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The Elm City Elevator.

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MOST DARING TRAIN ROBBERY

A Robbery That Would Have Done Credit to the James Gang.

ROBBERS SEEMED TO BE FAMILIAR

With the Country and With the Railway People—Carried Off Express Safe in a Wagon.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The most daring hold-up and train robbery that has ever been committed in this part of the country took place Monday evening at 6:56 o'clock on the Charleston division of the Southern railway, beginning at the 56 mile post and being concluded at the 58 mile station, in the exact spot almost that Bartow Warren is suposed to have held up the train and single handed robbed the express car a few years ago. The cobbery was worthy of the Jesse James gang in its palmiest days, and in all its details excels many of the gang's exploits for daring and boldness. It was performed by a gang of six men according to the eye witnesses, and the gang actually brought the train to a station, backed a wagon up to the door of the express car and unloaded the large through safe from the car, making off with it. To make certain that the engineer of the train would go back after the detached coaches one of the men actually rode a mile, then making the engineer slow down and allow him to jump off, thus giving the men time to get away with the wagon. Only three of the men were disguised; these three had their faces blackened as if with shoe polish; the other three attempted no disguise. They used Winchester rifles and when the train got here many had the opportunity to look at the bullet holes in the mail and baggage cars.

Engineer Reynolds, one of the oldest and most experienced engineers on the road, came in closer contact with the robbers than anyone else, and he did not relish his hour and ten minutes spent in their company. They introduced themselves by sending a Winchester bullet through his close fitting cap, it barely missing ploughing its way through his head. The baggagemaster and flagman also had narrow escapes from rifle bullets as the baggage car shows. The express messenger, Mr. A. V. Hall, of Augusta, was forced at the point of a pistol to open his route safe and hand over the contents, which were not more than $25. The big safe he could not open and it was of course taken away by the robbers. The train crew particularly the engineer and the flagmen tell thrilling stories of the occurrence.

The entire train rached here about two hours late, and there were express officials and others at he depot to see the train and hear what the men who had passed through such a thrilling experience had to say of the affair. Most of the men had quieted their shattered nerves somewhat and were able to give good accounts.

Very soon after the occurrence the express officials here were notified and Route Agnt Richardson was on the go, making preparations for th starting of a hot chase. The governor was informed of the occurrence and hepromptly offered a reward of $400 for the capture of the parties. eH also sent telegrams to the sheriffs of Dorchester, Orangeburg and Colleton counties instructing them to use every effort to capture the men, organizing posse if necessary. Sheriff Martin of Charleston was also asked to take as was the sheriff of Richmond county, Georgia.

Those who are familiar with the conditions in the vicinity of the daring robbery are confident that Barlow Warren, once tried for express robbery and now a fugitive murderer, organized the gang and planned and executed the robbery. The fact that it occurred at the identical spot of the 1899 hold-up makes this most likely.

The train was No. 11, from Charleston to Columbia.

Engineer Reynolds as he climbed down from his engine cab in which were a number of bullet holes from rides fired from the tender, said he was glad the trip was over. He is an aged man. He pulled off his cap and showed a big bullet hole through the top.

The old engineer was as cool as a cucumber on a July day, but seemed to mad about the air hole in his cap. He said that they were skimming along after the stops at Pregnall's, St. George's and Reevesville, and had just passed the 56-mile post at "Cattle Creek Trestle" when he heard the fireman say "Mr. Reynolds, the man says stop her." He asked who said stop her, and did not pretend to stop. Then bullets came from the tender, one going through his cap as stated. He said he went through the front window to the running board and was about to jump off, but he knew that he could not get back to his engine, and she was running fast, so when the shooting ceased he crawled back in the window and proceeded to apply the brakes. There were then two men in the cab; both had rifles and were not masked. A third was on the tender. The negro fireman had jumped when the shooting began. The men then ordered him to get down and uncouple the train. He told them he couldn't do it. They asked him if he did not know how and he told them he did. They then made him tell them how to do it, and they sent other men on the front of the next car back to do the work, two of the men going also. The third took his seat on the fireman's box, and told the engineer that he was staying there to keep tab on him. He also called the engineer by his name, saying "Mr. Reynolds, I'm afraid I come mighty near hitting you. I wouldn't hurt a hair on your head for anything. I only fired at you to scare you for you wouldn't stop. We don't want to hurt a single employe of the railroad, but we want to get the stuff from that d——n express company." The men got the train uncoupled, but did not know how to work the hooks and came back to the engine; they then made him back a little and got the train cut off at the second-class car. Then he was ordered to go ahead. One of the men had told him to stop 200 yards from the 58-mile post depot platform; as he was slowing up one of the fellows ordered him to head right up to the "goat house" as the little depot there is known, using that term. The engineer says when he stopped the train there was much shooting; but in about five minutes the robbers had done what they wished to do; they then told him he could go back to his train two miles down the road. One fellow remained in the cab; when the engineer said he was going to Branchville instead, this fellow said he supposed he wouldn't, and rode back half a mile with him to see that he didn't getting off while the engine was still moving. The men, the engineer said, "talked like home folks and looked like ordinary country folks, like some men I have seen about the place." The fellow who rode on the fireman's seat, he says, was a short stout man with whiskers and moustache of dark color; the only other fellow he got close enough to see good was a long yellow skinned looking fellow with a black moustache and looked like what is known in that country as a "Goose Cricker." One of the men was heard by the baggagemaster to refer to Mr. Reynolds by his nick name. The engineer went on back and had his train recoupled and came on to Branchville.

The flagman tells a graphic story of the affair. He says he was sitting in the second-class car at 6:56 when he felt the air brakes go on. He thought some air pipe had broken, and he jumped off and started toward the engine looking under the cars to se where the trouble was. As he reached the express car he heard indiscriminate shooting. He went on to the baggage car to find out what the trouble was. The baggagemaster had his door locked. He then stepped into the vestibule of the express car next and saw three men pass directly by shooting and cursing and calling to "Mike" and "Pat" to cut the coaches loose. It was afterwards found that they had simply pulled the air pipe apart breaking it. By this time he had called to the baggagemaster who knew his voice and let him in. Jsut then one of the men passed by the car door and he called to him to let him out and go backto flag another train that was right behind. The fellow told him to take his d—n head in the car and keep it there, or he'd get killed. Just then a shot crashed through the woodwork just above his head and scattered the splinters in his face. He then went in the mail car and asked the agent if he was hurt. The mail agent said no; that one man had stuck his head in the door and asked if he had any stuff and he had told him no. Then the flagman got back into the baggage car and bullets were flying so promiscuously that he and the baggagemaster took refuge behind a number of drummers' trunks. Several bullets crashed into the car, and the bullet holes are there to show for it. The flagman says that the men he saw had their faces blackened. When they had gone he crawled out over the tender to see how things were in the engine.

It was absolutely impossible Monday night to ascertain how much is contained in the large through safe taken. It may have contained a large sum and it may have had little in it, the express officials say. The Charleston office alone can give the figures.

31 Boers Killed; Many Wounded.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Johannesburg, Monday, January 27, gives details of the military operations since January 21. Gen. Methuen's yeomanry got into trouble near Rietolei, western Transvaal, and lost eight men killed, five wounded and 41 made prisoners. The latter have been released. This was offset by General Bruce Hamilton's pursuit of the Boers in the vicinity of Ermelo. Transvaal Colony, resulting in the dispersal of a Boer laager at Nelspan. The Boer losses were two men killed, four wounded and 94 prisoners. The week's Boer losses were 31 men killed, 20 wounded, 322 made prisoners and 53 men who surrendered.

Three Killed By a Train.

Chicago, Special.—Three people were killed and four seriously injured by a Michigan Central train at a crossing at West Hammond, Ind., late Tuesday afternoon. The dead are: Mrs. Mary Polk, Joseph Bojak, Jos. Swiegak. The party was in a closed carriage returning from a funeral at Mt. Carmel Cemetery. Six persons were inside and one on the seat with the driven when the locomotive struck the carriage, demolishing it and throwing the occupants in all directions.

New Jersey Democrats.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The two houses of the Legislature met Tuesday separately at noon and voted on the United States senatorship. John F. Dryden, of Newark, Republican, and Congressman McDermott, Democrat, were the candidates. The election resulted :Senate, Dryden, 17; McDermott, 4; House, Dryden, 46; McDermott, 14. Previous to the session the Democrats held a caucus and selected Mr. McDermott as their candidate. Senator Gebhart questioned the Democracy of Mr. McDermott. The latter did not support Bryan in 1896. Mr. McDermott was chosen by a vote of 13 to 4.

Suffocated in a Fire.

Boston, Special.—Seven Italians were suffocated in a tenement house fire in Fleet street, in the North End, Wednesday morning. Three others were taken to the hospital and probably cannot recover. The other victims include three women and one man, who jumped out of windows. The dead included women, men and children, all thought to be members of two families. The police are trying to secure identifications.

WHEATON REPRIMANDED.

Senators Give the General a Lively Roast.

HOUSE.

Twenty-ninth Day—The House adopted a resolution calling for documents relating to the old training ship Vermont, which was placed out of commission last summer, and also passed a bill to provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the general land office. A bill to appropriate $100,000 for establishing homes for the teaching of articulate speech of deaf children was defeated. The House chaplain in his invocation referred feelingly to the death of the wife of Representative Davis, of Florida, Sunday night. The House adjourned until Wednesday.

Thirtieth Day.—There was no session of the House, it having taken an adjournment till Wednesday.

SENATE.

Thirtieth Day.—A Philippine storm was central in the Senate chamber for nearly three hours, but was void of definite results. At times it looked very serious, and the spectators that thronged the galleries watched it with breathless interest. Acrimony in Senate debates is not infrequent, but old Senators say it has been years since there has been such a hurricane of bitter vituperation of personal taunt, of ugly charges, and of unmodified criticism as was witnessed. Not since the discussion of the resolutions leading up to the Hispano-American war have any such scenes occurred in the Senate. Even that debate lacked the personal bitterness manifested at times.

Irritation was aroused on both sides of the chamber, and once or twice personal encounter between Senators seemed imminent. Once when Senator Teller taunted the Republican Senators by declaring they knew the statements made in a recent dispatch from Manila, in which General Wheaton was represented as criticising the opponents of the Government's policy in the Philippines were true, a half-dozen Republicans were on their feet in an instant. Senator Lodge, at whom the taunt seemed to be aimed particularly, hurriedly crossed from his seat in the centre of the Republican side to the main aisle of the Senate and, white to the lips, passionately challenged the statement of the Colorado Senator, and demanded that he withdraw it. Senator Teller so modified the statement that further hostilities at the time were averted.

One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was between Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. The race problem, involving the lynching of negroes, was interjected into the controversy and much feeling was manifested.

Senators in their excitement seemed for the moment to have forgotten the subject of debate. The chair (Mr. Frye) was able with difficulty to maintain order. When the discussion finally was ended for the day the chair felt called upon seriously to admonish Senators that the rules of the body had not been observed, and, after reading the rule which had been violated, he expressed the hope that in the future Senators would have a care to observe it. Such an admonition has not been made by the presiding officer of the Senate in many years.

Twenty-ninth Day—An animated and prolonged discussion was precipitated in the Senate over the right of army officers to criticise utterances made in the Senate or elsewhere on the conduct of affairs in the Philippines. At times it became somewhat acrimonious, officers in the Philippines being taken sharply to task for statements attributed to them in dispatches from Manila. Rising to a question of privilege early in the session, Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, had read an Associated Press dispatch from Manila, in which General Wheaton was quoted as criticising some utterances of Prof. Schurman, in Boston. Mr. Dubois thought the President under the circumstances, would be warranted in reprimanding General Wheaton for his criticism. He declared that such comment upon the acts of the Senate was "outrageous and indecent," and that the majority had quite enough of threats of blackmail. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, suggested that it would be wise to ascertain before General Wheaton was reprimanded whether he actually made the statements attributed to him. General Wheaton, he said, was an officer of ability and character and no hasty action ought to be taken in such a case.

Mr. Teller: "I don't think there's any doubt that General Wheaton said what is attributed to him."

Mr. Lodge: "There may be a great deal of doubt of it."

Mr. Teller, continuing, said such a situation as had arisen was one of the blessings growing out of the conditions in the Philippines. A padlock, he asserted, was to be placed upon the mouth of every man, Congressman or private citizen, and all criticism of the administration's Philippine policy was to be silenced. He referred to the criticism of Senators who had antagonized the administration's policy in the Philippines, declaring they had been charged even with treason. "I suppose," said he, "that no Senator after a while will be able to read on this floor the Declaration of Independence without subjecting himself to a charge of inciting treason."

Used a Shot-Gun.

Albemarle, N. C., Special.—Sam Hearne and John Harris, two negroes, got in a drunken row at Kingville, a negro suburb, yesterday afternoon, which wound up by Harris shooting Hearne with a shot-gun. About 125 shot took effect, lodging in his side and face. One shot hit between the eyes, flattening it out. Hearn says that this gave him more pain than any of the others, as he experienced a slight headache from the effects of it. Harris surrendered to the officers this morning, waived examination and was bound over to the Superior Court.

The Worth of Experience.

Experience would always be worth what we pay for it, if we didn't go and run up the same sort of bill again.—New York Press.

PATRICK ON TRIAL.

Reputed Murderer of Rice Before the Court.

THE $25,000 CHECK IN EVIDENCE.

The Check Was Accepted Though the Genuineness of the Signature Was Doubted.

New York, Special.—The taking of evidence was begun in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, a lawyer, on an indictment charging him with the murder of William M. Rice, in this city, in September, 1900. John H. Wallace, paying teller at Swenson's Bank, where Rice had an account, identified a check for $25,000 payable to Albert T. Patrick, as one that had been presented to him. It was the misspelling of the name Albert that caused a telephone call to Rice's apartment ,which resulted in the discovery that Mr. Rice had died the previous day. Counsel for Patrick objected to every question asked on this line on the ground that the witness could not testify to hearsey evidence, but the recorder overruled the objections until Assistant District Attorney Garvin asked who answered the telephone. He sustained the objection that Mr. Wallace could not tell who it was. Wallace testified that he had never seen Patrick until the day the check was presented. So far as he knew, Rice's business was attended to by Jones, the valet-secretary.

"In your opinion is the signature on the check the signature of Wm. M. Rice?" asked the attorney for the prosecution.

Counsel for Patrick objected, but the witness was allowed to reply.

"In my opinion," he said, "it was not written by Mr. Rice."

On cross-examination Wallace said that when the check was returned to the bank endorsed "Albert T. Patrick," and "Albert T. Patrick" he stamped it "accepted," although he had doubts as to the genuineness of the signature. Finally he said: "I do not know what is wrong with the signature, but I don't like it. It does not look natural to me. The final curve of the "M" for instance, looks as if it was an after thought."

W. O. Weatherbee, a clerk in the bank of Swenson & Son, said he knew Rice for 12 years. He was asked to tell of a visit alleged to have been made by Jones, the valet-secretary, to the witness' home, in Brooklyn, but this was ruled out. Weatherbee said he had never seen Patrick until the day the check was handed in at the bank. He had not known Patrick to be connected in any way with Rice's business. When Patrick called at the bank, he saw Mr. Swensen. In the conversation that day Patrick said Rice's body was to be cremated, as "the old gentleman was a crank on cremation." Patrick also said there had been an understanding between him and Rice as to what was to be done with the proceeds of the checks. Weatherbee said it was his opinion that the $25,000 check was not signed by Wm. M. Rice.

Counsel for Patrick objected to the admission of the $25,000 check as evidence, on the ground that the defendant was under indictment for forging that check and that it would not be fair to bias the minds of the jury by admitting it.

"This check is one of the steps by which I intend to prove the conspiracy between this defendant and Jones," said Mr. Osborne

"The prosecution should not be allowed to say that a murder was committed because they think a check was forged," said Mr. Moore, for Patrick.

The recorder admitted the check.

Under cross-examination Weatherbee said he was not an expert in handwriting and he could not analyze the signature on the check. The doubt in his mind was more general than specified. The witness said he did not decide the check was not genuine when he first examined it. This was before it was stamped "accepted."

Mr. Weatherbee then testified that the check was accepted and certified, and that the certification was sancelled by Mr. Swenson after he had talked with somebody over the telephone.

Big Fire in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—Fire totallly gutted the large wholesale grocery establishment of Michael & Lyons, at an early hour Saturday morning. The grocers occupied the ground floor of the building, the two upper stories being occupied by cotton factories as offices and warerooms. Loss will amount to $50,000. At 2.30 a. m. the flames were beyond control. The entire block was threatened.

To Observe McKinley Day.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Acting Mayor Henderson has issued a proclamation calling upon the city officials and public institutions to observe January 29th as McKinley's Memorial Day, and requesting that contributions be made to the memorial fund. The churches are asked to take up collections for the same purpose on Sunday, January 26th.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Rev. J. G. McCullough, a Methodist minister, aged 82 years, died at Walhalla, S. C., Thursday.

The report is current in Germany that there is a great scarcity of plows in England, because most of them have been beaten into swords.

Samuel E. Allen, of Salt Lake City, owns a Wyclife Bible, one of the first books printed in England. The volume is at least 300 years old.

At a meeting of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds the following favorable reports were authorized: To make addition to the cost of the public building at Atlanta, $500,000; to increase the cost of public building, Newport News, Va., from $300,000 to $350,000.

INDUSTRIES DEPRESSED.

Majority of Cuban People Are Ready For Annexation.

Washington, Special.—Col. Tasker Bliss, the United States army officer, detailed as collector of customs at Havana, was before the ways and means committee concerning the Cuban reciprocity. In opening his statement he disclaimed authority as a sugar expert and said his knowledge was confined to that of an observer for three years in an official position, dealing with the trade of Cuba. This had led him to hope that if there was any change in the tariff it would be such an adjustment as would throw into the hands of the United States the large amount of Cuban trade now taken by foreign countries.

Speaking first of the condition of the Cuban industry, he said it was greatly depressed. The leading Havana banks were refusing further credits to the sugar planters, and when this occurred it was a sure evidence of the distress of the plantations. He roughly estimated the sugar industry of the island at $200,000,000 and said about three-fourths of the people were dependent in one way or another on the sugar industry.

Chairman Payne asked Col. Bliss. to specify what advantages the United States could gain from Cuba and Mr. Payne also called attention to the low tariff rate Cuba imposed against the United States.

Col. Bliss said the average ad valorem rate was about 21 per cent. and he presented tables, designed to show how a tariff readjustment could throw practically all of the Cuban trade into the hands of American producers. At present, he said, Cuba bought $66,000,000 of which the United States furnished $28,475,000, and the balance of about $37,000,000 came from foreign countries. On many articles such as fresh beef, railroad iron and other specified articles, the United States had a practical monopoly of the trade. But on many other articles, totaling about $45,000,000 the United States had but $10,000,000 of the trade.

"By a reasonable modification of the Cuban tariff," said Col. Bliss, "at least 66 per cent. of this trade can be thrown to the United States."

He submitted a list of articles on which a differential of about 33 per cent. favorable to the United States as against other foreign countries would give us the trade. In reporting on this to the war department the condition had been imposed upon him not to reduce the revenue of Cuba. Under such circumstances, he thought it would be necessary to first raise Cuba's tariff rates, for purposes of revenue, and then with a sufficient differential to give the United States the control of the trade. This he put forward only tentatively as one of several plans proposed to the war department.

The members of the committee questioned Col. Bliss on the details of the proposed readjustment. In the course of the examination Representative Newlands of Nevada suggested that without our political control of Cuba there might be servile labor to compete with American labor. He added:

"Are the Cuban people prepared to come into political relations with the United States?"

"I think a great majority of the Cubans are ready to come in," Col. Bliss replied

"As a Territory or as a State?" asked Mr Newlands

"They would be glad to come in as a State or a Territory, or under the military authority, almost in any way in order to come under the authority of the United States"

"If invited to come in first as a Territory, then as a State, would this be accepted?"

"I think it would"

Continuing on this topic Col Bliss said he thought commercial union with Cuba would postpone political union Personally he was not convinced of the wisdom of annexation. The feeling in Cuba was one of readiness to accept any conditions the United States might impose.

Louis Place and Mr. Mendoza of the Cuban delegation were heard briefly.

Two Selected.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The commission to select two Georgians that will be placed in the Statuary hall at Washington. met for the first time at the capitol. Although the decision of the commission will not be announced until July, an informal vote showed a preference for Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Crawford Long.

Fire in Georgetown

Georgetown, S. C., Special.—At 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning fire broke out in the express office building, spreading on either side and destroying five other buildings with contents. The Georgetown Times, the postoffice, C. W. Rouse's stationery and job printing; L. G. Walker, lawyer; M. W. Pyatt, lawyer; Col. Sparkman, insurance; Ingman and Bryant, bicycles; the Masons' lodge; Walter Hazard, lawyer; P. M. Matthews, civil engineer, and the telephone exchange all lost heavily. The aggregate amount is placed at $20,000; insurance $70,00.

Law of Illinois.

Chicago, Special.—Wm. W. Watterson, superintendent of the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company, North Halstead street, was arrested on a charge of importing labor into the State by false representation and failing to state at the time that a strike was in progress. It is charged that the company brought laborers here from Kentucky, Missouri and Wisconsin and failed to inform them that a strike was in progress, contrary to the statutes of the State of Illinois.

A SERIOUS BLAST

Much Damage Done By Explosion in New York.

SIX PEOPLE KILLED; MANY HURT.

Great Property Loss—The Worst Explosion in the History of the City.

New York, Special—The reserve supply of high explosive stored at the Park avenue shaft of the rapid transit tunnel, now in course of construction, blew up shortly after noon Monday. The giant blast killed six persons, injured a hundred others and seriously damaged all the property reached by the flying debris and by the vibration of the shock. The irregular square formed by the Murry Hill Hotel on the west, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and the Grand Union Hotel, on the east, and the Grand Central Railroad station on the north, was the scene of the explosion. The buildings named sustained the greatest damage, but the area affected extended for several blocks in the four directions from the centre. The dead are: Cyrus Adams, a cigar man at the Murry Hill Hotel; James Carr, 32 years, a waiter employed at the Murry Hill Hotel; Hein, 28 years, of Ansonia, Conn.; J. Roedrick Robertson, of Nelson, B. C., a guest at the Murry Hill; John H. Thompson, assistant engineer, (body is not reported by the police of hospital); Charles or William Tubbs, master mechanic for Contractor Ira A. Shaler.

J. Robertson, of Nelson, B. C., was killed by being thrown with the force of artillery in his room at the Murray Hill Hotel. He was general manager in Canada for the British Columbia Gold Fields Company, limited, and a prominent citizen in the community where he lived. He was a Scotchman and left a widow and four children. He is said to have been quite wealthy.

The sunken approach of the street railway tunnel used by the Madison Avenue line cuts through Park avenue and the shaft for the rapid transit subway was run down beside it at the intersection of East Forty-fifth street. The street railway approach was housed over with a super-structure used for the operating plant of the rapid transit contractors. Temporary buildings for storage purposes were housed over with a super-structure at the mouth of the shaft and there the explosion occurred. It tore a great gorge in the street demolished the temporary buildings and part of the superstructure, and sent a mass of earth, splintered timber and twisted iron high in the air.

Much of it went battering against the front of the Murray Hill Hotel and although the walls and main structure of that building stood the shock, nearly every room in the front of the horse was wrecked. The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital on the east side of the avenue fared nearly as bad, and had to be abandoned by the management. The Grand Union Hotel lost all of its windows and glass partitions and practically every front window in the Grand Central station was shattered. The great clocks on its towers were blown from their cases. Thousands of windows, some of them seven blocks from the tunnel shaft, fell in fragments. It was the shower of broken glass and falling debris that injured the greatest number.

General alarms brought firemen, police reserves and every available ambulance to the district and the injured were called for. A majority of the injured were treated on the spot and the white-coated ambulance officers worked for an hour in the debris-strewn streets. The police lines were thrown across either end of Park avenue and across the intersecting streets. Several times the police cleared the street of people in front of the Murray Hill Hotel. Torrents of water from broken mains poured into the tunnel shaft while the wreckage was being cleared from the street railway subway and it was feared that the street might cave in.

History Discarded.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—The Senate has unanimously adopted an order, directing the State Librarian of Maryland to remove from the State Library the third volume of Maclay's History of the United States Navy. The Senate also unanimously adopted a resolution urging the adoption of a congressional resolution extending a vote of thanks to Rear Admiral Schley for gallantry in the battle of Santiago.

Boy Shot at Baptizing.

Rutherfordton, Special.—At a baptizing at Cain Creek, near Chimney Rock Sunday, a drunken row occurred, in which a great part of the congregation was concerned. A 14-year-old boy named Williams was shot in the head with a 38-calibre pistol by a man named Jones. The wound is not considered dangerous. There were ten men and boys actively engaged in the row with guns, knives and stones. Deputy Sheriff Mack Whitesides was on the ground, and arrested six and safely lodged them in jail here at an early hour. The other four dodged the officers and have not yet been captured.

Cold Weather in Northwest.

Chicago, Special.—Chicago is struggling under the biting blasts of a cold wave that arrived Monday night, the off shoot of the blizzard that has been raging in the Northwest. In the last 24 hours the temperature has fallen 46 degrees, having touched 8 below zero at dawn. One death from freezing is reported. All the Northwest is suffering from the extremely cold weather which covers all the upper Lake region and the region of the Mississippi valley with zero temperatures.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

A Large Increase.

An increase of almost 191 per cent. in the capital invested in the turpentine and rosin industry and of 152 per cent. on the value of the products therefrom is shown in the census report issued last week from Washington, D. C., on the manufacture of these products in the United States. The total value of turpentine and rosin products consists of $14,960,235, the value of 754,671 barrels of spirits of turpentine, $5,129,208, the value of 2,563,087 barrels of rosin, and $255,354, the value of miscellaneous products, such as tar, pitch, rosin, oil, charcoal, refined tar, etc. From the distillation of 4,033,153 barrels of crude turpentine by the 1863 establishments exporting, there resulted 24 per cent. of spirits of turpentine, 55 of rosin and 21 per cent. of other products. The consumption of spirits of turpentine in the United States is 20,397,588 gallons, or 53 per cent. of the quantity manufactured, and of rosin 193,969 barrels, or 7.6 per cent. The amount of crude turpentine (barrels) gathered and total value by States follows: Alabama 373,005, value $2,033,705; Florida 1,212,935, value $6,469,605; Georgia 1,515,569, value $8,110,468; Louisiana 20,299, value $115,324; Mississippi 359,529, value $1,772,435; North Carolina 361,729, value $1,055,695; South Carolina 190,095, value $787,656.

Textile Notes.

Dennis C. Howarth, president of Chester (Pa.) Manufacturing Co., has made a proposition for the purchase of the Memphis (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, a plant of 14,600 spindles and 250 looms. If the transaction is closed, it is claimed that the Chester Manufacturing Co., will remove its plant to Memphis and there consolidate with the purchased mill.

Eagle Cotton Mills of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., will be rebuilt. The plant was destroyed by fire last week, and its proprietor, W. H. Dustin, who now states that he is in the market for entire new outfit, to include 3000 to 400 spindles and full complement of power, etc., for manufacturing 4 to 16 yarns. About $50,000 will probably be expended.

Andrews Loom Harness Co., has purchased the plant and business of the Spartanburg Loom Harness Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., and will continue same. A capital of $30,000 is represented in equipment and facilties for manufacturing loom harness used in textile mills. Messrs. Isaac Andrews and S. Vernor Muckenfuss are the managers.

The building for the textile school of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh is nearing completion. Large quantities of textile machinery have been received, and the installation of it will begin in a few days. The textile school will give thorough courses in carding, spinning, weaving, dying and designing.

It is reported that Lockhart (S. C.) Mills will build an additional mill in order to provide increased freight traffic for the Lockhart Railroad. This railroad is said to have been guaranteed, when built, a certain quantity of freight annually from the mill, which it has failed to receive. The company now has 25,000 spindles and 800 looms.

Enfield (N. C.) Knitting Mills has ordered eleven additional knitting machines, with ribbers and loopers to match, and will also install dying plant within sixty days. The company has been operating until now ten machines on the production of children's hosiery. Increased production will ze 225 dozen daily.

Ouachita Cotton Mills of Monroe, La., is nearing completion, and expects to be manufacturing inside of two months. There will be 500 spindles and 150 looms in position for operation. The company met during the week and re-elected its past year's officers. They include Uriah Millsap, president.

Harriman (Tenn.) Cotton Mill Co. has put its plant in partial operation, after a shut-down of some months. entire equipment will be operated as rapidly as possible expeienced hands being scarce. There are 6500 spindles in the mill.

B. L. Battle Manufacturing Co., of Warrenton, Ga., will probably rebuild its knitting mill, which was burned last week at a loss of $30,000; however, a definite decision has not been reached.

The Chamber of Commerce of Huntsville, Ala., is corresponding with Philadelphia (Pa.) parties relative to the establishment of a rug factory in Huntsville.

Anchor Mills of Huntersville, N. C., is reported as to double its present plant of 4100 spindles.

Burnett & McKee Company of Vicksburg, Miss., has been charter, with capital stock of $60,000, for dealing in and manufcturing cotton and otherwise handling the staple.

Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mill has purchased the machinery for its plant, and said equipment is now being placed in position. There will be 6000 spindles for spinning Egyptian cotton, and operations are expected to commence in the near future. Capitalization $75,000.

Lauraglenn Mills of Shelby, N. C., was sold at public auction during the week to John E. Hurst of Baltimore, Md., who was president of the company. The price paid was $4200. It is a 2800-spindle plant fo rmaking yarn and ball twine, and was capitalized at $50,000.

Messrs. W. W. Gregg, Robert E. Gregg, C. R. Curtis, W. W. Gregg, Jr., and J. V. Gregg of Nashville, Tenn., have incorporated Leeds Woolen Mills Co., with capital stock of $30,000.

It is reported that Victor Cromer, Chas. Cromer and Wingert Bros. of Hagerstown, Md., will establish a silk mill, that they have leased building for the purpose, and will instill ten looms to start with.

J. O. Kretzschmar of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased the plant of Memphis Lint Co., and will operate same, installing considerable new machinery.