

A STEAMSHIP LOST.

WRECKED OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Passenger and Crew Rescued by a Sister Steamship—Terrible Experiences in the Great Gale—Not a Life Lost.

SAVANNAH, August 30.—The steamship City of Birmingham, of the Ocean Steamship Company, two days overdue, arrived at Savannah at 7 p. m., bringing a portion of the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Savannah, wrecked Monday morning on the shoals six miles from St. Helena lighthouse, S. C., at 5 o'clock. The following is the list of the passengers of the City of Savannah: Dr. A. Hooker, Mrs. Darrows, George Darlow, W. M. Cornell, Dr. G. W. Lamar, Mrs. G. W. Lamar, Helen A. Norman, Edward Piron, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mrs. Ellen Wade, E. A. Todd, Nathan Darrows, Mrs. J. M. Donald, John Norman, Annie Iman, George Darlow, John W. Armstrong and John Wade.

The City of Savannah left Boston Thursday afternoon. She met one storm after another, there being three storms in all. Sunday's storm was the worst. The steamer was blown all day Sunday, when the steam whistle was knocked off and the water began pouring into her hold and threatened to stop her engines. Seeing that the ship could last but a few hours longer, Capt. Savage headed her for shoal water. The strikers were tied with their hands and feet, and every effort was made to reach shoal water before the vessel sank. All night long the vessel ran in the storm, the passengers expecting death every minute.

Early Monday morning the steamer was heard bumping and scraping against the bottom, and the passengers knew they had reached shoal water. The vessel was run as far around as possible. She could not be gotten into an easy place, however. The huge waves broke over her with tremendous force, and beat the boat to pieces. The cabins were smashed in and carried away, first on one side and then on the other.

Capt. Savage and the officers and crew used every effort to prevent loss of life among the passengers, and were successful. Not a life was lost from aboard the ship. The passengers were moved about from one side to the other, to where the waves were less force. No signs of a rescue appearing, and the boat being undoubtedly doomed, Capt. Savage took steps to save his passengers. On Monday afternoon, a small boat, with three sailors, who volunteered to go, was sent out to find a place on the shore where the boats could land. They did not return, and it is not known whether they reached the shore or not.

Tuesday morning the two lifeboats, the only two left, were manned, the first officer being in command of one and the second officer of the other. Four of the strongest sailors of the crew were picked for each boat. The boats were filled with blankets, clothing, children, about fifteen in all, including the stewardess and female employees of the Savannah. Dr. G. W. Lamar and another passenger, being young and able bodied men, were called upon to go into the boats, which they did. Dr. Lamar's wife and two children were in his boat. The boats set sail for the shore and sailed out of sight of those on board. They have been heard from. They arrived at Coffin Point, St. Helena Island, where they are at present. A small boat, with a gentleman, who has a residence at that place. It is Senator Don Cameron's place. Those who remained on the Savannah were rescued by the City of Birmingham. The story of the rescue is as follows:

The City of Birmingham left New York Saturday, August 26. The voyage was pleasant until Cape Hatteras was reached. The Cape was rounded Sunday between 10 and 12 o'clock midnight. About 2 a. m. the wind and sea had increased fearfully, and at daylight one of the grandest but most fearful sights met the eyes of such of the passengers as were able to raise their heads from their pillows. As far as the eye could reach could be seen the enormous seas which seemed to lash each other in their mad, headlong, wind howled and, with what seemed to us a terrible voice, urged on the giant mountains of water to do their worst. From 7 to 12 it was a scene fearful to behold, such an one as to make strong men fear, and the ship, which had long been heeled over to the deep water, seemed to be but a mite in the hands of the elements, to be dashed about at their mercy. But a strong and steady hand, cool and determined, was at the helm; the captain was there to guide and protect the ship and the living that were in his charge.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the storm began to abate, and in the afternoon late, just before dark, the ship was again headed towards her course. At daylight on Tuesday parts of vessels, such as chairs, portions of decks, pieces of furniture, and paraphernalia of every description pertaining to vessel and cargo, were to be seen in every direction. At 6 o'clock we came upon the schooner Joseph Southern, with Capt. Harvey Hudson and crew of six men. The vessel was wrecked and the crew rescued from her. The captain and crew were rescued from their perilous position. A few moments later, a vessel was passed, bottom upwards, and her position told us the fate of those who were all on her a few hours previous.

As we proceeded, other vessels were seen, with their masts and rigging partly gone, and one with hardly a mast or sail left was spoken and an offer of assistance made, but, with the aid of a prize, the captain raised his ship, and, with masts and rigging, left his ship, doubtless hoping to be able to reach a port.

Tuesday at 6 p. m., a ship was sighted ashore in the breakers about six miles south of St. Helena Light House. Her captain was the Birmingham, and signalled with a light, and as Capt. Berg of the Birmingham recognized the signal he exclaimed: "Good God! that must be the City of Savannah!" A boat was lowered, and First Officer Johnson was sent to her, and brought back the message that it was the City of Savannah, with her masts and rigging of the Birmingham recognized the signal he exclaimed: "Good God! that must be the City of Savannah!" A boat was lowered, and First Officer Johnson was sent to her, and brought back the message that it was the City of Savannah, with her passengers and crew, number-

THE STATE COLLEGE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Outline of the Work of the Institution in the Past—Its Present Condition and Organization—Plans for the Future.

At a meeting of the Alumni of the South Carolina College, held at the Capital on May 21st last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of the meeting to communicate with the Alumni of the South Carolina College in every County of the State, calling upon them to organize associations in each County of the State to be known as the "South Carolina College Alumni Association of County," for the purpose of the best interests of the South Carolina College.

2. That the committee be also requested to prepare and issue an address to the people of the State, calling upon them to rally to the support of the South Carolina College, and to give the encouragement and support it so richly deserves.

3. That the committee shall formulate a plan for securing beneficiary scholars to the College from every County in the State, and to report at the June meeting of the Association.

Agreeably to resolution No. 2, the committee of five have the honor to address themselves to the people of the whole State in behalf of the South Carolina College.

The committee deem it unnecessary to rehearse the history of the College or to make a display of its rich fruitage in the influences it has originated and the manifold it has trained. This appears in striking colors in all our pages, as well as in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Founded in 1801 by Legislative act, on the ground that the establishment of a College in the central part of the State where all its youth may be educated, would highly promote the education, the good order, and the harmony of the whole community, it has nobly fulfilled its high mission. Says the historian of the College:

"Has the College accomplished its great end for which it was established? Has it done its work in educating the people of Carolina? There can be but one response to these questions: Every part of the State, and the upcountry, having all its youth may be educated, would highly promote the education, the good order, and the harmony of the whole community, it has nobly fulfilled its high mission. Says the historian of the College:

"Assuring, now, as we have every right to assume, that this time-honored institution has done its whole duty to South Carolina in its past of ninety years, the committee submit that, in the record of its achievements, the College furnishes a strong argument in favor of its present support, and supplies the grounds of the appeal.

But, fortunately for the South Carolina College, it need not rest its case upon its past achievements. The enabling part it has played in the history of the State.

While advertising to these memories and treasures then as a grand heritage, your committee prefer to base their support upon its present advantages as a school of education and training, and upon the peculiar conditions that now confront us in the State.

THE ACT REPEALED.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE SILVER MEN.

Intense Interest Manifested in the Proceedings The House Reporting Bill Laid Before the Senate—Cockrell's Proposition Defeated—The Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The knowledge that the day would be devoted to dreary roll calls which, though relating to the most important question which attracted the attention of the country for the past quarter of a century, are not of exciting interest to the ordinary spectator in the galleries, had no effect upon the audience this morning.

When, at a quarter before noon, the reserved galleries were opened, there was a rush made to secure good seats and in a moment every bench was filled with ladies in summer costumes, who manipulated fluttering fans in order to temper the muggy heat which permeated the chamber. The floor was the scene of noisy buzzing confusion, the various leaders being busy in marshaling their cohorts. Every member in the vicinity of the speaker's table, it may be said to say that every Representative who was not detained by illness was in his seat.

The House was called promptly to order at 12 o'clock, and the Chaplain invited the Rev. Dr. Dixie to pray on the members at this critical moment.

The Wilson bill having been read and free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1 and 15 was defeated by a vote of yeas 124, nays 225, against a plea from the anti-silver men, who received one more majority than they expected.

Shell (Dem.) of South Carolina, in favor of free silver, was paired with Graham (Dem.) of New York, opposed to it. Nearly as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men, and in place of attention which was paid to the first, the second vote was scarcely noticed.

A comparison of seven separate votes taken at no time did the anti-silver men have less than 75 clear majority. Their greatest strength was shown on the 17 to 1 majority of 119. On the final passage of the bill, the anti-silver men mustered the same strength as this, but owing to a desperate rally of the silver men their majority was cut down to 129.

One of the surprises of the day was the lack of strength on the 20 to 1 amendment, which was supposed to be the strongest proposition that the silver men had resorted to. As a matter of fact, it was weaker by three votes than the 16 to 1 proposition and the majority against it was 101.

The proposition re-enact the Bland-Allison Act as a proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing yeas 125, nays 213.

Then came the final vote, which Bailey (Dem.) of Texas endeavored to create for a short time, by offering an amendment to repeal the monetary clause of the Sherman Act, in hope that by so doing he could rally some of the gold men to his support and thus weaken the friends of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause.

But the speaker ruled that this was not in order pending the debate on the engagement and the reading of the bill, and the bill was accordingly ordered to a third reading. Then Bailey raised the point that there should be a division of the question. One part of the bill, he said, was the monetary clause and the other retained the party clause. The speaker should be a separate vote on each.

But again the speaker pointed to the decisive order of the resolution under which the House was acting and held that the committee could not be held. The vote was then taken and the bill passed yeas 210, nays 110.

Votes were taken on the 16 to 1 ratio, the 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1 and 20 to 1 amendments but they were all defeated by large majorities.

The vote that gave the silver men the greatest comfort was that on the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison Act, and on this amendment they succeeded in reducing the majority against them to the lowest figure of the day, 77—the vote standing yeas 125, nays 213.

The story of the day's voting is told in the shortest and most instructive manner in the following summary:

16 to 1, yeas 121, nays 225; majority 104.
17 to 1, yeas 101, nays 224; majority 123.
18 to 1, yeas 93, nays 229; majority 136.
19 to 1, yeas 101, nays 228; majority 127.
20 to 1, yeas 121, nays 222; majority 101.
The Bland-Allison Act final vote, yeas 125, nays 213; majority 112.
Final passage, yeas 210, nays 110; majority 100.
After Catchings had given notice that he would call up the House rules tomorrow, the House, at 3:30, adjourned.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Commissioner of Patents rendered a decision to-day in the matter of the appeal to him of the State of South Carolina having applied for a patent to register a trade mark applied for in the name of the State, consisting of the word "Palmetto" to be printed on its liquor labels, together with the arms of the State and the name of the liquor.

It was stated to be the intention of the State officers of South Carolina to enter markets outside of the State and outside the Union as a vendor of liquors for profit, and that the authorities had sold a case of liquors bearing the trade mark in Canada.

It was claimed by the appellant that the State possessed the full rights of a trading corporation, and that it might undertake a business of this character to be conducted outside as well as within the State limits, and that the authority for this was found in the provisions of the State constitution, which provided that the State might, in its discretion, exercise the powers of a corporation, and that the Commissioner, after reviewing the monopolies enjoyed by France and Belgium, holds that a State of the American Union, having all the powers of an independent sovereign State, except those surrendered to the Federal government, has the inherent right as a State to engage in trade, domestic or foreign, and the Commissioner also held that a State may engage in trade in liquors outside the State limits, and that the State may, in fact, become the owner of a trade mark which would be entitled to registration in the name of the patent office under the law of the United States.

He construes the South Carolina liquor Act as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic in South Carolina by private individuals and to substitute therefor its complete control by the State of the liquor traffic. Dispensaries and hotels that only by strained construction could any phrases in the Act be held to look to the establishment of an outside traffic of any kind, excepting in the purchase of the liquors to be dispensed; that there was nothing in the record of the proceedings to show that the State intended to descend to the level of a trading corporation outside its own limits. The Commissioner closes his decision by saying:

"It is considered that the State of South Carolina, notwithstanding the act of the Governor and State Board of Control, has no authorized trade in liquors outside its own limits, is not the owner of any trade mark, has not at this time the right to the use of the trade mark sought to be registered, and therefore the application is denied."

Awakened the Jailor. LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 29.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, a party of six men rode into New Castle, the county jail, and broke in and waking the jailor, told him that he had a prisoner the horsemen wanted. They were after a negro named Leonard Taylor. Securing their man, they took him about a quarter of a mile on the road of Frankfort, and strung him to a oak tree. The hanging was conducted with as much order as was possible considering the business in hand. Those who took part were evidently reputable people, and so sure were they that they were doing it for the good of the country that they only took partial precautions to their identity. The crime of the negro was a brutal and unprovoked assault upon an Italian boy peddler. It occurred a week ago at Frankfort, a little place seven or eight miles from New Castle. The negro, who was named Leonard Taylor, was a native of New Castle, and the people at Frankfort learned yesterday that he had died.

Went Down. NEW YORK, August 27.—The schooner Henry Claussen, Jr., from Apalachicola, with lumber, to W. D. Wheelwright & Co., arrived today. She reports a rough voyage. On the 26th, at 6 p. m., Barneat Light, bearing northwest, fifteen miles distant, took on board from their boats and brought to this port the captain and crew of six men from the Norwegian bark Greenan, from Norway to Philadelphia in ballast, the bark having been sunk by collision with an unknown three-masted schooner, August 25th at midnight, when sixty miles east of Barneat. The schooner is supposed to have been coal-laden and to have gone down immediately, as nothing was seen of her after the collision.

Death Broke His Long Fast. PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Antonio Bacheche died last night in a woman's boarding house, after having fasted forty-six days. During that time nothing but water passed his lips, but it was too late, he had only taken a few mouthfuls when the end came. He was a stout man, weighing over one hundred and ninety pounds when he began his fast. Only his frame remained when he died.

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A Heart-Rendering Story of Death and Devastation Wrought by the Storm Around Beaufort and Port Royal—The Governor Issues a Proclamation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—Many people had thought that the returns from the hurricane had come in sufficiently to show that the loss of life in South Carolina was not so serious as was supposed before any point had been heard from, and the people were resting easy. But it all seems to have been a false reckoning, based upon the reports from all points heard from.

A brief but very startling message came ticking into the Western Union office last night from a far-off section of the State which had not been heard from, and was soon after delivered to Governor Tillman, being the first official intelligence to reach him upon his return from Chicago.

Upon its receipt, he acted promptly, as the following proclamation, issued at 11 o'clock last night, shows. It contains the information furnished in the telegram:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31, 1893. Proclamation.

Having received the following telegram from the Port Royal and August 29th, containing the startling intelligence of an appalling loss of life and a terrible state of destitution upon the islands on the coast of this State resulting from the terrible hurricane which visited upon the people of the South Atlantic States, causing universal suffering:

"To Hon. B. R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina: 'The loss of life by the recent cyclone on the islands adjacent to Beaufort and Port Royal will number not less than 600 people. There are 7,000 people on the islands entirely destitute of provisions, all they had being washed away and their crops entirely lost. Great destitution will prevail among them unless they have speedy relief. I am working night and day to open up communication, and hope to have trains in to Beaufort not later than Monday next. I beg to express my very warmest sympathies to you and to beg you to have me at your disposal at any point it will be forwarded by railroad.'"

Now, I, B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, acting in my official capacity, and for the best interests of the people of the Commonwealth, do issue this, my proclamation, and call upon the people throughout the length and breadth of the State to come to the aid of their suffering fellow citizens.

It is to be regretted that these are poor colored farmers, whose homes have been ruined and destroyed, appeals with peculiar force to every right thinking person. The general loss in Charleston and elsewhere is great, but other communities can be helped by their own efforts. Contributions can be made in money, food, clothing and other necessities, and life-saving to meet the present emergency. Money contributions can be sent to the Bank of Beaufort, subject to the draft of a general relief committee, which will appear at the earliest possible moment with headquarters at Port Royal.

I call upon all classes of people, both white and colored, to come so hastily to the relief of these unfortunate people as would suggest that church, charitable and philanthropic organizations collect their contributions at the various railway stations, to be shipped to Port Royal as soon as the railroad is repaired.

The present later on, and remember, "He gives twice who gives quickly," under these circumstances.

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor of South Carolina. Gov. Tillman has telegraphed Mr. A. C. Gill that prompt measures for the relief of the sufferers will be taken, and asking him to suggest seven persons of Beaufort and Port Royal, two at least of whom shall be negroes, whom he can appoint at once on the general relief committee.

WILL APPOINT TO THE GOVERNOR. McCALL, S. C., Aug. 24.—At the regular meeting of McCall Alliance, No. 19, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it seems that Congress does not intend to give as speedy relief, and where as it will bankrupt the entire South to sell cotton at present prices; therefore, be it resolved by the McCall Alliance, No. 19, First, That in case no relief is given by the Congress of the United States, and in the event of a further decline in the price of cotton, we earnestly request the Governor of South Carolina to call the Legislature together in extra session not later than September 15th for the purpose of passing a stay law.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY. CHICAGO, August 25.—Two hundred and fifty families, comprising more than 1,000 souls, are homeless, and many destitute, some without even sufficient clothing to meet the requirements of decency, to say nothing of comfort, as a result of the fire Thursday. No one has yet gone hungry without shelter because of the fire, and the immediate necessities for clothing have been promptly met. The people of South Chicago have acted quickly and efficiently. Relief committees were organized before the flames were subdued. Through the generosity of the spontaneous generosity of citizens and churches the emergency needs were precipitated by the calamity have been met.

THE SECOND VICTIM. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24.—Peter Harris, the second victim of yellow fever at Brunswick, died at 12 o'clock last night and was buried at 6 o'clock this morning. His case, death occurred in the regulation sixty hours. The Cox child has been removed six miles in the country. Surgeon Hutton reports it doing well, with the chances in favor of its recovery. The board of health bulletin congratulates the fact that there are no suspicious cases in the last forty-eight hours.

HOUSES WRECKED. KERNER-VILLE, N. C., Aug. 30.—A terrific cyclone struck here at 5 o'clock Monday morning. A hundred houses were wrecked and a woman was killed. Many were injured. The Baptist brick church was razed to the ground. Factories, stores and residences were unroofed, and some were blown entirely away.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30.—Storm did great damage to crops all through North Carolina. Tobacco, corn and cotton were severely injured in this State. OXFORD, N. C., Aug. 30.—High wind and rain prevailed here today. A large brick ware house owned by Thomas & Jones was blown down.

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WILL APPOINT TO THE GOVERNOR. McCALL, S. C., Aug. 24.—At the regular meeting of McCall Alliance, No. 19, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it seems that Congress does not intend to give as speedy relief, and where as it will bankrupt the entire South to sell cotton at present prices; therefore, be it resolved by the McCall Alliance, No. 19, First, That in case no relief is given by the Congress of the United States, and in the event of a further decline in the price of cotton, we earnestly request the Governor of South Carolina to call the Legislature together in extra session not later than September 15th for the purpose of passing a stay law.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY. CHICAGO, August 25.—Two hundred and fifty families, comprising more than 1,000 souls, are homeless, and many destitute, some without even sufficient clothing to meet the requirements of decency, to say nothing of comfort, as a result of the fire Thursday. No one has yet gone hungry without shelter because of the fire, and the immediate necessities for clothing have been promptly met. The people of South Chicago have acted quickly and efficiently. Relief committees were organized before the flames were subdued. Through the generosity of the spontaneous generosity of citizens and churches the emergency needs were precipitated by the calamity have been met.

THE SECOND VICTIM. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24.—Peter Harris, the second victim of yellow fever at Brunswick, died at 12 o'clock last night and was buried at 6 o'clock this morning. His case, death occurred in the regulation sixty hours. The Cox child has been removed six miles in the country. Surgeon Hutton reports it doing well, with the chances in favor of its recovery. The board of health bulletin congratulates the fact that there are no suspicious cases in the last forty-eight hours.

HOUSES WRECKED. KERNER-VILLE, N. C., Aug. 30.—A terrific cyclone struck here at 5 o'clock Monday morning. A hundred houses were wrecked and a woman was killed. Many were injured. The Baptist brick church was razed to the ground. Factories, stores and residences were unroofed, and some were blown entirely away.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30.—Storm did great damage to crops all through North Carolina. Tobacco, corn and cotton were severely injured in this State. OXFORD, N. C., Aug. 30.—High wind and rain prevailed here today. A large brick ware house owned by Thomas & Jones was blown down.