## NO. 18.

# MANY VESSELS LOST.

Great Destruction of Life and Marine Property.

ON NEW ENGLAND COAST.

Ships of All Classes, Including Large Steamers and Schooners, Go Down in a Bliz-Tugs returning after a tour of the harbor, report about thirty-five vessels

of all sizes and classes ashore or sunk in and near Beston harbor. Seven large schooners and two Baltimore coal barges are completely wrecked and it is estimated that between twenty-five, and thirty lives have been lost. More than a dozen bodies are reported in the surf at Hull, and efforts are be-

ing made to recover them. The ocean steamer Ohio, of the Warren line, is high and dry on Spectacle island. It is very doubtful if she can be floated until a channel has been dug. The oceangoing tug Tamaqua is on the rocks at Rainsford island, and will be a total

The management of the Portland Steamship company announced at noon today that they had no information as to the whereabouts of the steamer Portland, which left this city Saturday night for Portland. It was reported she was at anchor in Gloucester harbor, but the captain of the steamer Gloucester, which arrived from that port, says the Portland is not at Gloucester. The company has received a dispatch from Portsmouth stating that their vessel has

not put in at that port. Not until daylight did the awful havoc wrought by the storm in Boston harbor and vicinity become apparent. Not since 1852 has a storm caused such destruction of property and loss of life so near the city. The tugs that started early to explore the harbor and offer assistance where it was needed, found a condition of affairs almost unprecedented in the marine history of Boston. On every shoal and reef in the harbor was found some wrecked craft, over which a wild sea still dashed carrying the vessel higher upon the shore or slowly grinding it to fragments.

Many wrecks were covered with ice. and the fact that a terrific sea was running made it impossible to learn their waters prevented any attempt to recover bodies known to be in some of the wrecks, and it is probable that it will be several days before a complete list of those lost can be

At Hull Beach, where two barges and two schooners went ashore, more than a dozen bodies were visible in the surf, but it was impossible to get to them. At Shag Rocks, between Bosan light and the Brewsters, where the ooner Calvin F. Baker was ashore, two sailors were taken from the rigging by the life savers, nearly exhausted, and the dead body of another was recovered. Three others from this vessel were drowned, but their bodies could not be found. The list of the dead as far as reported, is as follows:

From the schooner Calvin F. Baker. ashore near Boston light, three sailors drowned, names unknown. Also steward of this vessel, frezen in the rigging; first and second mate saved.

Iron schooner Abel C. Babcock wrecked on Hull Beach, entire crew, supposed number nine, lost, names unknown; none saved from this vessel. From schooner Samuel Tilden.

wroked near the Babcock, all hands lost. It is supposed that there were four men on this vessel, names un-From schooner Virginia, ashore o Thompson's island, Boston harbor, two

lost, Captain Stantley, a seaman, Farmer Freeman, Jr., both of Mt., Desert, Me.; William B. Stanley, son of the captain, saved from this wreck. From barge No. 4, Consolidated Coal company, ashore at Hull beach, entire

crew, supposed to number five men, From an unknown schooner, ashore at Nantasket Beach, entire crew lost.

It is supposed that there were five men From schooner Governor Ames, in

Boston harbor, Seamen Elwood and Profit, washed overboard and drowned. THE VESSELS TOTALLY WRECKED. The vessels totally wrecked are as

Schooner Calvin F. Baker, from Philadelphia to Boston, with coal, Captain Megathlin.

Schooner Abel C. Babcock, Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, Captain Schooner Samuel W. Tilden, laden

with hard pine and bound from a southera port for Boston. Schooner Virginia, from an eastern port, with wax, bound for Borton, Cap-

tain Stanley. Schooner Watchman, of Calais; Seraphine (British), of Parrsboro, N. S., and Fred M. Emerson, of Booth Bay, Maine, all with miscellaneous car-

Schooner G. H. Hopkins, of Boston, funloading stone a: Fort Warren, sunk

Three two-masted schooners, names unknown, ashore at Peddock's Island. Schooner Albert H. Harding, of Bos-

ton, wrecked at South Boston. Three small schooners, names upknown, ashore on Moon Island.

Schooner James Webster, cargo and destination unknown, ashore off South Boston. Schooner Woodsides, Captain Mc-

Lane, from Norfolk for Boston, cargo of piling, ashere of Hull. Schooner Lucy Jelle, from Sullivan. Me., for Dorchester, ashore in South

Cove, Boston harbor. Steamer John J. Hill, of Hillsboro, N. S., From New York, ashore at At-

but floated at high tide. Two unknown schooners ashore off opening it. Commonwealth docks, Boston harbor.

the same place. name unknown, ashore at Weymouth. barracks. Here he was given food and W. Tolbert, being then and there a citi- of America. A partially dismasted schooner, known, ashore at Harrison square. Wilson line steamer Ohio, from Hull.

ous cargo, ashore at Spreckle Island,

Ocean tug Tamaque, towing coal barge from Philadelphia to Boston, ashore on Rainsford Island. COAST STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.

From reports, independent of the Portland, that have come by wire, mail and messenger to the Associated Press from New England points up to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, it was difficult to estimate the total loss of life and damage to shipping along the coast as the result of the recent storm. The list of disasters seems to grow every hour and from dispatches thus far received it appears that at least 30 schooners have been wrecked at different points from East Port, Mass., to New Haven, Conu.; 86 schooners have been driven ashore, and 14 barges loaded or empty, are aground. This list does not include the 30 vessels either wholly or partially wrecked in B ston harbor. nor half a dozen or more craft which are reported missing, including the Boston, nor the big Wilson line freighter Ohio, which is ashere on Spectacle Island; the steamer John J. Hill, which is ashore at Atlantic; the Merchants' and Miners Transportation steamer Fairfax, ashore on Sow and Pigs' ledge, off Cuttyhunk; the small steamer George A. Chaffee, foundered at Rockport, Mass. When these vessels are added the aggregate list exceeds one

hundred and seventy vessels. The loss of life is hard to determine. It is known that about 40 persons perished in and about Boston harbor alone. Reports from other places, in some cases, state that the crew of this or that vessel escaped, many, however, state that the fate of the crew is unknown. Some survivors have turned up and life saving stations and incoming vessels have prought a few sailors from wrecks. Perhaps a score would cover those of whom nothing is known, not including the 99 who were on the steamer Port-

THE SNEEZING SEASON.

# Long Breaths Will Drive Away a Cold

When it First Begins.

A cold, as nearly every intelligent persons knows, is the result of stoppage somewhere of free circulation of blood, to which one is first sensitive through feeling of chill. So slight is the chill oftentimes that

not until the preliminary sneeze comes s the victim aware he or she has been n the track of a draught or that the emperature has changed.

The usual notion is that by going inloors, changing to heavier clothing or retreating from the moist atmosphere the danger is averted. These precautions are all well enough, but the first and most efficacious measure should be to restore the quick flow of warm blood through every vein, and so by heat instantly counteract the little chill. One, perhaps the simplest method

of doing this, has been learned by men who stand on sentinel duty, who are obliged to suffer more or less exposure in winter, or who scorn the comforts in cold weather, of over coat and umbrella. Their method when the temperature of the body or extremities is lowered. or a cold atmosphere is endured, is to inhale three or four deep breaths, expand the lungs to their fullest extent, holding every time the inhaled air as long as possible and then slowly letting it forth through the nostrils.

In doing this the inflation of the lungs sets the heart into the such quick motion that the blood is driven with unusal force along its channels and so runs out into the tiniest veins.

This radiates a glow down to the toes and finger tips and sets up a quick reaction against the chill. The whole effect is to stir the blood and set in motion as from rapid exercise.-Pearson's Week-

# Dangerous New Counterfeit.

There is in circulation a new counterfeit bill, which, while it has a great many defects, is still considered a dangerous one and calculated to deceive the casual handler of money. The counterfeit is a \$10 silver certificate. The following description of the bill has been issued by the treasury department: Series 1891, check letter B. portrait of Hendricks; J. Font Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; small red scalloped seal. This is a very fair counterfeit produced by the engraving process, printed on two pieces of paper, between which a few raveled silk fibers have been distributed. The face of the note is nearly three-eighths of and inch shorter than the genuine and a full one eighth of an inch narrower. The shading in small perpendicular lines under the ornamental scroll forming the bottom of the panel surrounding the portrait has been omitted altogether on the counterfeit. The numbering on the note ex cellent, both as to color and formation. The words, "Bureau Engraving and Printing," which in the genuine occupy a place immediately above the number in the lower left hand corner face of the note, are omitted in the counterfeit. The portrait of Hendricks is poor, and the cross shade lines in the coat and in the background have been entirely omit ed, the shade lines running in one direction only. The lettering in the words "Silver Certificate" and "United States" used on the border design is poor and uneven. The coloring on the back is good; lathe

# Came Near Starving.

Ed Watson, a white man who says his nome is in North Carolina, came near starving to death in a Plant System reight car last week. He was rescued Wednesday in the Plant system yards at Savannah.

Watson got into the car at some point good distance from Savannah to steal ride. The car was locked soon afterward. This was Friday night of week before last. In his pocket the man had three small raw sweet potatoes. On this scanty fare he had to exist until

Two unknown coal barges ashore at dead from hunger and thirst. He beg-England, for Boston, with a miscellane- leave town.

# IN A MUDDLE.

Nine Men of McCormick Arrested on Serious Charges.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST THEM.

The Case Will Not be Tried Before the Next Term of the United States

The United States grand jury has returned a true bill against the nine citizens of McCormick charged with conspiracy against James W. Tolbert. The grand jury made its report to Judge Brawley when the United States district court resumed its session Wednesday morning of last week in Columbia. The parties named in the indictment are: M. L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Henry Martin, J. P. Jennings, J. Q. Stillwell, J. L. Reynolds, L. Tucker and Thomas Bentley, all of McCormick, and some of them well known

Judge Frawley issued bench war-rants for the arrest of these parties and placed them in the hands of United States Marshal Clayton, who has gone te McCormick to serve the papers. The parties charged with this offense will be arraigned before the court, and,

if they desire it, their case will be continued until the next term of court. The crime of which these men at Mc-Cormick are charged is a serious one, and the penalty is very heavy. The indictment is composed of six counts, conspiracy to intimidate James W. Tolbert as a citizen, and as an attache of a government office from performing the duties of that office. Also from exercising his right to vote, and his right to advise others how to vote. The minimum penalty for the violation of section 5,508, revised United States statutes, is \$500, and the minimum penalty for violation of section 5,518 \$500 and

six months in jail. The following is the text of section

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, with ercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall. moreover, be thereafter in eligible to any office, or place of honor, profit or

United States. Section 5,518 reads as follows: 'If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof, or to induce by like means, any officer of the Unived States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his personal property on ac-count of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder or impede him in the discharge of his official duties; each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment with

six months or more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.' The following is the full text of the indictment: At a stated term of the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Carolina, begun and holden at Columbia, within and for the district aforesaid on the fourth Menday in November ir the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninetyeight, the jurors of the United States of America, within and for the district aforesaid, that is to say upon their caths, respectfully do present that M. dignit L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlap, Wade rica. Cothrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings and J. L. Reynolds, late of Abbeville county, South Carolina, and divers other persons, to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown, on the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred the free exercise and enjoyment of a certain right and privilege secured to him, the said James W. Tolbert, by the

constitution and laws of the United

States, and privilege to be in the ser-

vice of the government of the United

States, that is to say, the right and privilege to act as a clerk and employe

in the postoffice of the United States.

at McCormick, in the State of South

Carolina, contrary to the form of the

act of congress in such case made and

provided, and against the peace and

dignity of the United States of America, by the constitution of the United Second. And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that M. L. B. Sturkie. John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings, and J. L. Revnolds, late of Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, and divers other persons to the grand jurces aforesaid unknown, on the 9th day of No-

the right and privilege to be in the service of the government of the United and dignity of the United States of

Third, And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, do further present that M. L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. Q. Reynolds, late of Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, and divers other persons to the grand jurors afore-said unknown, on the 9th day of November, in the year of orr Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninetyeight, did conspire, combine, confederate aud agree together to injure, oppress. threaten and intimidate James W. Tolbert, he, the said James W. Tolbert, being then and there a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the State of South Carolina, and legally qualified to vote for representation in the congress of the United States from the third congressional district of South Carolina, because of his, the said James W. Tolbert, having exercised a certain right and privilege secured to him, the said James W. Tolbert, by the constitution and laws of the United States, that is to say, the right and privilege of voting at an election then lately before, to wit: on the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, held for the choosing of a representative in the said congress of the United States from the third congressional district of the State of South Carolina, contrary to the form of the act of congress in such case, made and provided, and

against the peace and dignity of the

United States of America. Fourth. And the grand jurors aforeaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that M. L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings and J. L. Reynolds, late of Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, and divers other persons to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown, on the 0th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninetveight, at Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, in the said district, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlafully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate James W. Tolbert, he, the said James citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of South Carolina, because of his, the said James W. Tolbert, having exercised a certain right and privilege secured to trust created by the constitution of the United States, that is to say, the right and privilege of giving his support and aid in a lawful manner to one R. R. Tolbert. at an election then lately before, to wit; on the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thounsand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, held for the choosing of a representative in the congress of the United States from the Third congressional district of the State of South Carolina, he, the said R. R. Tolbert, being then and there, to wit; on the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, a candidate for representative in the said congress of the Urited States from the Third congressional distrect of the said State of South Carolina, and then lawfully qualified to be a representative in said congress from said district in said States; and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy and to effect the object of the same, or without hard labor for not less than and for the purpose of intimidating, oppressing and injuring the said James W. Tolbert, because of his having exercised and enjoyed his said right and privilege, the said M. L. B. Sturkie. John Dunlap, Wade Cothran, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. C. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings and J. L. Reynolds, and the said divers other persons to the grand jurors aforesaid

act of congress in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of Ame-Fifth. And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that M. L. B. Sturkie. John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Fucker, J. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennigs and J. L. Reynolds, late of Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, and divers and ninety-eight, at Abbeville county, other persons to the grand jurors aforein the State of South Carolina, in said | said unknwn, on the 9th day of Novemdistrict and within the jurisdiction of | ber, in the year of our Lord one thousthis court, unlawfully conspire, com- and, eight hundred and ninety-eight, bine, confederate as d agree together to at Abbeville county, in the State of injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate | South Carolina, in the said district, and W. Tolbert, being then and within the jurisdiction of this court, there a citizen of the United States in unlawfully did conspire, combine and confederate and agree together to oppress, threaten and intimidate James W. Tolbert, he, the said James W. Tolbert, being then and there a citizen f the United States and a citizen of the State of South Carolina, because of his, the said James W. Tolbert's, having exercised a certain right and privilege secured to him, the said James W. Tolbert, by the constitution and laws of the United States, that is to say, the right and privilege to assist, advise and instruct electors whose votes were rejected, and who were denied the right of suffrage at an election then late-November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hunered and ninetyeight, held for choosing a representative in the congress of the United States from the Third congressional district of South Carolina, to the manner in which they, the said electors, should prepare certain affidavits and proofs of the said

unknown, unlawfully did then and there

threaten to beat, injure and kill the

said James W. Tolbert, contrary to the

before, to wit: on the 8th day of denial of the right of suffrage, in order that the said votes of the said electors vember, in the year of our Lord, one | so rejected should be thereafter proven, thousand, eight hundred and ninety- and the legality of the rejection of the qua, was ashore on Rainsford Island, Wednesday morning when the seal of eight, at Abbeville county, in the State said votes determined before and by the car was broken for the purpose of of South Carolina, in the said district the said cohgress of the United States,

James W. Tolbert, by the constitution | John Dunlap, Wade Cothrane, Thomas | Jugenheim's hospitality.

and laws of the United States, to wit: Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, J. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings and J. L. Reynolds, late of Abbeville county, in States, that is to say, the right and the State of South Carolina, and divers privilege to act as a clerk and employe other persons to the grand jurors aforein the postoffice at McCormick, in the said unknown, on the 9th day of No-State of South Carolina, centrary to vember, in the year of our Lord one the act of congress in such cases made | thousand, eight hundred and ninetyand provided, and against the peace eight, at Abbeville county, in the State of South Carolina, in the said district, and within the jurisdiction of this court unlawfully did conspire, combine confederate and agree together to induce by force, intimidation and threat James W. Tolbert, he, the said James W. Tolbert, being then and there an officer of the United States at McCormick, in the State of South Carlina, to leave the place, to wit: the town of McCormiek, in the said State, where his, the said J. W. Tolbert's, duties as an officer as aforesaid were then and there required to be performed, contary to the form of the act of congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the

United States of America.

Abial Lathrop,

United States Attorney. CAN THIS BE TRUE?

### Alleged Confession of Simon Cooper the Sumter Desperado.

The Macon Telegraph recently published a very interesting story in reference to Simon Cooper, the Sumter desperado, who was lynched about a year ago. At the same time it threw light on a celebrated Georgia murder, if the alleged papers of Cooper are genuine.

H. S. Young, a railroad man in Macon, has found among some plunder bequeathed to him by the Negro Simon Cooper, who was lynched at Maysville. two years ago, a memorandum book containing detailed accounts of several mysterious murders in Georgia and South Carolina, one of them being the famous Woolfolk tragedy, near Macon, when nine members were slain, only one, Tom Woolfolk, escaping. He was the oldest son and was, after two court trials, hanged for the murder because of circumstantial evidence against him.

The South Carolina Negro, in the memorandum, says he killed the Woolfolk family and was especially anxious to kill Tom. In the last line of the memorandum is the sentence: "Tom was too slick for me that night, but troller last week in the case of Virginia. I'm even with him at last." This is "The Comptroller holds that the supposed to refer to Tom's execution.

A. great many people have always believed Tom guiltless, and also that his lawyer, John Rutherford, was sincere, when during a ten-hour speech in the court house, he exclaimed: "I swear before Almighty God Tom Woolfolk

In view of these facts and also the circumstance that Mr. Young knows the Negro was about Macon during the year in which the murder was commithim by the constitution and laws ted, the memorandum book will cause a big sensation. The Negro was one of the most notorious criminals ever run to cover in the South. He is known to have killed no less than ten people besides the Woodfolk family. His diary tallies almost perfectly with Tom Woolfolks's account of the murder of that family. He made his will before he killed the South Carolina family, for which he was lynched, and in it said he knew he was going to sooner or later, be killed for his crimes, and he wanted Mr. Young, by whose family he had been reared, to have all of his poses-

# DEATH FROM METEORS.

## Two Children in Oklahoms, Killed by Shooting Stars.

During a heavy but brilliant meteoric shower at Perry, Okl., last week two children of the name of Henderson were killed by the falling metal. The Henderson family had been awaker J by screams of neighbors, who had become frightened by the lurid sky and dazzling elements

They ran into the yard, the little ones clasping each other around the neck in childish fear, when a meteor struck them, mashing the bodies almost into an unrecognizable mass. The meteor was almost red with heat and of remark-

The showers made many think the end of the world was at hand, and hundreds spent the night in prayer. Indians also thought that the shooting stars indicated the coming of the Great

Father, and they were happy. The sky has been gorgeous in its beauty for the past three nights. Long streaming lights fly through darkness above, crossing others of blue and red and white, until the praries have been

lighted up as though by reflected forest

# BEAT HIS WAY.

A Male Passenger Hides Under a Wo-

Harry Nease, a variety actor, and a woman who is a variety actress, reached Savannah Wednesday morning after a remarkable voyage from Jacksonville, Fla., on a Plant system train.

The man and woman wanted to come to Savannah and had money for but one ticket. This the man gave his companion and after she was seated in the car he hid himself with her skirts and came on to Savannah.

Mr. White, a Kentucky man, recent-Just outside of Savannah the woman ly called to see his wife after an absence arose to get a drink of water. Judge T. M. Norwood, of the city court of Savannah, was seated in the car with a Plant system detective and noticed that she walked peculiarly. He also saw that she had four feet. He spoke to the detective about it and he investigated further. He found matters as stated. The man was pulledout of his hiding place and arrested. He was brought before the city recorder Thursday. The remain Mrs. Ezell and stick to the man man claimed that he had paid his fare

will probably get an engagement in one | see how she was getting along. of the Savannah music halls. A Big Wedding Dinner.

non Gugenheim, a Colorado mil-A two masted schoorer, name under the boys began a fuss which ended in to appear before the recorder as a va- having exercised a certain right and said, upon their oths aforesaid, do fur- and the friend provided a jam-up layout one of them shooting the Negro. They to appear perore the recorder as a variance of the said grant. He was given permission to grant. He was given permission to The said the provided a pain-up tayout one of them shooting the regro. They are the said the provided a pain-up tayout one of them shooting the regro. They are the said the provided a pain-up tayout one of them shooting the regro. They are the said the present that M. L. B. Sturkie, for 6,000 people, who enjoyed Mr. Claimed Townes cut them with a knife.

# SHARP TRICKERY

On the Part of One of Our United States Officials.

A PETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Senator McLaurin Protest Against Such Methods and Will Bring the Matter Up in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says: South Carolina is going to have trouble in securing a reimbursement from the Federal government for the money she expended to assist in equipping troops for the war with Spain. Senator McLau-rin, at the instance of Governor Ellerbe, recently brought the matter to the attention of the treasury officials, and he discovered that the amount expended by Governor Ellerbe is to be held as a set-off against an old debt which is charged up against the Palmetto State on the book of the accounting officer of treasury:

Senator McLaurin in relating the cir-

cumstance says:
"Governor Ellerbe when the first call for troops was made went ahead and used all of his contingent fund to de-fray the expenses of mobilizing the troops from South Carolina. Other governors responded in the same patriotic manner, and repeated assurances were given at the war department that they would be reimbursed as soon as

their claims were properly plesented. "Governor Ellerbe's claim amounts to almost \$7,500. At his request I have been looking after it for him, and was assured at the war department that it would be paid as soon as proper proceedings were filed. Owing to the condition of the Governor's contingent fund I get the auditor of the war department to send in his approval of the portion of the claim that was duly attested. I called at the treasury department this morning and asked for the check to send the Governor, and was handed a decision made by the comp-

"The Comptroller holds that the debts due by the various States to the Federal Government can be used as offsets to this amount due the States. I give below an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the States and amounts due. I read the Comptroller that while I was not prepared to dispute the accuracy of his legal proposition, it was not always wise to take the 'pound of flesh' as 'nominated in the bond,' that the States had responded patriotically, and the Governors had used their contingent funds when the Federal Government needed help, and now to take this 'snap judgment' was unworthy the conqueror of Spain. The States may be called upon again at some time and with this piece of pettifogging in view, might decline to spend a cent of money. If the States had not responded with such alarcrity, instead of the treaty of peace being signed yesterday our soldiers would se dying by the thousands in the swamps of Cuba and the Philippines. I told him that Congress would never consent to such a short-hand method of collecting debts due by the States. It

was too much like foreclosing a lien or chattel mortgage on a one-ox crop. "The attention of Congress is invited to the fact that there are in the vaults of the treasury certain non-paying State stocks and bonds row belonging to the United States in regard to which I suggest the propriety and necessity of adequate legislation looking to a settlement and collection thereof The following is a statement of stocks

and bonds referred to: Arkansas.....\$ 168.000 00 Florida..... 22,000 00 Louisiana..... 38,000 00 North Carolina..... 122,000 00 South Carelina...... Tennessee..... Virginia.....

"Prior to August 15, 1894, there vere in the possession of the United States bonds of various States, which, with the exception of \$538 of bonds of the State of Arkansas received from the Smithsonian Institute, were formally in the Indian trust fund as fol-

lows: Arkansas.....\$ 625,000 00 90,000 00 Florida..... 15,000 00 North Carolina..... South Carolina..... 21,000 00 RECAPITULATION. Bonds transferred to Uni-

ted States by Act of Au-

Bonds of same kind owned by United States prior to that date .....

gust 5, 1894.....\$1,247,666 66

R. M. L. A Wise Choice.

of thirty years. He found her as Mrs. Ezell, living with a third husband, to whom she was married twelve years ago, her second having died and left her considerable property. Mrs Ezell was glad to see Mr. White for old acqueintance sake, but when the men agreed to leave it her to say which she would prefer she wisely concluded to with whom she had lived for twelve and the woman was the one who should | years rather than take her chances with been arrested. The recorder took this a man who took an excursion thirty

#### THE WAR RECORD.

# What the United States and Spain

Following upon the news from Paris that the Spanish commissioners had accepted the demands of the United States, the New York Journal has prepared some interesting statistics, placing in contrast the costs of the war to the two countries, and the comparative results from it. We quote below the interesting figures from the Journal:

WHAT THE UNITED STATES LOSE.

Maine.....\$ 2,500,000 WHAT SPAINS LOSES. Cuba.....\$ 300,000,000 Phillippines...... 450,000,000 Cost of war..... 125,000,000

Loss of commerce...... 20,000,000 Thirty ships lost...... 30,000,000 233 men killed and about 1,324, wounded. About 2,000 men died in camp. These figures do not include the 266 sailors lost on the Maine or the men

who have died of fever after being mus-Lives lost by Spain—About 2,500 killed and 3,000 wounded. No official statement of Spain's losses has been

Spain had the satisfaction of blowing up the Maine and killing 266 American sailors. It has cost her.

Twenty-one war ships.
Two armies defeated and captured. Cuba, 41,655 square miles and 800, 000 inhabitants.

The Sulu Islands, 950 square miles and 75,000 inhabitants. The Philippines, 114,326 miles and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

Stray islands in other groups. A year ago Spain governed over 10,-000,000 people outside of her own limits. Now she governs less than 200,-

## DISPENSARY INQUIRIES.

Information Wanted in Two States About the Dispensary Law.

Commissioner Vance has received the

following letters about the dispensary Alexaneria, S. D., Nov. 21. 1898 It is supposed that the State of South Dakota has voted for a state liquor law. to be enacted at the coming session of the levislature. As one of the member, I would like to examine your state law. Can copies of the law be had, and if so, how much are they, and to whom shall

I apply? Any suggestions you may offer will be thankfully received. V. K. Stillwell. Senator For Hanson County. Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22, 1898. Would you kindly cause to be sent to me a pamphlet describing the operation of the dispensary, as operations, profits to the state, etc. It is becoming a very lively subject in this state and we look towards the Palmetto State for

guidance and information. N. P. T. Finch. Garreston, S. D., Nov. 17, 1898 Would you kindly send me a copy of the bill passed several years ago, known as the state dispensary law, for state control of the liquor traffic; also any information regarding the working of the law in your state, and if same satisfactory to a majority of the people.

J. F. Sophy. EXTEND THE TIME.

## Some Good Advice from the Columbia Register.

Gov. Ellerbe has announced that he will not exercise the authority given him to extend the time for the payment 314,666 66 of the taxes of the present fiscal year. In his judgment there is now no good reason for such extension. To this extent Gov. Ellerbe is very much mistaken. At the same time it must be said that he cannot be criticised for the pesition he has taken. Clothed with authority, he must use it discreetly. In the exercise of his discretion he might properly authorize the extension. If he prefers to leave the matter to the judgment of the legislature

soon to assemble, there can be no objection to his course. But the legislature should extend the time. The people who ask this indulgence are not tax dodgers. They have not wilfully delayed payment. They have had so many other demands upon their income that they are not just now able to pay taxes. If it be urged that the people are as well able to pay up in December as they will be in January or February, the plain answer is that they are the best judges on this point. The fact that they ask the extension is enough to justify it. A. They are good citizens asking the State's indulgence. The legislature will find no good reason to refuse it .-Columbia Register.

The Independent party of the Fillipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press. The Independent publishes a particularly bombastic leading article to the effect that the Filipinos will decline to permit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise. It then repeats that the Filipinos are ready to fight in defence of their rights and asserts that the government and people are unaniview of the case and let Nease go. He | years ago and forgot to come back to mous in cliaming nothing less than independence. The paper also claims seems to think the young darkey has that the Flipinos have incontestible struck on something ahead of the other A dispatch from Greenville to the claims upon the island of Luzon, part of compressed airists. State says the trial of Jack Fisher and the Visayas islands and the island of court, unlawfully did conspire, com- fore said congress, contrary to the form lionaire, who got married in New York Cal Green, two young white men, was Mindano by right of conquest. It con-Ine man was found inside almost dead from hunger and thirst. He begded pitifully for water. He was placed in the police wagon and taken to the large to the police wagon and taken to the police wagon and taken to the police wagon and taken t volutionists must have ultimately won. come at a young man in squadsoftwen-

# A STEAMER LOST.

All of Her Crew and Passengers Drowned.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Nearly One Hundred Persons Find

Watery Graves Not Far from Land and Help.

A special to the Boston Herald from North Truro says the steamer Portland. of the Boston and Portland Steamship company, plying between Boston and Portland, was totally wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, 27th ult., off Highland light, and the entire crew and passengers perished within a short distance of land. A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks and other material, have come ashore, and at dark last night 34 bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life saving crew at

of a woman. The life saving men, through a blinding storm Survey morning at 6 o'clock, heard the discress whistle of a steamer and Sunday night at midnight the body of a man was found on shore. On the body was a life belt marked "Steamer Portland, of Portland." A gold watch in his pocket had stopped at 10 o'clock. This man was well dressed, wore black clothes and tan shoes, had light hair and moustache and a piece of card in his pocket bore the words "John W.

High Head station. One body was that

The body of a large woman, without covering of any kind, washed ashore, but there was no means of identifying it. It is believed that the steamer Portland was disabled by the storm at 10 o'clock Sunday night, being unable longer to hold up against the gale and drifted on to Peaked Hill bars and

went to pieces.

The news of the disaster was brought to The Herald through the agency of a special train, as communication to Boston, by wire from points on Cape Cod is impossible on account of the have wrought by the storm. Following is a partial list of the passengers said to be on board the Portland when she sailed

from Boston Saturday night: Ordon Hooper. H. True Hooner Isah Frye. Miss Ruth Frye. Miss Maud Frye. Miss Maud Sykes. Mrs. Ezekiel Dennis. Mrs. Theodore Allen. Miss Allen.

Miss Cole, of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Daniel Rounds. Miss Ross. Miss Edna McCrillis. C. F. Willis, of Bethel, Me.

Hon. F. Dudley, Freeman. D. O. Getchell, Boston. Miss Sophie Hilmes. Miss Helen Langthorne. Miss Emma L. Plimpton, of Charles

River. Miss Burns. Charles Wiggin. M. C. Hutchinson. Miss Hutchinson.

Mrs. George O. Chickering, Weymouth, Mass., and sister, Mrs. Wheeler, of South Weymouth, Mass. M. L. Sewell, of Portland. Fred Shewood, of Portland. Charles H. Thompson.

Mrs. Thompson and child, Wood-Wm. M. Chase and Master Philip Chase, Worcester. Mrs. Kate Coy, East Boston.

Arthur F. Heersom and Mrs. Weerom, of Chelsea, Mass. Mrs. Alice Swift, of Portland, Me. Harry Smith, 21 Marion street, Eason Boston. Mrs. Cornelia N. Mitchell and Miss

Tennie Hoyt, North Easton. Mrs. J. A. Carroll, of Lowell. Miss Jennie Edmunds, Marion stree', Easton Boston. Mrs. Anna Rounds, Portland.

George B. Kennison, Jr., Beeth Bay, Perry Jackson, wife and child, of South Portland, Me. Fred Stevens, Portland.

Mr. Pierce, Portland. Child of Charles H. Thompson, of Woodsfords, Me. The passenger list given above numbers 51 and the officers and crew num-

ber 48. The Portland was built in Bath in 1890 and was a side wheel steamer of 1.317 tons net burden. Her length is 230 feet; beam 42 and depth 15 feet.

#### She was valued at \$250,000. Explosion in Havana.

A dispatch from Havana says several boxes of powder exploded Wednesday morning near the Reina battery, killing or injuring forty persons. explosion occurred on the avenue Inbefore stated they are not dodgers. fanta, between the Santa Clara and the Reina batteries. Many boxes of powder were stored in a private house. which also contained five rooms full of Mauser and other cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes of powder, or one of the boxes of cartridges, caused the explosion, which killed or more or less seriously injured

# A New Invention.

The Chatham. N. C., Record tells of an uneducated colored boy in that coun ty who has invented a machine which is propelled by condensed air, which he produces at very little expense. When the thing starts it will run for an indeficite time. He ran it at one time for a month. Compressed atr is used as a motive power, but the Record

# Tired of It.

Finally The Independencia holds that tv-five or thirty it is somewhat calcula-