

TROOPS AT DARLINGTON

The Poses Chasing Fleeing Constables Ordered to Return.

All Quiet This Morning—The People Determined That No Destruction of State Property Be Permitted—Tillman Says He Has Instructed the Troops to Shoot—Censorship of Press Despatches Removed By Request.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 2.—For the first time since 1877 a city in South Carolina has hundreds of troops quartered in its streets. The troops are ordered to return to their barracks.

The people of Darlington are determined that no destruction of state property shall be permitted and when an effort was made to loot the dispensary it was promptly resisted.

Major Dargan and other prominent citizens addressed the men and advised them not to make any demonstration, but to remain perfectly quiet, as the understanding was that Gov. Tillman, upon the advice of Gen. Farley, would do nothing to excite the people here, and that the military would, under no circumstances, be allowed to come here.

With all the posse back in the city, all of the constables out of the county and the people bent on keeping the peace and the news that 900 troops have started from Columbia on their way here.

Efforts are being made to have the troops return to Columbia, on the ground that their presence can do no possible good.

TOLD THEM TO SHOOT.

Gov. Tillman Says He So Instructed the Troops. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Eleven companies of state troops left here at 5 o'clock this morning for the scene of disturbance. The troops are to be taken to Darlington. What is to be done with the constables is a mystery.

General Richbourg, who is in command, would not say anything about his plans. The companies were divided into two companies and a colonel placed in command of each regiment. The troops went away on a special train over the Atlantic coast line.

Immense crowds of people were at the station at which the soldiers boarded the train. Three companies were left in the city.

Three hundred volunteer citizens armed with all manner of weapons arrived here early in the morning. The troops are ready to obey the orders of the constables. More companies and more constables are to arrive. Nothing can be heard here from Darlington, as the telegraph company will not receive or send messages to or from the governor.

A representative of the United Press had a lengthy interview with Gov. Tillman at the executive mansion yesterday. The governor stated that in his opinion the worst of the danger was over. He said that inasmuch as Darlington and Florence were in a state of insurrection, he felt it to be his duty to order himself to uphold the dignity and honor of the peace of the state. At the time of the interview the militia had just started on a special train for Darlington. The number of companies which were ordered to respond to his call he was not gratified at having finally placed the troops en route to the scene of the disturbance.

"Will they shoot?" was asked. "Will they shoot?" exclaimed the governor with emphasis. "Well you ought to have heard them cheer when I told them to shoot."

WITH DOUBT AND FEAR

The Da Gama Refugees in a Pitiful Plight.

Made Desperate By Their Long Confinement and Suffering on the Portuguese War Ships They Try to Jump Overboard and Swim Ashore.

Ministers Working in Their Behalf. BUENOS AYRES, April 2.—Made desperate by their long confinement on board the Portuguese men-of-war in this port and by Portugal's decision not to allow them to be landed in Argentina, the insurgent refugees from Rio harbor attempted to jump from the ships and swim ashore, but they were forcibly restrained by the Portuguese marines.

A statement from Admiral Saldanha da Gama's surgical staff on board the warships was published in this city detailing the pitiful condition of these men, debilitated by six months of war, and now exposed to the elements on the ship's deck, lacking of sufficient food and half crazed with doubts and fears.

Another of the refugees died Friday and the city's board of health has informed the commanders of the war ships that, having remained in the harbor more than twenty-four hours, they must comply with the sanitary laws of the port, disembark their passengers and submit to disinfection and quarantining, before continuing their voyage.

Portugal's minister here denies, however, that Argentina has any jurisdiction over foreign war ships in her territory. The British and Italian ministers are urging Brazil to withdraw her demand upon Portugal relative to the refugees.

Admiral Mello's financial agent in this city, who wants to buy three transports for Gen. Silveira Martin's command, says that those leaders who are falling away from Mello are chronic soreheads, whose loss is no menace to the success of the revolution.

He says the new leaders have been assured of support from sources which would have been completely inaccessible so long as Lorena was president of the provisional government.

KOSSUTH'S FUNERAL.

The Hungarian Patriot Fittingly Laid to His Final Rest. BUDAPEST, April 2.—Louis Kossuth was buried yesterday. Enormous crowds had gathered from all parts of Hungary to attend the funeral and mourn with the capital. The streets were filled almost from wall to wall until sunset. The police and military had prepared for disorder, and even riot, but nothing happened to disturb the solemnity of the day. The whole city mourned in oppressive silence.

At 10 o'clock the Protestant bishop and 42 priests entered the temporary chapel. The religious ceremony was short. There was a pause and then Maurice Jokai, the author, rose to deliver the funeral oration in behalf of the Hungarian deputies. He reviewed briefly but eloquently the most familiar incidents in the life of the dead patriot, Burgomaster Gerlopczy spoke of Kossuth's great services to his country and predicted that his tomb would become the Mecca of all loyal Hungarians.

While the coffin was being removed to the funeral car the throng outside sang the revolutionary air "Szozsa." The head of the procession left the Museum at 11 o'clock. The Hoveds of 1848 led the line, carrying with them their old standards and flags. Behind them walked a thousand women clothed in black. Then came twenty conopled cars, the clergy, Kossuth's sons on foot, deputies, societies and hundreds of little children in mourning. The procession was almost as broad as the roadway and was five miles long.

Kossuth was buried between Deak and Bathyanyi, two Hungarian patriots of his time and political tendency. After the coffin had been lowered into the vault the peasants crowded up, knelt and kissed the hands and clothes of Kossuth's sons.

Jewish Women.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Rabbi Joseph Silverman, commenting on Walter Besant's "The Rebel Queen," says that it could only have been ignorance that based a novel upon the alleged degradation of the Jewish woman, wife and mother. Even if the author had not known the laws and customs of Israel, he could have learned the truth if he had but visited a typical Jewish home and entered into the domestic circle. The outside world knows comparatively little about the Jew, and least of all about his domestic relations, his home ties. Such homes as are found in Israel are rarely seen, homes where love reigns supreme, where there is but mutual good-will, peace, self-sacrifice, and a willingness on the part of each to contribute his share to the common happiness, at whatever cost.

Confessors A Terrible Crime.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 2.—L. Jackson, who recently attempted to cremate the family of John B. Connett, was arraigned in the Freehold court, when he retracted his former plea of not guilty and admitted committing the crime. Jackson, who was unable to collect his rent money from Connett, imprisoned Mrs. Connett and her youngest child in the upper part of the house during the absence of her husband and piled a lot of shavings against the door and applied a match. But for the discovery of the flames by neighbors Mrs. Connett and the child would certainly have perished. Sentence was deferred pending an examination of Jackson's sanity.

MARKET PRICES.

New York Quotations for Produce of Various Kinds.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, and other goods.

ROW OVER FREEMASONRY.

Rev. Mr. Frost Calls Rev. Mr. Stoddard a liar. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The Rev. K. P. Stoddard of Boston, secretary of the national association opposed to secret societies, made an impassioned denunciation of free masonry at the Christian Alliance convention in Shiloh chapel.

In the course of his remarks he said that the candidate for the first degree is sworn to secrecy under penalty of having his throat cut from ear to ear and his tongue pulled out by the roots, and is required to renounce his religion whether pagan or Christian before crossing the threshold of the lodge room.

At this juncture, Rev. Mr. Frost of Palmer, who was in the audience, exclaimed: "It's a lie." Mr. Stoddard declined to discuss the matter at that time and place.

Queer Bill for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 31.—The bill giving women the right of suffrage in municipal elections passed the house yesterday. The bill as it now stands after being passed to be engrossed, by a vote of 90 to 79, is nothing short of legislative absurdity. It provides in its first section for giving all women qualified to vote for school officers the right to vote in town and municipal elections; and in its second section for submitting the question, "Shall municipal suffrage be granted to women?" to the people at the next state election, in order to obtain a popular expression of opinion on the subject. If the bill should become a law, therefore, as it stands, the women would be granted suffrage, anyway, and the people would have the unusual privilege of registering their approval or disapproval without its having any bearing whatsoever upon the status of the act.

Suffering at Sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 31.—The ship Kennebec brings news of the sailing of the largest ship in the world from Hong Kong for San Francisco. It is a Chinese ship, named Semata. It had been given up as lost, having been cut 150 days. The Kennebec found the vessel 400 miles north of San Francisco, making for port, but all on board in a starving condition. Sufficient relief was given by the Kennebec to take the Semata to port. When the ship left Hong Kong it encountered so many monsoons that the captain gave up the attempt to make a direct passage to America, so sailed into the Java sea, through Tomboi passage into the Indian ocean, passing second South Australia, and crossing the Polynesian islands before he struck a northwest course. He had maintained a starboard tack for five weeks, and was on that course when he met the Kennebec.

Still Hanging Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The new method proposed for the mailing season still hanging fire.

CRISP FOR SENATOR

Appointed to Succeed the Late Mr. Colquitt.

Urged By Governor Northen to Accept at Once and Join in the Tariff Work in the Senate—The Speaker Will Consult His Colleagues in the House Before He Makes a Decision.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—Gov. Northen has appointed Speaker Charles E. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt.

Not a word has passed between the governor and the speaker, and the latter's name had not even been presented formally to the governor.

Governor Northen in his despatch to Speaker Crisp notifying him of his appointment requested that Mr. Crisp forward at once his resignation so that his commission as senator might be hastened along. The governor told Mr. Crisp that he had selected him because of his distinguished services in the house and that he was anxious that the speaker take his place in the senate before the tariff question is settled.

To this Mr. Crisp wired the following: "I am profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence and esteem. Am completely surprised. I had no idea such a thing was in contemplation. My obligation to the democrats of the house are such that I cannot without consultation with them determine what I ought to do in the premises. Will wire you. Accept my heartfelt thanks."

PITCHER OUT OF PRISON.

How His Greed for Stolen Money Cost Him Dearly. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—The release of Charles J. Pitcher from the Montreal penitentiary, where he had been serving a seven-year sentence for carrying stolen money into Canada, has robbed the Union bank of this city, has now opened the doors and let out some very interesting information which is disclosed by Detective Parker, who hunted down Pitcher and then went to Europe and brought home the spoils, which Pitcher had shipped to the address of J. Roberts, care of a London banking house. Pitcher's stealings were about three-quarters of a million.

Two maiden ladies of advanced years had on deposit in the bank every dollar of their possessions and in the form of negotiable securities worth \$150,000. Prominent business men were threatened with serious disaster, and the bank officials were requested to make overtures to Pitcher looking to a compromise which should give him a handsome bonus and assure him immunity from prosecution, either by the bank, the local police, the Dominion authorities, or the company which had guaranteed his bonds to the bank.

The bank people agreed to this. Detective Parker went to Montreal armed with the authority to offer Pitcher those terms and to pledge him a bonus to the extent of \$50,000. Mr. Parker at once went to the jail and saw Pitcher. He began first by an offer of \$10,000. Pitcher put his hands into his trousers pockets and, laughing, turned his back, walked away and whistled. A second call was made and the offer of \$50,000 was made, when Pitcher said that he would disclose the whereabouts of the securities for \$150,000.

The bank people now realized the desperate situation and having utterly failed to trace the package, had made up their minds to give the recalcitrant teller the sum he had demanded, for there was seemingly no other course open to them. It would have been done but for a happy idea.

Pitcher, when arrested, was in the act of boarding an English-bound steamer, and had taken passage under the name of J. A. Roberts. If he had sent the securities out of the country he would have been likely to have shipped them to an address similar to the one he assumed in Canada. This thought led to the sending of cablegrams and the lucky find of the missing package of securities in the office of the London banking house addressed to J. A. Roberts. The lucky thought and the chance find saved, and by a few hours only, the full surrender of the bank officers to Pitcher's demand.

The bank got back every dollar's worth of its stolen securities, and Mr. Parker personally brought back from London more than \$600,000. The bank's actual loss was the money Pitcher paid for his trip to Canada and his hotel bills, the amount he had laid out for his passage to England, and Mr. Parker's expenses in America and abroad, the whole being a drop in a bucket compared with the loss that would have been sustained had the bank paid even the bonus Pitcher demanded.

Murdered By Order of a King.

SHANGHAI, March 30.—Kimokkium, the leader of the conspiracy which resulted in the massacre of the Coran ministers in 1864, was murdered here yesterday. It is believed Kimokkium was murdered by a man who was acting under orders of the king of Corea, whose life was menaced at the time of Kimokkium's conspiracy and was saved by the intervention of the government of Japan.

Senator Hill at Albany.

ALBANY, March 30.—United States Senator David B. Hill, who has been here for the past few days, says that his presence at his home here is due solely to the fact that congress is not doing much at present and there has been no necessity for his presence there this week.

ATTENTION IS CALLED.

SING SING, N. Y., April 2.—Eben S. Allen, ex-president of the Fort-second Street Railroad company, New York, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of 1800 for fourteen years for fraudulent transactions, has been released by Governor Flower. He was released from prison.