

**BLOODY WORK IN ATLANTA.**

**Desperate Negro Criminals Shoot Down Police.**

**Whole Square Burned and Negroes Shot While Attempting to Escape.**

**MILITIA CALLED OUT.**

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—An effort by officers of the law to arrest negro outlaws, who had barricaded themselves in a store, resulted today in the most fatal riot in the history of the city. Eight men were killed, including three policemen, a white citizen and four negroes. Six people, black and white, were wounded. The most exciting scenes prevailed at the place of the disturbance and all available policemen, with the military, called out by the Governor, had all they could do to prevent a general riot. An entire block of buildings was burned before the conflict, which began early this morning, was terminated.

The scene of the tragedy was on McDaniel street, a few hundred yards outside the city limits. The county police first attempted to raid the place alone where the negroes had taken refuge, and later the city police were called upon for aid. Still later the Governor was appealed to and the military were ordered out.

In the barricaded store were three negroes. It is believed there were at first as many as five, and that two escaped before daylight. The store was a small arsenal, in which were a number of Winchester rifles and a small Gatling gun. It was a rendezvous for a gang of thieves and murderers.

After the burned body of Richardson had been found an angry crowd of white men seized it and bore it towards the city. Chief Ball threw a cordon of police across a street, at the city limits and took the body away from the crowd and sent it to the city in a wagon.

While the procession was passing, Will Gregg, a negro, was heard to remark that it was a shame to kill negroes that way, and he had no sooner spoken the words than he was riddled with bullets. He was taken to the county jail, where he died tonight. Fifty men of the 5th infantry did patrol duty in the disturbed district all day, being relieved tonight by the Gate City Guards. As a further precaution Governor Candler tonight ordered every militiaman in Atlanta under arms and to remain at their company headquarters until further orders.

**GOVERNOR CANDLER'S STATEMENT.**

Governor Candler made the following statement tonight: "At 7 o'clock this morning I was called up by Deputy Sheriff Shropshire, who informed me that a desperate negro, who had laylaid and wounded a policeman on Friday, had been located in an old store house on McDaniel street, beyond the city limits, and that the county police had surrounded the house and were waiting until daylight to capture him. With this statement he telephoned me for authority to burn the house."

"I advised him not to do so, but to guard the house and to prevent the escape of the negro and to call me again when I got to my office. I at once ordered Major Barker to proceed without delay to the scene of the disturbance with fifty men and a Gatling gun. In a few minutes Deputy Sheriff Shropshire advised me that while he had been at the telephone talking to me, Sheriff Nelms had ordered the house burned and the negro had escaped, but was believed to be in another house near by. Meanwhile the troops under Major Barker had gone to the scene of the trouble, orders being given not to fire on any house in which there were any women and children. Before the troops arrived, it having been ascertained, there were no women or children in this house, it also was fired. Meantime the negro, who was armed with two Winchester rifles and was an expert shot, had killed three more white officers and wounded two others, and two negroes had also been killed, but the ringleader would not come out, remaining until the house was burned down over him."

"The whole trouble grew out of the attack upon and severe wounding of the county policeman by the negroes. Three negroes are in jail. "I have ordered all the troops in the city under arms and have a heavy force on duty at Pittsburg, a dense negro settlement, to prevent further trouble. All harmless negroes and their homes will be protected at whatever cost, and all riotous conduct on the part of anybody, white or black, will be met with whatever force may be necessary to preserve order."

**Seventeen-Year Locusts.**

Washington, May 17.—Large numbers of seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in this city and reports of similar visitations have reached the department of agriculture from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn. The department entomologists say that young nursery trees and young shoots of mature trees are all that will sustain injury from the visitation of the locusts, and that there is no cause for alarm over their appearance. It is anticipated that the locusts will be reported from other portions of Tennessee, and from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and other localities.

**THE STATE FAIR.**

Thursday was the day upon which the bids for the State fair recently called for by the committee were to have been opened. None of the committee members reside here and it could not be definitely ascertained yesterday whether any bids were presented. It is said that there were none. Columbia did not put in a bid to keep the fair here, the merchants and business men taking the view that if the fair is carried away they will at once organize an exposition company and give a first class show every fall.—The State, May 17.

**THE CHILD LABOR QUESTION.**

**Senator Tillman Speaks Out on a Grave Issue.**

Washington, May 17.—Senator Tillman has written the following letter to one of his constituents and is desirous that it have widest circulation possible in South Carolina:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of May 6. The House committee has rejected the Lovering resolution, looking to a Constitutional amendment allowing Congress to fix the hours of labor, and I am glad of it. No such amendment should ever pass or become law. The people of the respective States alone should control such matters and they are fully competent to do so. Your looking at things from only one standpoint is the reason why you have been misled into advocating such centralizing and un-Democratic doctrines. Suppose, for instance, that Congress, under the pressure of organized labor in the cities, should pass an eight-hour law for all workmen throughout the United States? What would become of the agricultural workers of the country?

I agree heartily with the idea of the South Carolina Legislature being compelled to protect child labor in our factories, as well as prevent the excessive hours of labor among adults, and shall lend my support, with all the earnestness I possess, before the next Legislature to relieve the State of the odium now attaching to it. The cotton mill presidents may clamor for the privilege of blighting the lives of the children who work in their mills, when they should be at play or at school, and they may demand the right to declare dividends by his cannibalistic process, but unless I mistake the people of our State the issue has only to be presented fully and bravely to cause the Legislature to do its duty by an overwhelming majority. God forbid that we should ever have to seek relief from Congress in that or any other proper reform of a local character.

I consider the action of the mill owners in Aiken County in locking out their employees as the most cruel and unjustifiable wrong I have ever known of. It cannot be disputed that the owners of cotton mills have the right to close their doors and not give work, but the effort to force the King mill people to return to work by punishing all the operatives in the other mills, who have nothing to do with it and living even in a different State, is something unheard of in the South. Those mills would never be built but with a view to employing labor for the mutual benefit of both the owners and workers, and when the lockout came it was too late for the operatives to seek employment on the farm, as no crop could have been planted at that late date. I had rather see every cotton mill in South Carolina burned down and never have another one be built than to have those who own them make slaves of those who work in them. The child labor business is cold-blooded greed. The Aiken lock-out is a proclamation unspokeable in its infamous cruelty and insolence. The unnecessary suffering it has produced and the sense of wrong will cause incalculable injury. There are men in Aiken County who, to my knowledge, have been working faithfully and continually for years and years in the Horse Creek Valley, without the slightest friction, and it all the operatives in that valley could move away and leave the mills to rot down for the want of labor it would be nothing more than just retribution for this high-handed and outrageous action on the part of the owners.

B. R. Tillman.

**Public Untidiness.**

The Forum. The discovery that there is more of filth, squalor, and general sloveliness in public places and works, in streets, squares, riversides, docks, quays, roads and bridges in the United States than in any other country of the first or even second rank is a humbling but salutary experience. In what may be called our public housekeeping, in the outward appearance and maintenance of places and works administered by public or semi-public enterprises, we rank with Turkey rather than with England or Germany. Oriental Japan, tiny Switzerland and slow-going Holland stand far ahead of the United States in this respect. Our national sloveliness is seen in dirty streets and unsightly water fronts; in ill-kept squares, ragged sidewalks and abominable pavements; in shabby railway stations and embankment walls built up of rotting sleepers; and in a thousand shiftless substitutes for solid permanent works. The unspeakable country roads which abound in so many regions not only illustrate the existence, but also demonstrate the folly of this semi-barbarous slackness of administration; for they constitute the most costly means of transportation possible, impose a heavy tax on every farmer and other resident, and are a clog upon the general prosperity of the regions they traverse. Tidiness and the efficient maintenance of public works cost more in the first outlay than negligence; but they save this excess many times over in the end.

**Woman Murdered in Laurens.**

Laurens, May 19.—Last night about 10.30 o'clock the sharp report of a pistol and the scream of a woman startled the residents in the vicinity of the cotton mill store. They were quickly attracted to the house of Walker Edwards, a mill operative, where to their great astonishment Mrs. Edwards was found in the back porch sweltering in her own blood, which was oozing from a bullet hole in the forehead, just above the left eye. She was unconscious and remained so until the end came later. It is said that she and Edwards did not live happily and had a fuss early last evening. However, she and her husband had sat in the front piazza up to about 10 o'clock, when she announced her intention of retiring and left the piazza presumably for that purpose. A few moments later the fatal shot was heard at the rear. The tragedy was soon enveloped in mystery. The coroner's jury found a verdict that the deceased had come to her death at the hands of a person unknown.

**"STONEWALL'S FATALISM."**

**Jackson Prayed to God of Battles While Shell Fell.**

From Lippincott's Magazine. Jackson was as absolutely a fatalist as Napoleon, with this difference: that Jackson was a man with a religious creed, while Napoleon was not. Jackson was a Presbyterian and an absolute believer in the tenets of that Church. As an evidence of his fatalism, I once saw him standing in a mountain road when the wheel of a caisson came off and was rolling directly on him. An officer of his staff called to him to move, but he stood still. The wheel struck a stone, bounded over the side of the mountain, and Stonewall Jackson turned to the officer and said, "You see, there was no danger. I knew it."

It was Stonewall Jackson's habit to pray on the battlefield. His method was to remove his cap, raise his right hand and then pray to the God of battles. I saw him do this on several occasions, notably on the field of Port Republic, his battle with Shields, while sitting on his horse in a road down which a splendidly served Northern battery was pouring shot and shell.

Gen. Lawton informed me that sometimes he would give him an important order so quickly that it would almost take his breath away. Notably at Cedar Mountain Jackson rode up to him and said, "Gen. Lawton, advance and drive the enemy from your front." Lawton replied, "General, there is a very ravine in the enemy's front." Jackson replied, "I know it. Advance!" He did not waste words. Jackson's practice was to speak of the Northern troops as Mexicans. He very rarely called them anything else. Dr. Hunter McGuire, his medical director, is my authority for this statement.

Stonewall Jackson died in a house that is still standing at Guinea Station, in Virginia, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. His left arm was amputated at the shoulder, being taken out of the socket. When he closed his eyes in death his little daughter, then 2 or 3 years old, lay on his breast, with his right arm over her. His dying words were, "Pass the infantry rapidly to the front." "Tell A. P. Hill to prepare for action." "We will pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees on the opposite side." He was delirious and, like Napoleon's, his mind, as it feebly fulfilled its last officers, was with his military past.

**Fessenden's Wireless Telegraph.**

Pittsburg, Pa., May 19.—The Gazette tomorrow will publish the following:

Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, the wireless telegraph expert, is in Pittsburg with friends. He declared last night that he had completed arrangements for the organization of a close to \$5,000,000 company for the development of the wireless system. Prof. Fessenden said also that his system of wireless telephoning has been perfected to a degree that if applied to Pittsburg there would be none of the troublesome crossing of lines.

On the strength of the success of experiments conducted in the interest of the United States Government, Prof. Fessenden has arranged to fulfill a number of contracts of importance. He and his associates will shortly take up the work of installing Trans-Atlantic stations, connecting, in one instance, the United States and France.

**Will Have Office of Some Kind.**

One Southern statesman who is pretty surely bound to have an office of some kind is Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina. It seems a great pity that the President cannot see this trader between the lines in his true light, but he is more or less captivated by what seems to him like McLaurin's chivalric assumption of a political cause which is not that of his State, but which is dear to the President.

The report that McLaurin is to be made a Judge of the Court of Claims, however, is not well founded. This Court is one of the most important in the country, for it deals with larger amounts of money than does any other tribunal. It has been badly treated, however, and its Judges are wretchedly paid, receiving only \$4,500 per year. Congress ought to repair this injustice, and the President realizes that he ought to have a lawyer for the Bench whose ability is entirely disproportionate to the meagre salary.—Henry Loomis Nelson, in the Boston Herald.

Mr. George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, is an intimate friend of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and tells a most remarkable story concerning the millionaire Scotchman. It is in effect that when the Spanish treaty was pending Mr. Carnegie went to President McKinley and said to him that he wished to be sent to the Philippines as a special commissioner or as one of the several commissioners, with authority to assure the Filipinos that the Americans were seeking only their good and had only the kindest feelings for them; that we desired to help them establish their own government securely and then their independence would be recognized. He further told Mr. McKinley that if he could have such authority he himself would undertake to pay the \$20,000,000 which the treaty of Paris stipulated the United States should pay to Spain for the relinquishment of her title to the Philippines.

It is hard to believe that Mr. Carnegie made such a proposal as this to the President of the United States, yet the story comes from a reliable source. It was scarcely less than the offer of a bribe. It was certainly a reflection upon our government for Mr. Carnegie to intimate that a monetary consideration stood between us and our duty to the Filipinos. If Mr. McKinley had not been one of the most amiable men in the world he would have shown Mr. Carnegie the door.—Richmond Times.

Switzerland is preparing to substitute electricity for steam on its railroads and water power for coal. It is the beginning of what appears to be the next great revolution in the railway problem.

**ARMY OF MURDERERS.**

**Testimony of Soldiers Reveals Horrors of Philippine Campaign.**

Refined Women Violated; Women With Babies in Arms and Old Men Butchered; Their Bodies Burned.

Washington, May 19.—During the Philippine investigation before the senate committee today a letter was read from Gen. Hughes, denying that he had ever given orders for the water cure and saying that if such a charge was made he wanted the fullest investigation of it. Corporal Richard O'Brien, formerly of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, testified, seeing the water cure administered. "There was," he said, "a Spanish woman in the town—woman of education—who was violated by the American officers." This statement was made without any questioning and as soon as the witness had made it Senator Lodge asked for the names of the officers. These the witness said he could not give, adding that he had not witnessed the incident, but that the woman's husband was his authority for the statement.

Sensors Rawlins and Patterson objected to the testimony as mere hearsay and urged that it should not go into the record. The witness then was asked if he could not give further proof of the correctness of his charge. In response he related another instance of disorderly conduct, which had, he said, come under his own observation. This occurred at San Joaquin, the president of which place gave a reception to which a number of native women were invited from Iloilo. "They were," he said, "above the average—not peasant women." Among those present were Capt. McDonald, Lieut. Plummer of Company M, and Major Cook. The witness said these officers became intoxicated and while in that condition threw off all their clothes except their undershirts and their trousers, and catching the women about the waists insisted upon their waiting with them, much to the disgust of the women.

Witness said he was not on good terms with his captain. He also said that at one place a woman with two children was burned to death in a bamboo shack when the troops were burning the town. "Dum-dum" or explosive bullets, he stated, were issued to the troops in the regular way and did horrible execution.

There were "unwritten orders to take no prisoners," which were carried out in open campaign. He did not know who issued the orders, but they were understood to be in effect. Upon close questioning he admitted that he had seen many prisoners and they were being treated kindly by the officers and men.

O'Brien described the capture of Lanag in Panay, when a soldier fired at a native boy on a cariboo. He missed, then all the soldiers fired, himself included. This was not done by orders.

"This shooting," he said, "brought the people to their doors, and among those who came out was an old man who was shot in the abdomen and afterward died. Later, while the firing was in progress two other old men between the ages of 50 and 70, I should say, came towards us hand in hand and bearing a white flag. Both were shot down and the sergeant reported to Capt. McDonald that he had killed two more 'niggers.' Another case was that of a woman and two children, one in her arms, who were killed and then burned up in their house."

**MARTINIQUE AND ST VINCENT.**

**Reports From Barbadoes and Fort de France.**

Washington, May 19.—Secretary Hay has received the following cablegram from United States Consul MacAllister, at Barbadoes, dated today:

"Sixteen hundred deaths at St. Vincent; four thousand destitute. Immediate wants supplied. Aid needed for six months."

The navy department received the following dispatch from Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati:

"Fort de France, May 19.—Water barge not needed. Ashes and volcanic dust falling thickly here. Now like thick fog; decks covered."

The Potomac is reported to have reached St. Lucia Saturday.

**YESTERDAY IN MARTINIQUE.**

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 19—8 a. m.—A party from here has gone to St. Pierre on the British cruiser Indefatigable, carrying with them coffins for the purpose of rerecovering the bodies of the family of Thomas T. Prentiss, the late United States consul at that place, who were killed in the disaster. The interment of the remains will take place here and will be conducted with military honors. The Indefatigable brought 120 tons of supplies.

There was another eruption from Mont Pelee yesterday. Ashes fell here. The volcano is still violently smoking and there are no signs of it ceasing its activity.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati and the United States tug Potomac will be stationed here indefinitely. The Potomac will shortly go to the island of Guadaloupe to bring to this place the furniture, books, etc., of the office of the United States consul there, Louis H. Ayme.

London, May 18.—A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says it is reported from Cracow, Galicia, that a million roubles have been stolen from the headquarters of the general staff there. Two generals and several staff officers, says the dispatch, have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

Baltimore, May 17.—The City of Charelotre, S. C., has made a contract with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of this city, for building water-works, giving a thirty-years franchise to that corporation. The Charleston Light and Water Company which acquired the water-works will carry out the new undertaking for the Baltimore company. The capitalization consists of \$150,000 of twenty-year, 5 per cent gold bonds and \$1,000,000 of stock.

**GREEN AND GAYNOR ESCAPE.**

**Return to Quebec Under Conduct of High Constable on Special Train.**

Montreal, Que., May 19.—Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene have won the first skirmish in the fight against extradition to the United States and tonight the two men are in the old city of Quebec where they believe proceedings to force them to return to the United States to answer the charge of defrauding the United States government can be successfully fought.

Tonight at 10 o'clock a special train on the Canadian Pacific arrived from Quebec, with High Constable Gale and assistants on board, armed with a writ of habeas corpus. They got into a cab and drove to the Montreal jail, to which institution Gaynor and Greene had been committed by Judge Lafontaine during the afternoon. The stay of the high constable in the jail was of very short duration. Evidently Gov. Vallee and his guests awaited their coming, for in a short time Gale appeared accompanied by Gov. Vallee and Messrs. Gaynor and Greene. A quick drive was made to the Place Viger station, and an hour after the arrival of the special train, it departed, with the much sought fugitives from the American courts on board.

Half an hour later the regular train for Quebec departed, having on board Donald MacMaster and Chief Carpenter. They went to answer the writ of habeas corpus served on Carpenter. Incidentally Mr. MacMaster will use all his efforts to see that Gov. Vallee returns his prisoner, the Montreal jail. The question as to whether he shall do so or not depends entirely upon the legality of the arrest. The case will come up in Quebec tomorrow.

There was a warm argument today in the extradition court before Judge Lafontaine when the Gaynor-Greene case was called. It began when the counsel for the accused complained that yesterday they were unable to secure access to their clients, who were being confined in a private prison at the Windsor Hotel. They therefore demanded that Gaynor and Greene be committed to the Montreal jail, in charge of Gov. Vallee, so that they could get access to them.

Mr. MacMaster for the United States government at first raised no objection, but a few minutes later he learned that two writs of habeas corpus had been sworn out and that one of these was addressed to Gov. Vallee. Once in the Montreal jail the writ would be served upon the governor and he would have no choice but to obey its call and take Gaynor and Greene down to Quebec. Mr. MacMaster entered a vigorous protest against the proceedings. Judge Lafontaine took the matter under advisement and this afternoon decided that as the prisoners really should be in jail and desired to go there he had no alternative but to commit them. The prisoners were then taken and committed to the care of Gov. Vallee under formal remand until Friday next.

Quebec, Que., May 19.—On receipt of the news that Judge Lafontaine of Montreal had remanded Messrs. Gaynor and Greene to the Montreal jail writs of habeas corpus were secured, calling upon the sheriff to produce the two prisoners in Quebec. A special train was chartered and High Constable Gale and a number of provincial constables left at 5 o'clock for Montreal to get possession of Greene and Gaynor.

**SPARTANBURG WINS THE CUP.**

**Jury Has Awarded Prize to Spartan Women.**

Charleston, May 17.—Spartanburg has won the prize for the best county exhibit in the Woman's building. The following is the report of the committee, which was selected by Mrs. S. C. Simonds, president of the Woman's board, without their names being known even to the executive committee. Spartanburg also won the first prize of \$1,000 for the best county exhibit at the Exposition:

At the request of the president of the Woman's board of the Exposition, Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds, Mrs. Richard P. Bland, Mrs. Edyth Tozier Weathered and Mrs. S. Rhett Roman, consenting to act as a committee on awards, have examined carefully and critically the county exhibits of women's work placed in the Woman's building, with a view to give their unbiased and honest opinion as to which county, by its superior display of art and other women's work, and its superior decoration, should be awarded the silver cup prize offered by Mr. James Allen for that purpose.

The counties which have exhibits in the Woman's building are the following: Dorchester, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Edgefield, Anderson, Orangeburg, Union, Sumter, Florence, Berkeley, Spartanburg, Aiken and Georgetown, thirteen in all.

Houston, Texas, May 18.—A telegram from Superintendent Forbes of the New York, Texas and Mexican, to General Manager Van Vleck, in this city, says that eight blocks of business houses were blown down at Goliad. Thirty negroes and twenty-seven white people were killed and seventy-five or eighty others injured.

San Antonio, May 18.—Shortly after noon today a terrible wind and rain storm swept over San Antonio, damaging property to the extent of not less than \$50,000. The wind reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly twenty minutes.

**A BARGAIN IN PENS.**

Esterbrook's Superior Steel Pens, All Sizes, For Sale.

Sumter, S. C., May 20.—We have just bought, at a sacrifice sale, 50 gross Esterbrook's Pens, assorted sizes, which we offer at 30 cents a gross. The Esterbrook pen is the standard in quality and is never sold for less than 75 cents a gross—many stationers charge \$1 a gross.

H. G. OSTEN & CO., Liberty Street.

**COAL MINE HORROR IN TENNESSEE.**

**About Two Hundred Men and Boys Entombed.**

Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19.—The worst disaster in the history of Tennessee mining occurred at 7.30 o'clock this morning, when between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death at the Fraterville coal mine, two miles west of this town, as a result of a gas explosion.

Out of the large number of men and boys who went to work this morning developments at 10 o'clock tonight show that only one is alive and he is so badly injured that he cannot live. This man was Wm. Morgan, an aged Englishman, who was a road man in the mine and was blown out of the entrance by force of the explosion. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work this morning by the mine boss. In addition to these were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, roadmen and others to the number of perhaps fifty.

Fraterville mine is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. It is fully three miles from the mine's opening to the point where the men were at work. They had not been at work long before the terrible explosion occurred. There was a fearful roar and the flames shot from the entrance of the air shafts. News of the disaster spread like wildfire, but as soon as possible two rescuing parties were started in, one at the main entrance, the other through Thistle mine, which adjoins and in which no men were at work. The Thistle party were unable to make any headway, as the gas stifled the workers. The Fraterville party went fully two miles under the earth, until a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this barrier men worked like demons, hoping against hope that those beyond might be safe.

All day long the rescuers toiled at the slate obstruction and not until 5 o'clock this evening did they force an entrance through it. Up to that hour only five dead bodies had been recovered and hope was still high that many within were safe. The hopes of the living were doomed, however, for when once the rescuers could enter and proceed they walked through a continuous tomb of death. There was not a sign of life. Every man had perished, they believed, although it will be tomorrow morning before all the rooms can be entered.

Eight dead bodies were first recovered and these were sent to Coal Creek. Twenty-six more were soon found. They were not disfigured beyond identification, and each corpse, as it was borne from the mouth of the gigantic tomb, was surrounded by eager crowds of relatives of the men who were entombed.

The Fraterville mine is owned by the Coal Creek company, of which Maj. E. C. Camp is president. He was in Cincinnati and is now hurrying to the scene of the disaster. In 1891, after inspecting Fraterville mine, State Commissioner of Labor R. A. Shiflet reported that the ventilation was not up to requirements; that the furnace was inadequate to ventilate the mine, and that the air ways were choked in places.

He found that 164 men were at work on the day of his visit, requiring by statute 15,200 cubic feet of air per minute. The volume of air entering the mine, he said, was only 8,000 cubic feet per minute.

**SELL YOUR PISTOLS.**

**No More Pistol Carrying or Pistol Selling After Next Month.**

Columbia, May 17.—It does not appear to be generally remembered that the State is going to practically stop the sale of pistols after the 1st of July. It is not a long while before the new statute goes into effect. It is, therefore, high time for the dealers in pistols to remember the existence of the statute and get to the point of closing out their stocks. At the time the statute was enacted there was some talk of bringing a suit to test the constitutionality of the Act. No test can be made until the law becomes operative, because the State Supreme Court will not decide a case which presents a prospective issue. There is now talk of a pool being gotten up among the dealers to employ distinguished counsel and, by violating the law, make a test of the constitutionality. The man who, after July 1, violates the law and allows himself to be convicted merely to test the statute runs a considerable risk, but some agreement may be reached upon this matter.

The law is radical and extraordinary, but South Carolina has before this done some more surprising things, and if the new law will only stop the pistol habit it will have done a great thing.

The Act, which was passed in 1901, and is known as the Cooper law, reads as follows:

"Section 129. From and after the first day of July, 1902, it shall be unlawful for anyone to carry about the person, whether concealed or not, any pistol less than twenty inches long and three pounds in weight, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or offer for sale, or transport for use or sale into this State, any pistol of this length or weight. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or not less than thirty days, and in case of a violation thirty days, and in case of a violation by a firm or a corporation it shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to and for the use of the school fund of the county wherein the violation takes place, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures. This section shall not apply to peace officers in the actual discharge of their duties or to persons while on their premises."

"The fines and forfeitures above provided for, when collected, shall go to the school fund of the county where the violation occurred." At the recent session of the General Assembly the Act was amended by its friends so as to cure ambiguities.—News and Courier.

The British steamer Camorta is reported to have foundered near the Madras coast, with all of its crew and passengers, numbering 73.