

THREE MEN HANGED ON THE SAME TREE. Georgia Mob Quietly Conducts a Triple Lynching.

Macon, Ga., June 26.—An Albany, Ga., dispatch to The Telegraph says: Baker county was the scene of a triple lynching about 2 o'clock this morning when a mob of 50 determined men entered the town of Newton and secured possession of Garfield McCoy, Wiley Anette and George McKinney, Miller county negroes, who had been arrested and lodged in jail for the murder last Saturday night of F. S. Bullard, a prominent white farmer of the Seventh district of Baker. The manner in which the prisoners were obtained is unique and altogether without precedent. Jailer William Screws, who resides near the jail, was awakened about 12 o'clock by Bailiff R. C. Tucker, who stated that he had a prisoner to place in the lock up. As soon as he had unlocked the prison door he was suddenly surrounded by a swarm of men with drawn revolvers who demanded that he unlock the cell in which the Miller county negroes were lodged. He did as commanded under protest and the three negroes were dragged from the jail, the prisoner of Tucker making his escape during the excitement. The appeals for mercy were lost on the mob, who began beating and slapping them with knives as soon as they had left the door of the jail. The mob lost no time in leaving Newton with the negroes, and when about a mile west of the town the three men were halted, nooses tied about their necks and amid the shouts of the mob the men were strung up. The crowd fired several hundred shots into the swaying bodies after which they quietly dispersed. The crime for which the negroes were lynched occurred on the plantation of Bullard last Saturday night during the progress of a dance given by one of Bullard's tenants. Negroes from Early, Miller and Decatur counties were present and trouble was soon started by McKinney, Anette and McCoy putting out the lights. Just at this juncture Bullard appeared on the scene and commanded order. His interference was resented by the three negroes, who opened fire upon him with revolvers. Bullard fell mortally wounded and died Tuesday. The negroes were arrested Monday and lodged in the jail at Newton. At their commitment trial it was proven that the shot that killed Bullard was fired by McKinney and that Anette and McCoy also fired at him. The negroes were remanded to jail to await trial at the next session of Baker superior court, and absolutely no talk of lynching was indulged in by citizens. It is the consensus of opinion that the work of the mob was largely due to the fact that Bullard's family is left in a sad condition, his wife being a hopeless invalid, and several small children are dependent. The lynching was a great surprise to the people of the county, as it was generally believed that the law would be allowed to take its course in their cases. The lynching is generally deplored.

NESTER'S WEEKLY STATEMENTS. The Movement of Cotton Shows a General Decrease.

New Orleans, June 26.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement, issued today for the 26 days of June, shows a decrease under last year of 10,000, and a decrease under the same time year before last of 82,000. The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 31,320 against 48,083 for the seven days ending this date last year. Since Sept. 1 receipts at all United States ports were 7,653,728 against 7,474,798 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 1,064,531, against 1,090,794 last year; southern mill takings 1,798,500 against 1,604,128 last year. The total movement since Sept. 1 is 10,498,943, against 10,157,719 last year. Foreign exports for the week have been 12,075, against 55,563 last year, making the total thus far for the season 6,540,135 against 6,382,807 last year. The total taking of American mills north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 3,881,627 against 2,705,537 last year. Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centres have decreased during the week 5,801, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 47,811. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply so far is 10,714,017 against 10,517,046 for the same period last year. Secretary Hester announces that on account of interruptions in cable service the available supply statement has been unavoidably delayed and cannot be given out until tomorrow morning. This will be the last in sight statement for the season.

Dispensary Funds for the Schools.

The comptroller general has issued warrants aggregating \$80,000 which will be paid to the several counties in the State as their part of the dispensary profits. This money was set aside by the board of directors some time ago and represents the profits of the State dispensary for the first half of the year. Following is the amount each county will receive, including the "deficiency fund" paid to several counties enumerated below: Abbeville, \$2,468.08; Aiken, \$2,419.93; Anderson, \$2,531.26; Bamberg, \$1,063.40; Barnwell, \$1,688.82; Beaufort, \$1,787.82; Berkeley, \$2,373.06; Charleston, \$3,559.85; Cherokee, \$1,203.50; Chester, \$1,384.06; Chesterfield, \$1,948.11; Clarendon, \$1,267.53; Colleton, \$2,472.56; Darlington, \$1,588.73; Dorchester, \$306.55; Edgefield, \$3,394.36; Fairfield, \$1,491.81; Florence, \$1,613.10; Georgetown, \$1,037.53; Greenville, \$3,368.47; Greenwood, \$1,696.28; Hampton, \$1,378.30; Horry, \$1,518.55; Kershaw, \$1,367.14; Lancaster, \$2,520.02; Laurens, \$2,016.67; Lee, \$2,256.90; Lexington, \$1,776.50; Marion, \$2,842.35; Marlboro, \$1,376.83; Newberry, \$1,822.24; Oconee, \$2,132.77; Orangeburg, \$3,324.28; Pickens, \$1,360.29; Richland, \$1,978.83; Saluda, \$1,973.21; Spartanburg, \$4,066.71; Sumter, \$1,662.55; Union, \$1,546.11; Williamsburg, \$1,679.25; York, \$2,428.91. Before making the apportionment the comptroller general complied with the requirement that each school district must receive at least \$75 per annum from the constitutional 3 mill tax, and if in any county the funds be too meagre to run each school district up to that amount, then the deficiency must be made up out of the dispensary funds. After such deficiencies have been met the remainder of the dispensary fund is to be divided among the counties on the pro rata of school enrollment in those counties. There was no deficiency in Anderson, Beaufort, Cherokee, Chester Darlington, Dorchester, Georgetown, Newberry, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter and Union counties. Horry received over \$3,000 to make up the deficiency in that county where there are many school districts. The deficiency was as follows: Abbeville, \$88.50; Aiken, \$279.04; Bamberg, \$100.50; Barnwell, \$101; Berkeley, \$1,018.14; Chesterfield, \$818.04; Clarendon, \$364.21; Colleton, \$1,027.19; Edgefield, \$948.73; Fairfield, \$113.42; Florence, \$16; Greenville, \$77.40; Greenwood, \$15.72; Hampton, \$424; Horry, \$3,118; Kershaw, \$25; Lancaster, \$869.50; Laurens, \$120.50; Lee, \$1,261.56; Lexington, \$246.64; Marion, \$700.95; Marlboro, \$151.43; Oconee, \$888.82; Orangeburg, \$48.24; Pickens, \$277.44; Saluda, \$644.28; Williamsburg, \$234.89; York, \$36.09.—State.

It will be interesting to know that Porto Rico is furnishing a market of a million dollars per month to the producers and merchants of the United States and supplying nearly a million dollars worth each month of tropical products required by the United States.

SENSATION IN KINGSTREE. Dr. Snyder Charges Capt. Kelly With Serious Assault and Battery.

Kingstree has something very much like a sensation. It all arose over a criticism made by Dr. Snyder on the city council of Kingstree and a charge of carelessness in the conduct of the town's affairs. This was published some time ago. Last week a signed article appeared in the papers of that town retracting the charges and expressing a satisfaction on the part of Dr. Snyder, after a careful investigation of the books and records that things were as they ought to have been. This week an article from Dr. Snyder appears saying that the signature to the paper published the week before had been obtained by force and the statements were not true. He goes on to tell that he had been induced by a show of friendliness to go to the office of Capt. J. A. Kelly to look over the books and that while there, on his refusing to sign the paper he was set upon by Capt. Kelly as he sat in an arm chair against the table and would have been beaten over the head with a hickory stick had not the stick been caught by Mr. St. Amant. In the tussle he says that he fell down and was jumped on by Capt. Kelly, who was in "a fury of rage devoid of reason" and his head beat nearly into a pulp. Mr. LeRoy Lee, who he says was present, probably saved him by suggesting, that if let up he might sign the paper, which he did "to save his life." He now retracts the whole statement, declares that the investigation of the books was a farce.

Why Russia Favors Us.

While Russia seems to be running a very independent schedule in Europe and asking no favors of Germany or Great Britain, she maintains the friendliest attitude towards the United States and manifests a disposition to convince us of her cordial good will. The question arises, why these overtures of friendship towards the United States? If Mr. A. Maurice Low is correct in his diagnosis of the case in the July-September Forum, it is because Russia needs our money. According to Mr. Low, Russia has borrowed from France not less than \$600,000,000, and the leading power of French financiers is about exhausted. Germany needs all her own capital for domestic use, and English financiers refuse to lend money to Russia which may be used for war against Great Britain. This condition of things leaves America as the only available nation from which Russia may hope to get her needed funds. Up to the present time she has not been successful in borrowing in this country, but is looking forward, says Mr. Low, to the day when Russian government loans will be subscribed for by New York syndicates. Mr. Low says: "This explains why Russia regards it as absolutely essential to keep on good terms with the United States. Moreover, there is always a fear in the Russian mind that the United States and Great Britain will be found working in harmony in Asia. The interests of the two countries run on parallel lines, so far as trade is concerned, and anything that gave any one power an advantage over all the others in trade matters would affect the United States almost as much as it affected Great Britain. Russia also foresees, what few Americans comprehend at the present time, that the political interests of the United States are involved in her commercial interests in the Far East, and that politically the natural ally of the United States is England. To be able to obtain access to the New York money market and to prevent a closer and more complete understanding between the two great English-speaking powers in the Far East is the purpose of Russia's diplomacy. In her effort to accomplish her purpose she is careful to do nothing to antagonize the United States; on the contrary, she always endeavors to create the impression that for this country she entertains the most tender sentiments and that she can deny her nothing that she asks."

The Meaning of It.

The presiding judge who ordered a change of venue in the case of Jas. H. Tillman, indicted for murder, gave no reasons for his decision. There can be, however, only two grounds for such an order in any case—first, that prejudice against the defendant in the county of the crime has been exhibited by acts or threats of violence; and, second, that prejudice has been stirred up by newspaper publications since the crime or in other ways, perhaps by the ministry. The first reason could not be considered at all in this case. Not one moment since the crime was committed would the defendant have been in danger of mob violence had he walked the streets of Columbia alone, unprotected and unarmed. That is a fact which none have dared to dispute. It was alleged, however, that the press and the pulpit of Columbia had so stirred up prejudice against the defendant that it is now impossible for him to obtain a fair trial in this county. The ministry needs no defense at our hands and we shall attempt none. So far as the press is concerned, it is on record under oath what the intention and the endeavor of The State have been, and we need not amplify the substance of the three affidavits presented to the court and published in this newspaper the day before yesterday. Whether The State has succeeded in living up to that intention and endeavor we will leave it to a fair press and a fair public to say. It now appears that restraint has all along been useless—worse than useless. Had the press in truth, as falsely charged, "lashed and slashed and cracked its whip" the effect could have been no more than it has been falsely pictured as now being. With the utmost efforts to arouse feeling against the murderer of its editor The State could not have stirred this community more than that murderer's attorneys say its silence has done. Yet we do not regret the policy of restraint; for whatever another tribunal may decree, our conscience and we believe, a just public opinion are satisfied that every demand of fairness has been met. It is left for us only to point out the significance of the interpretation now put upon the law. It simply means that when one man shoots another in South Carolina the dying must not be prayed for in the churches—lest prejudice against his assailant be stimulated. It means that when one man kills another in South Carolina the deed must not be denounced by the dearest and closest friends and kindred of him who is gone—lest five, or perchance twelve, months later there be roused prejudice against the slayer. This is censorship which surpasses in severity that of any European country whose people enjoy a semblance of personal liberty. It is a censorship which is utterly repugnant to the institutions of this republic and to the right of free speech which they guarantee and protect; and which no long cannot and will not be heeded so long as there lives one minister to beseech God's mercy for the dying and one editor not afraid to write what he knows to be true.—The State.

The Way to Success.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post appears an article entitled, "Fortunes and Freaks in Advertising," which might be read with profit by every business man in the country. In this article four interesting tales are old of large fortunes made through judicious advertising. The first is of a family in Lynn, Mass., that once was in a prosperous condition but through financial depression became reduced in circumstances. As a last resort a medical compound that the family had a recipe for was bottled and in a small way a trade was worked up. In a moment of enthusiasm a member of the family expended \$63.40 for an advertisement in one issue of a Boston newspaper. It was within \$20 of the entire fortune of the family that was thus almost recklessly thrown away on an advertisement. But the venture paid and fortune of several million dollars resulted from this first experiment in advertising, the policy being continued, of course. The man or firm who wishes to be successful in business must not only advertise liberally, but must "stick to it." It is the everlasting keeping at it that wins success. The persistent man is the man who reaches the top of the ladder. In these modern days the merchant who believes that he can get along without advertising might just as well be buried alive—Press and Printer.

Geo. Vanderbilt Will Build a Modern City.

Asheville, N. C., June 26.—The Citizen says: It is reported that George W. Vanderbilt has acquired a large tract of land between Hendersonville and Brevard, N. C., about 30 miles from Asheville, and will shortly commence the construction of a model manufacturing town, all of which will be completed and ready for occupancy before any one will be permitted to settle in the new city. A complete system of waterworks, electric lighting, heat and power will be installed. A perfect city will, it is said, be created and given over to habitation.

GOVERNOR WRITES TO PRIOLEAU. The Colored Aspirant for Congress Who Claims That He is Banished From His Home.

Aaron Prioleau's letter has been answered by Gov. Heyward. But the colored Republican who is contesting Mr. Geo. S. Legare's election to congress gets little satisfaction out of that letter. Prioleau complained that on account of his eminence as a candidate he is subject to persecution and has been run out of his home town, Eutawville. He of course presented one side of the question and the reply of the governor, while dignified and kindly in tone, shows Prioleau that he can get redress in the courts if he has a grievance. The governor says in his letter: "From your letter I gather that you complain that the magistrate courts, the State court and the United States courts have been used as a means of persecution and that you can not obtain justice in those tribunals. Of course I feel it unnecessary to say that as to the United States tribunals the State authorities have no control over its operations. If the magistrate courts have been used unjustly I suggest that you refer the same to the grand jury of the county and the presiding Judge and I am satisfied that upon the complaint such action will be taken as will give you a fair trial. Then, too, if you have been held under charges that were groundless and the action of the officers was malicious you have a cause of action for an action for malicious prosecution. You do not state in your communication that you have resorted to this remedy and I suggest that if there is a case of malicious persecution that you appeal to the courts. "As to your suggestion that the contract for the rent of a store was violated I beg to suggest that the proper tribunal for redress is that of a civil action in the courts and if a local magistrate will not give justice you have the right, upon the proper affidavit, to have the case transferred. I regret to note the suggestion that you are compelled to remain from home on account of threats and I am satisfied that if you apply to the local civil authorities such action will be taken as to protect your rights as a citizen. And I suggest further that you send to this office evidence of the fact that the local officers have declined to give you such protection as the law guarantees, and I will then take the matter up with the view to seeing that you are given legal protection. "The only record that I have before me is your communication, and the facts are too meagre for me to take any executive action, and as above suggested please send me your charges in some tangible form in order that I may give it consideration. "You may rest assured that as chief executive I will do all in my power to see that you have all the civil rights and privileges of a citizen of this State."

The Tillman Trial From a Financial Point of View.

Columbia, June 26.—The trial of the Tillman case in Columbia would have cost the county about \$3,500, but it is estimated that the transfer to Lexington will run up the bill in the neighborhood of \$6,000. It has cost the county already about \$500. The case will not cost Lexington a cent, as it ought not to. Richland will have to pay all witnesses', jurors' and constables' fees—in fact, every item of expense connected with it. Over a thousand dollars will be saved by not taking it to Saluda. The figures given are only for one trial, and if the case has to be tried more than once, as many people anticipate it will be, the final cost becomes guess work. A great majority of those who signed the affidavits saying that a change of venue ought to be had, it is said, are not taxpayers, and they will bear none of the burden.—Cor. N. and C.

Capt. M'Bea Has Resigned.

New York, June 26.—At a meeting of the directors of the Seaboard Air Line railway held in this city this week, Capt. V. E. McBea, fourth vice president, tendered his resignation to take effect July 1. Capt. McBea proposes to take a vacation before taking up any additional work. The duties of the fourth vice president will be divided among the other officers of the company and the office of fourth vice president will not be filled at the present time. Some facts from Richmond, Va., says the Chattanooga Times, are being cited in cities where private corporations refused to supply "dollar gas." The facts, as stated, are that "some sixteen years ago Richmond acquired ownership of its own gas plant. It is announced that it has now been paid for—out of the profits—the citizens get 'one dollar gas'—and the board having charge of the plant turn into treasury \$75,000 per year profit. Richmond people say that under no possible circumstances would that municipality surrender its gas franchise to a private corporation."

Another Federal Scandal.

Washington, June 26.—Scandal in the agricultural department has just been brought to the president's attention and another cabinet officer has received the presidential pronouncement—"Get at the facts." Extensive frauds are charged in connection with the letting of government contracts for seeds. Evidence has been filed before the court of claims in the case of the New York Market Gardeners' association which so seriously reflects upon the seed distribution bureau of the agricultural department that the president could not let the matter pass unnoticed. From the evidence already produced it looks as if the government had been defrauded of large sums of money appropriated by congress for yearly "seed dispensation" as a result of the action of seed firms in violating their contracts. The New York firm alleges that the government still owes it over \$18,000 under the contract for furnishing seed for distribution. On the face of the evidence produced it appears that the government has lost a small fortune in the transaction and the facts point to gross carelessness if nothing worse on the part of officials of the department of agriculture. Here are the facts as developed: For the purchase and distribution of seeds congress appropriated \$103,874.18. Of this amount the manager of the New York Market Gardeners' association, Arthur C. Nellis, is said to have received \$80,574.38. It is the balance of \$18,000 that the association claims. In the counter allegation it is contended that Mr. Nellis violated a previous contract in 1898, but that despite this fact he received a second contract in 1900. Among the charges against the contractor are that among his seed packages were of short weight; inferior quality of seed were sent out; the cheapest kind of paper employed; shipments delayed, although the law provides a fine of \$25 for every day's delay; and that an official of the department of agriculture was interested in the machines used in the manufacture of seed packets and that government inspectors allowed packages of short weight to pass unchallenged. The law required that packages be shipped early in November but as a matter of fact their shipment was delayed until the following February. It is believed that the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt will develop scandals involving the whole question of seed contracts and the prospect is that officials in the department of agriculture will be facing the music after it has died out at the post-office department.

Just About Bedtime

take a Little Early Riser—it will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are different from other pills. They do not gripe and break down the mucous membranes of the stomach, liver and bowels, but cure by gently arousing the secretions and giving strength to these organs. Sold by J. S. Hughson & Co.

RAILROAD SUED BY GIRLS. Alleges They Were Too Busy Hugging and Kissing to Board Train.

Three young ladies, all students of Converse College at Spartanburg, have entered suit against the Southern Railway, claiming \$1,999 damages because they were unable to board the vestibule at Spartanburg, several weeks ago, says the Charlotte News. All three of the young ladies are from Mississippi, and they went to the depot for the purpose of boarding the train for their respective homes. They contend that the train did not stop long enough at the station in Spartanburg for them to arrange their tickets and get aboard. They also contend that by reason of the fact that they did not catch their train, they were delayed, causing their parents and others unnecessary annoyance and suspense. The Southern will contend that No. 37, the Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited, stopped at Spartanburg the day in question just as long as it usually does; that a number of passengers boarded the train on that day at Spartanburg, among this number being an aged man with his wife. Affidavits from this couple will be presented in which they say they had ample time to board the train and were not unnecessarily pushed for time. Another contention of the Southern will be that the plaintiffs in these suits were college girls; that they were busy kissing and hugging their schoolmates; and that they acted as if they had all day to board the train, when, in reality, they had only a few minutes. It will also be contended by the defendant company that the conductor in charge, Capt. S. C. Stovall, gave the usual notice that the train was about to depart; that these young ladies could have easily heard him calling "All aboard!" But, they were still busily engaged in kissing and saying goodbye, so much so they did not heed the warning given by the conductor in charge of the train. These suits will be brought at Spartanburg and the outcome will be watched with much interest.—Journal.

Jim Crow Trolleys.

On July 1 the Jim Crow car principle will be inaugurated on Columbia's electric railway. There will not be separate cars, but conductors will be clothed with police power to enforce a separation of the races. The scheme contemplates filling up cars with colored passengers from the rear to the front and vice versa with the white people until the car is full. The law does not prevent cars being used exclusively for whites or blacks. There was no general demand for the passage of the law, for there has been only isolated instances of disorder or insolence on the part of the negroes, but these isolated instances caused the enactment of the law. Colored people do not form a large proportion of the passengers, except on Sunday, and there has been remarkably little friction. The People's Recorder, a paper published by Columbia colored men, though recently moved to Orangeburg, which has a considerable circulation among negroes in Columbia, came out in an editorial last week and advised the negroes to boycott the cars so long as the law is enforced. An effort will be made to have that idea carried out, and colored preachers are prominently identified with the movement. Should the boycott be instituted it would mean some loss, though not a great deal. The street car owners will enforce the law, of course, but they feel that there is no demand or necessity for it and that aside from the monetary loss there will be considerable unnecessary trouble imposed upon employees to carry out the law. The boycott by colored people of the electric railroad apparently began Sunday and before the law is in effect, conductors report that the falling off, especially for Sunday, was noticeable. The State says: There were a few of that race who had not heard of the ban or who had taken no notice of it, but they were "guyed" at times as the cars passed groups of negroes on the streets.

A Mine Horror in Mexico

Baratorean, Coahuila, Mexico, June 28.—Twenty-four miners were killed and about fifty others injured in an explosion of gas that occurred on Thursday night in Las Esperanzas coal mines the property of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company. The disaster was caused by the ignition of gas by the flame from a defective lamp. The men were on the point of quitting work for the day. Probably one hundred men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. After the shock of the explosion those who were able to move rushed for the exits, but the falling earth and debris carried many down to death. Fully fifty miners escaped with broken limbs and scorched flesh. As soon as it was known that the flames had subsided, miners went below to ascertain the extent of the damage. At last reports the dead bodies of twenty-four men had been brought to light. A call of the roll has determined that they were the only ones who perished immediately, though others may die as a result of their injuries. Cheraw, June 26.—The snag boat The Great Pee Dee, under the command of Capt. Hamer Jacobs, came up to Cheraw on Wednesday and returned down the river on Thursday. Capt. Jacobs says that preparations are being rapidly advanced to begin work near Cheraw. Alreay work is progressing further down the Great Pee Dee and the long desired end, the cleaning out and deepening of the channel of the river by the government, will now be accomplished.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to digest, it decays and inflames the mucous membrane, exposing the nerves, and causing the glands to secrete mucus, instead of the natural juices of digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach. For years I suffered with Catarrh of the Stomach, caused by indigestion. Doctors and medicines failed to benefit me until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.—J. R. Rhea, Coppel, Tex. Sold by J. S. Hughson & Co.

Another Federal Scandal.

The New Orleans States says: "No intelligent person in Washington thinks for a moment that corruption is confined alone to the postoffice department, but, on the contrary, the consensus of opinion is that all the other departments of the public service are reeking with 'graft' which will soon be laid bare. It has been charged that the treasury department is honeycombed with corruption and that great frauds upon the government have been committed in contracts for the army and navy. All the departments are packed with unscrupulous politicians, and it is impossible to believe that the system of grafting discovered in the postoffice department does not prevail in other branches of the service."