

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

New Series—Vol. XX. No. 50

## The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,  
BY  
**N. G. Osteen,**  
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:  
\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:  
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion..... 50  
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.  
All communications which subserv private interests will be charged for as advertisements.  
Obituaries and tributes of respects will be charged for.

### HUNDREDS DIE FROM HEAT.

#### Terrible Record of Heat in New York Yesterday.

New York, July 2.—The heat, which has worked such a havoc in this city since last Saturday, was somewhat mitigated this afternoon by a succession of thunder storms, which cleared the atmosphere and sent the mercury tumbling down ten degrees between the hours of 4.30 and 8 P. M. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy and many houses were struck, causing fire, but so far as known no person was killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities.

It was the hottest July 2 in the history of the local weather bureau and a day that almost reached the city's record of September 7, 1881.

The morning opened with the temperature at 83 at 6 A. M., and in an hour it had gone to 87 and in another hour had climbed a point higher, jumping all the way to 93 by 9 o'clock. The wind was scarcely perceptible and the humidity, which was 59 per cent, aggravated the conditions.

Then the mercury kept on climbing, registering 95 at 10 o'clock and going up a point an hour until it reached 98 in the hour between 12 and 1, and stayed there until after 3 o'clock.

The suffering caused by the heat was unprecedented. All the ambulances in the city as well as the patrol wagons and many other vehicles were kept busy answering calls. At the rate of about one a minute the calls came in over the police wires throughout the day, breaking all records of demands upon the ambulance service and providing patients enough to crowd all the hospitals of the city as they have never before been crowded. While the official temperature up in the lofty tower of the weather bureau remained at 98, the thermometers on the street level ranged all the way from 100 to 106.

The terrible fatality of the heat was shown in the large percentage of deaths among those prostrated. Out of 323 cases of prostration reported up to 11.30 tonight 148 resulted fatally.

Between the hours of 2 yesterday and 12 tonight there were in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx 155 deaths and 178 prostrations. The same weather conditions which prevailed in this city obtained in Brooklyn. It was estimated by the police at midnight tonight that during Tuesday there had been 60 deaths and 150 prostrations by the heat in Brooklyn.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Fifty deaths were reported in Pittsburg. Allegheny and suburbs with many prostrations. At the Homestead plant fifty-two men were prostrated and three mills had to close down.

The mortality among children throughout the city is unprecedented.

#### 100 DEAD IN NEW JERSEY.

New York, July 2.—New Jersey baked again today until local showers in the afternoon caused a decided drop in the temperature. The death rate went up with a bound in the big cities of the State. Thirty-one persons died in Newark as a direct result of the heat and sixty or more persons were prostrated. Deaths in other cities of the State bring the total up to 100.

#### BALTIMORE AGAIN THE HOTTEST.

Baltimore, July 2.—This city was again at the head of the list of hot cities today. The highest point reached by the mercury today was at 2 p. m. when it touched 103 degrees, the maximum temperature of yesterday, and remained stationary for an hour.

New York, July 1.—Today was the hottest first of July on record. At 3.10 P. M. the thermometer at the weather office reached 98 degrees, one degree hotter than yesterday. The record shows that in the thirty years preceding on only two days in all that period has a higher temperature been reached. These were July 9, 1876, and July 3, 1898. On these days the thermometer reached 99 degrees. The percentage of humidity today was only 48.

After 3.10 P. M. a decline began until at 9 A. M. the thermometer registered 92.

In the early morning hours there was what might be termed a light breeze blowing, but during the early part of the afternoon the breeze died away and the city was baking in torrid heat. The suffering in the city, particularly in the crowded tenement house districts, was most intense. As the day grew the deaths and prostrations increased, and although provision was made in all the hospitals for this emergency, the authorities were scarcely able to cope with the great tax made on their resources.

Between the hours of morning and midnight there were reported 57 deaths and 141 prostrations in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. From midnight last night to 9 o'clock tonight 21 deaths and 36 prostrations had been reported in Brooklyn.

## RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN MEXICO.

### Clergy Denounced and Populace Invade Churches—Priests Fled to Sanctuary.

Mexico City, July 2.—The public mind is much excited and the clergy are filled with indignation over the results of the students' anti-clerical demonstration yesterday. The students met to the number of 300 and held a public meeting near the statue of Columbus on El Pazo and Shive driveway. Stirring speeches, showing the feeling of the young men, were made denouncing the recent alleged immoralities of a few priests who it was claimed by the students have been shielded and not punished. A charge was made that former Archbishop Labastida was a traitor to his country while the present Archbishop Alarion showed no disposition to punish recreant priests.

A company of mounted gendarmes preserved order and the demonstration was witnessed by Gov. Coral of the federal district and by Chief of Police Villegas.

The students, accompanied by a great number of people from the lower classes marched up San Francisco street and on the way the police arrested three men for insulting women while going to mass. By this time the crowd numbered fully 3,000 people and made its way toward the Church of Santo Domingo where the Dominican fathers officiate. Part of the crowd entered during mass when the church was filled with worshippers, mostly ladies. Shouts were raised of "Death to the priests!" and "Down with the clergy!" The priests left the altar and sought refuge in the sacristy with many of the worshippers. Women cried and shrieked but the disturbance went no further.

Another part of the crowd entered the Church of Santa Carija arriving during 12 o'clock mass. Windows were broken and images thrown down. The priests were dispersed and the students made speeches denouncing the clergy. There were heard shouts for Father Icaza, who is accused of many misdeeds.

The women present were terrified and the police made several arrests but many of the prisoners were afterward released. The leaders among the students had counselled moderation and not making a disturbance but the mob was apparently bent on showing its feeling toward the clergy.

Precautions have been taken to prevent further trouble, but it is believed that if several priests who are publicly denounced in the press are not punished the young men may make an attempt to invade the temples. The liberals and non-Catholics consider that the clergy will now be compelled to demand the expulsion of priests who it is said have caused public indignation to reach fever heat.

## THE FIGHTING BOERS.

London, July 4.—In the House of Commons tonight an acrimonious discussion arose between the Radicals and the Government on the South African war.

Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, reproached the Pro-Boer Radicals with prolonging the war by encouraging the Boers to a vain resistance. He announced that the Government had just received news that Commandant Gen. Louis Botha had permission in June to communicate with Mr. Kruger, the result of which was a meeting at which Gen. DeWet, Gen. Botha and others decided to continue the war and to accept no terms short of independence.

London, July 5.—The dispatch read last night by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons was the first really definite announcement the Government has made that the peace negotiations failed. It has revived keen interest in the war. Dispatches from the front say the Boers still have 13,000 men in the field and declare that unless the war can be finished during the next two months the prospect is that it will continue for another year.

## GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3.—Judge A. C. Thompson, of the United States Court, has allowed a temporary injunction against the striking machinists. The action had been anticipated, and as Judge Thompson is to sail for Europe next Saturday it was expected that Judge Clark would hear the case. When there was a prospect for an agreement between the parties Judge Clark left the city on Tuesday for his home in Chantanooga. Judge Thompson was, therefore, called on to issue a temporary injunction. He said that upon the application and the affidavits accompanying it a temporary order would issue, and the hearing on its merits could be had before Judge Clark next week. The order was a very broad one. It enjoined the defendants from picketing or patrolling around the factories of the plaintiffs and from guarding the doors or the streets in front of the factories, and from interfering in any way with employees now in the factories, either there or at their home; from intimidating their relatives or members of their families. It also forbade the use of violence, threats or intimidation to induce any person to leave the employment of the plaintiffs, or to prevent anyone from entering into their employment.

Bamberg, July 1.—Bamberg County keeps up her reputation for homicides. This morning J. E. Kennedy, a nice looking young man, who resides on his farm, near Govan, in this county, came into town and surrendered to Sheriff Hunter, who committed him to prison. On Saturday evening he shot and killed a negro man named Elijah Graves, at a grist mill in Govan.

## PICKWICKIAN POLITICS.

### Republican Administration Will Make a Play to Galleries by Pretending to Fight Quay Machine.

Washington, July 4.—The declaration of war by Postmaster General Smith in the name of the Administration against the Quay machine at Philadelphia has created a genuine sensation here—not so much, however, as it would have, had it not been for the fact that it is an old story for national Administrations to repudiate Pennsylvania Republicanism between elections and then sneak back and take the benefit of it when the necessity arises. President Harrison, it will be remembered, who was elected through the application to the entire United States by Senator Quay of his familiar methods, later repudiated the Senator, although he tried to make friends again before the next election. During Quay's fight for reelection to the Senate, which ended so triumphantly a few months ago, he had the real, though covert support, of the Administration, despite the fact that nothing is known of him now that did not have its parallel then. The truth seems to be that the latest steal by the ring has so startled the country that the Republican party feels compelled to disavow it again, thus making a record for rectitude which will be maintained until the present scandal is forgotten.

The truth is that the condition of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia particularly is worse than that of New York ever was, even in Tweed's palmy days, and calls for some measures to clean the skirts of the Republican party from its odium. Postmaster General Smith, as a Pennsylvanian, was chosen to make the play. He had been asked to preside at the monster mass meeting which was held in Philadelphia last Thursday night, but was unable to be present. He wired, however, to the managers of the meeting, that they could use his name as one of the vice-presidents and added:

"It is time for a new Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia ought to rise in her might against the jobbers in her public rights and the ravishers of her sacred safeguards of law."

The sentiment which is aroused in Philadelphia is shown by the tenor of the speeches delivered at the mass meeting, when Col. A. K. McClure, the veteran editor, denounced the municipal administration as "a gang of thieves" and Mayor Ashbridge the chief of the gang.

The events which have culminated in this popular uprising are many. The exposure of the election frauds was one of the first and was followed by the successful effort of the city government to control the board of tax revision, the board having previously been appointed by the court in order to secure an impartial and just assessment. When it was found that the local officials had secured the power to make arbitrary assessments and were determined to use it to the detriment of all who were against the machine, there was general indignation. This increased when the city franchises were given away, but the climax came when the district attorney, P. F. Rothermel, jr., who had earned the hostility of the city government by the vigorous manner in which he prosecuted the election frauds, was denied a renomination. It was openly stated by the local machine leaders that he was deposed in order that a district attorney might be nominated who would be under their complete control. When this situation arose the citizens took the matter in their own hands and at the mass meeting placed Mr. Rothermel in nomination.

From this time until election day, four months distant, the fight will be between the machine and the independent element, and the outlook is for one of the liveliest campaigns ever seen in Philadelphia. It is expected that the reformers, who have not yet chosen a party name, will eventually nominate an entire ticket. The term of Mayor Ashbridge will not expire for another year, so that no personal fight can be made upon him, but his administration will be bitterly attacked. Already it is alleged that Philadelphia is honey-combed by corruption more flagrant and unblushing than marked the Tweed regime or the worst days of Chicago or San Francisco.

The tribute paid by vice to secure its immunity from punishment is said to be greater than was disclosed by the investigations into the methods of the New York police, and it is asserted that if the district attorney's office could be controlled by the city ring, criminal prosecutions would entirely cease, except in the cases of those persons who refused to pay the levy of blackmail.

## PROF. JOHN FISKE DEAD.

Gloucester, Mass., July 4.—Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, the famous lecturer and historian, died today at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester. He came to this city yesterday afternoon and was taken ill after arriving at the hotel. The cause of death was excessive heat, of which he had complained for two days.

Mr. Fiske was 59 years of age and was for many years connected with Harvard college in professional capacity, but severed all such relations with the college 18 years ago, retaining only his office as a member of the board of overseers, and devoting his entire time to lecturing and historical research.

St. Paul, Minn., July 3.—According to advices to Chief of Police O'Connor, train No. 4, on the Great Northern, leaving Seattle Sunday evening was held up near Wagner, Mont., about 1 o'clock this afternoon by a gang of outlaws. The Great Northern Express safe was blown open and \$70,000 is said to have been taken.

## THE FOURTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### Civil Government Inaugurated—Gov. Taft's Address.

Manila, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated today. Commissioner Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune on the opposite side of the Plaza Placio. Standing on a projecting centre of the tribune, Mr. Taft took the oath of office as civil governor of the Philippine islands. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Arnello. Gov. Taft was then introduced by Gen. MacArthur, the gun of Fort Santiago being fired by way of a salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Gov. Taft was the announcement that on Sept. 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavera, Benito Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. Before the 1st of September, departments will be instituted as follows, the heads being members of the United States Philippine commission:

Interior—Worcester.  
Commerce and Police—Wright.  
Justice and Finance—Ide.  
Public Instruction—Moses.

Of the 27 provinces organized, Gov. Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in those sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrection, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government. Gov. Taft said that with the concentration of troops in large garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the fleet in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue departments.

In connection with educational efforts, Gov. Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff, suitable to assist in the development of the Philippines and not a mere application of the United States tariff.

According to Gov. Taft there is an unexpended balance in the insular treasury of \$3,700,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000.

The governor said that any possible friction between civil and military subdivisions should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion Civil Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the president that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

## FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO.

### Local Taxation Now in Operation Sufficient For Needs of Government.

San Juan, July 4.—In a joint session lasting three hours the Puerto Rican assembly today unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was crowded with people and cheers greeted the announcement that Gov. Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to Section 3 of the Foraker law. The resolution then continues:

"The Puerto Rican assembly, in extra session and acting pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Holland and other acts it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States and it requests that Gov. Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley, to the end that the proclamation may be made by him, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the president of the United States the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25th, as that day is being established a legal Puerto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Gov. Allen personally read a message before the assembly in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island, and showed that Puerto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Holland's report on the island's resources from which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the house by Senator Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said:

"Present conditions make this joint resolution possible and the insular treasury can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Puerto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12.45 and was signed by Gov. Allen.

San Francisco, July 4.—Concerning the report that a shortage has been discovered in the San Francisco branch mint, The Chronicle today says: Six bags of gold, each containing \$5,000 in \$20 gold pieces, have disappeared from the mint and no trace of the thief has been discovered although Superintendent Leach and his force, assisted by Director of the Mint Roberts and his staff of experts, have been at work on the mystery since June 29.

## SENATORIAL COURTESY.

### How Senators Trade Jobs For Political Purposes.

Washington, July 5.—"Senatorial courtesy" is a fearful and wonderful thing. Translated into action it means "you tickle me and I'll tickle you;" that is to say, if you let my jobs go through, I'll let yours. This has grown up into a regular system whereby any one Senator can usually control all confirmations from his State preventing them as long as he will. This he can do even though he belongs to the minority party and is directly opposing the policy of the President. Of course, the majority, by mustering its forces, can override him, but he can, if he is a determined man, make things so unpleasant on later occasions for those who do the overriding when they want their friends confirmed that it is an exceedingly rare thing for this to be attempted, much less done.

This is apropos of the South Carolina appointments made by the President in accordance with wishes of Senator McLaurin with the idea of building up a decent white Republican party in the South. Three of these appointments have been made, all of which await confirmation by the Senate, thus giving Senator Tillman a chance to oppose them.

The appointees will assume office but they will hold it only until the Senator adjourns next summer. If it has not confirmed them by then, their commissions will expire and will have to be renewed.

It is announced here that Senator Tillman will fight these confirmations, holding them up as long as he can, if not defeating them altogether. As he will be aided, tacitly if not otherwise, by a certain number of Republican Senators who think that there is no use in trying to build up a white Republican party in the South and who object to the turning down of the old Republicans there, it is extremely probable that he will succeed.

The third appointment of this sort has just been made in South Carolina by the selection of J. F. Richardson to be postmaster at Greenville. The appointment was made at the instance of Senator McLaurin, who has the Federal patronage at his disposal. Republican candidates were ignored and the office was tendered to Richardson who is a Democrat, but who is friendly to the McLaurin movement.

In recommending these appointments, Senator McLaurin is building a foundation for his reelection to the Senate next year. Republicans who remained by the party simply for what there was in it will be set aside to make room for more valuable Democratic timber. The Republican element is bitterly opposed to the loss of all patronage which goes to the converts, and it is said that powerful machinery will be put to work to have the nominations fail of confirmation by the Senate.

The main fight will come on the confirmation of John G. Capers, who was appointed United States District Attorney for South Carolina. Mr. Lathrop, who was deposed by Mr. Capers, has great strength with many of the leading Republicans, and while no statement has been made by his side, it is hinted that Lathrop's friends are not satisfied. The appointment of Mr. Capers was also a slap at E. A. Webster, the personal friend of Mr. Lathrop and the acknowledged "boss" of Republican politics in the State. The McLaurin movement is simply taking all the patronage from the life long Republicans, and this has caused no end of hard feeling in Republican quarters.

Mr. C. P. Townsend, of this city, who has been the private secretary and law partner of Senator McLaurin, is slated for the position of first assistant District Attorney, and the statement that he would get the place has not been denied. Mr. Townsend was assistant Attorney General of South Carolina under the McLaurin administration and is a lawyer of no small ability. The other attorneyship will go to Mr. Thomas B. Butler, of Gaffney, a nephew of General Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina. General Butler's recent utterances in favor of the McLaurin movement and his influence generally is said to have been responsible for his nephew's probable appointment.

## A Row in Knights of Pythias.

Indianapolis, July 2.—At the special meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Chicago next week it is understood a report will be made exposing persons alleged to have been implicated in a deal by which a former Illinois insurance commissioner received from a manager of the Knights of Pythias Endowment Rank \$3,500 for a "clearance card" and a letter of commendation from the rank. E. B. Hunt, Secretary of State, who is a supreme representative in the Order, will attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge and will favor an investigation and indictment of the offenders if there is evidence to warrant such action.

The story is that the \$3,500 bought a report showing that an investigation had been made and that the Endowment Rank affairs had been found satisfactory. Later the Illinois and Connecticut insurance authorities began an investigation of the rank. This is not yet finished.

## Col. Neal's Bond Given.

Col. W. A. Neal has succeeded in giving the \$2,000 bond required of him by the court pending the result of his appeal to the State supreme court, and yesterday morning he left the city for his home in Anderson, considerably worn out with last week's trying ordeal in the court room.

The bondsmen were Messrs. F. H. Weston, Haltiwanger and J. M. Graham.—The State, July 3.

## DYNAMITE AND RIFLES.

### Fifteen Killed in the Smuggler Mine Riot.

Denver, Col., July 3.—News reached here late afternoon of an outbreak of the striking mines of the Smuggler mine near Telluride in the southwestern part of the State. The information was to the effect that the post-office had been blown up with dynamite and 15 had been killed in the riot. All wires leading to Telluride have been cut by the miners. The news of the riot came from Ouray, Colorado, across the mountains from Telluride and was telephoned into Ouray from the Camp Bird mine, which is between Ouray and Telluride. The Camp Bird is the property of Thomas Walsh, a resident of Washington. It is said that miners from the Liberty Bell, Tom Boy, Revenue and Camp Bird mines have joined with the Smuggler strikers and that 800 men now surround the Smuggler mine. The dispatch from Ouray stated the shooting was still going on when the dispatch was sent. The strike at the Smuggler mine has been on for some time and only recently a citizens committee was appointed at Telluride to try to effect a settlement of the differences between the miners and the owners of the property.

The sheriff of the county in which Telluride is located wired Gov. Orman for troops to assist in suppressing the rioters. A call for the militia to assemble at their armories at 8 o'clock tonight was issued from the adjutant general's department and directed to the companies at Denver and Pueblo.

At 10.45 tonight Gov. Orman received a message from Sheriff Dowtain, of Telluride, saying that the strikers had taken forcible possession of the Smuggler Union mine and had run all the employes over the range. The message said that the latter made no resistance.

## Gen. Gomez Issues Statement.

New York, July 2.—Gen. Maximo Gomez gave out the following statement today:

"In response to the request of the press for me to make a statement in regard to Cuba, all I have to say is that the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention has already defined the political situation of Cuba, and as the Cubans are all anxious to establish self government, they are all working toward this end. There is not one who does not desire to see the flag float free, a flag which represents so much suffering and so many sacrifices for freedom's sake. The whole world has known this many years.

"The sole object of my visit has been my great desire to embrace my old, true and loyal friend, Thomas Estrada Palma, whom I have not been able to see since peace was established and of course, to pay a visit to President McKinley, to whom we Cubans owe so much, and also to pay my respects to Secretary Root.

"This is not my first visit to this city, of which I have many pleasant and also sad recollections, for I have once silently and unknown trod the thoroughfares of a free country with only the ardent hope of helping to break the chains that enslaved Cuba. Today everything is changed. On again setting foot in this free land I feel happy, for in America I see a friend, who having shed his blood side by side with us for freedom has earned eternal gratitude and established the mutual obligation between the two peoples to maintain the peace and independence of the island of Cuba."

(Signed) M. Gomez.  
Gen. Gomez will in all probability return to this city from Washington Wednesday and will remain here until Saturday, when he will sail for Cuba.

## The Oil Placed on the Experimental Block.

Yesterday the initial experiment with the use of crude petroleum oil on the macadam streets to keep down the dust was made. Bright and early yesterday morning Messrs. Graham, Troeger, Scott and others who determined to make the experiment on Blanding street, between Marion and Bull, at their own expense had workmen out. A paint sprinkling pump with hose and nozzle was used, and the contents of the five barrels of oil was well distributed over the roadway. It promptly soaked into the macadam, and the general appearance of the surface late yesterday afternoon indicated that the surface would hold its own. Yesterday carriages and wagons would emerge from clouds of dust at either end of the driveway and as soon as the oiled surface was encountered there ceased to be the slightest indication of dust either from the hoofs of the horses or the wheels of the vehicle.

The gentlemen who are making the experiment at their own expense personally supervised the oiling work yesterday and are thoroughly satisfied with the results thus far secured.—The State, July 3.

## Was Tried For Kissing Pretty Maid of Sixteen.

Special to The State.  
Spartanburg, July 2.—In the sessions court today the major portion of the day was consumed in the hearing of the case against C. C. Hopper, a boss in one of the rooms of the Clifton mills at Converse, charged with assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. He is a married man. The grounds of the complaint is that on or near the mill premises the defendant kissed Miss Maggie Cudd, an operative in the Clifton mill. Miss Cudd is about 16 years of age and of boxom, comely appearance. The jury went out at 5 p. m., and after three and a half hours deliberation found Mr. Hopper not guilty.—The State, July 3.