dispatch is as follows:

Taku. Adjutant General, Washington:

Pekin, Sept 14.—Expedition Tien Tsin to Tulu, 20 miles southward, two companies Fourteenth infantry participating. Returned Tien Tsin, slight opposition. Town destroyed by British troops; no casualties; filed cable office 6:30 p m., 15th

MORE MILLS STOP.

Manchester, Sept 17.—Several more mills closed today. The operators agree that they cannot work profitably with cotton at the present prices.

Great interest is felt in the result of the vote now being taken by the employers' federation with reference to closing the mill for 12 days in October. The outcome will be announced at Friday's meeting. An effort is being made to stop all mills, including those stocked with cotton.

London, Sept 17.—Mrs Kruger, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, has arrived in Lorenzo Marques.

The Professor's Foresight. Professor Frederick von Martens, who holds the chair of international law in the St. Petersburg university and is a frequent representative of the czar in legal councils of moment, is not a Russian citizen, nor even a Russian subject, but a philosophic German. He is a notable linguist and author, and at the Venezuela arbitration conference in Paris, where he read the decision of the commission, he had a pleasant fashion of addressing each delegate in his own language. One of the English jurists wondered how the professor was able to keep up his knowledge of so many modern tongues. The professor replied: "It is self defense. You see, in case I lose my chair I wish to be prepared for any offer you foreigners may make."—Saturday Evening Post.

STITCHED GOWNS.

Tailor Made Fashions In Cloth and Silk.

A multiplicity of lines of stitching continues to be used. Skirts have often from 10 to 20 rows of stitching around the foot, usually of a contrasting tone, and sleeves are seen which are covered with lines of stitching from the shoulder to the waist. The heavy straws of which many summer hats are made are also stitched with silk of a contrasting color.

Tailor made gowns of thin cloth, thick silk, peau de soie and satin are greatly worn. They are chiefly in shades beginning with gray, passing through browns, blues and green to black. The



VOILE COSTUME.

last named especially is used because it is becoming and useful and gives the figure greater elegance.

There is a general doubt arising as to the long continuance of plaited costumes in favor, and when such a doubt arises it is generally well founded. All extreme fashions are short lived. Those which endure for any length of time are usually more or less practical and offer some good excuse for their existence.

The costume illustrated is of stitched voile. The skirt is plaited and mated at the hips and mounted in a wattleau plait at the back. It opens in front over a tablier of sky blue plaited silk, with two bands of guipure at each side. The close bodice is trimmed to match, having a plastron of plaited blue silk with two bands of guipure. The top of the voile sleeves is of blue silk and has two guipure bands and a band at the waist. The fringed cravat is of white crepe de chine, the belt of white kid, with gold and turquoise ornaments. The hat of yellow straw is trimmed with a drapery of sky blue tulle and blue quills.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

NEW UNDERWEAR.

Novel Ideas For Petticoats For the Summer.

Black silk with a pompadour design in colors makes very pretty and useful petticoats.

A novel idea for petticoats is the removable flounce. Petticoats of light silk are quickly soiled around the foot, and some clever person has thought of using a deep flounce of white or ecru batiste, linen or tursore silk, trimmed with lace. This is tacked in place and can easily be ripped off and washed.

A new way of decorating white lawn and batiste petticoats is to put under the embroidered flounce a flounce of colored



POPLIN COSTUME.

batiste. At the top of the white flounce are placed bows of ribbons matching the color of the lining batiste. Another petticoat novelty is the deep flounce composed of lengthwise tucks, which are left free near the foot and are of universal length, forming points. The lower, tucked part of the flounce is enriched with lace and insertion.

The picture given today shows a costume of silver gray poplin. The skirt is plaited at the sides and back and is otherwise plain. The bodice is close fitting and fastens under the arm, having a wide belt with applications of flowers of luxuriant lace. The bolero of the same kind of lace forms sleeve caps, and the sleeves themselves are plain and tight. The collar is stitched. The cravat is of white mousseline de soie, with choux. The hat of gray mousseline de soie is trimmed with large pink poppies and a wing of black spangled lace.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Sixteenth Century Apples.

Apples be so divers of form and substance that it were infinite to describe them all. Some consist more of air then water, as sour puffs called Mala pulmonaria; others more of water then wind, as sour Castaras and Pome waters. To be short, all apples may be sorted into three kinds, sweet, soure and unsavory. Sweet apples cause the cough, quench thirst, cure melancholly, comfort the heart and head, especially if they be fragrant and odoriferous, and also give a laudable nourishment. Soure apples linder spitting, straiten the brest, gripe and hurt the stomach, encrease phlegm and weaken memory.

Sweet apples are to be eaten at the beginning of meat, but soure and tart apples at the latter end. All apples are worst raw, and best baked or preserved.

Philip of Macedonia and Alexander, his son, from whom perhaps a curious and skillful herald may derive our Lancashire men, were called Philomeli apple lovers because they were never without apples in their pockets. Yea, all Macedonians, his countrymen, did so love them that having near Babylon surprised a fruiterer's boy they strived for it that many were drowned.—Dr. Thomas Moffett in 1575.

An Opera Air In Church.

Those of my churchgoing readers who are familiar with Mozart's opera of "Don Juan" and have even sung it in church in—

I am conscious of an interruption and a protest at this point, denying the allegation and defying the allegator, but I must insist on the truth of my statement. The tune "Smryna" is not sung so much in church as it used to be, but you could find it in plenty of tunebooks 25 years ago. It is a beautiful melody, but not devotional except as it expresses the devotion of the fickle coquette in the opera as she consoles her bruised lover.—Irish Independent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE North-Eastern R. R. of S. C.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table showing TRAINS GOING SOUTH with columns for Date, No., and Time.

Table showing TRAINS GOING NORTH with columns for No., Time, and Station.

Daily. Daily except Sunday. No. 51 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C. Trains Nos. 78 and 83 run via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Lines—and make close connection for all points North. Trains on C. & D. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 9:50 a.m., arrive Darlington 10:15 a.m., Hartsville 9:15 a.m., Cheraw 11:30 a.m., Wadesboro 2:25 p.m., leave Florence daily except Sunday 7:55 p.m., arrive Darlington 8:20 p.m., Bennettsville 9:17 p.m., Gibson 9:45 p.m., leave Florence Sunday only 9:30 a.m., arrive Darlington 10:05 a.m. Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6:00 a.m., Bennettsville 7:00 a.m., arrive Darlington 8:00 a.m., leave Darlington 8:50 a.m., arrive Florence 9:15 a.m., leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p.m., Cheraw 4:45 p.m., Hartsville 7:00 a.m., Darlington 6:29 p.m., arrive Florence 7:00 p.m., leave Darlington Sunday only 8:50 a.m., arrive Florence 9:15 a.m. J. R. KENLEY, Geo'l. Manager. JNO. F. DIVINE, Geo'l. Sup'r. F. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. T. W. EMERSON, Geo'l. Pass. Agent.

Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. Condensed Schedule. Dated May 27, 1900.

Table showing TRAINS GOING SOUTH with columns for No., Time, and Station.

Table showing TRAINS GOING NORTH with columns for No., Time, and Station.

Daily. Daily except Sunday. No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. via Central R. R., arriving Macon 5:01 p.m., Laney 6:43 p.m., Charleston 8:30 p.m. Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourne 3:35 p.m., arrive Conway 7:40 p.m., returning leave Conway 3:15 a.m., arrive Chadbourne 10:35 a.m., leave Chadbourne 11:50 a.m., arrive Boardman 12:25 p.m., returning leave Boardman 3:00 p.m., arrive Chadbourne 3:35 p.m., daily except Sunday. J. R. KENLEY, Geo'l. Manager. F. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. T. W. EMERSON, Geo'l. Pass. Agent.