home.

A STEAMSHIP LOST.

WRECKED OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Steamship-Terrible Experiences in the Great Gale-Not a Life Lost.

SAVANNAH, August 30.—The steam-ship City of Birmingham, of the Ocean Johnson and Hamilton did this, with Steamship Company, two days overdue, arrived at Savannah at 7 p. m., due, arrived at Savannan 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 in the light of the passengers of the savannah. W. Armstrong and John Wade.

The City of Savannah left Boston Thursday afternoon. She met one hats and coats. They were provided storm after another, there being three for by Agent Anderson of the Ocean storms in all. Sunday's storm was the worst. The steamer beat about all day Sunday, when the steam whistle was knocked off and the water began pouring into her hold and threatened to could last but a few hours longer, Capt. gives were compound and were built in Savage headed her for shoal water. 1877. She carried forty-six officers and The strokers were plied with stimutinen. The steamer is a total loss. 1 lants and food, and every effort was made to reach shoal water before the the value of her cargo. 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 aground as possible. She could not be gotten into an easy place, however. The huge waves broke over her with increasing force, and beat the boat to pieces. The cabins were smashed in and carried away, first on one side and then on the

Capt. Savage and the officers and hand in his pocket, and, as he was in the crew used every effort to prevent loss act of pulling a pistol, Hardwick fired a of life among the passengers, and, wonderful as it may appear, they were suc- breast. The shot struck Averett a litcessful. Not a life was lost from aboard the ship. The passengers were entered his chest, tearing his heart and moved about from one side to the other, to whatever portion of the ship the waves seemed to beat with less 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 from the crew, 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

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.

Iriends. Hardwick has several brothers and relatives who avow they will kill Pettlet on sight. Hardwick at a provious term of court, threatened Averundary 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 the women and children, about lifteen in all, including the stewardess and female employees of the Savannah. Dr. G. W. Lamar and another passenger, being young Francisco be fully manned and the full and able bodied men, were called upon capacity of both mints be utilized in the to go into the boats, which they did. colnage of gold bullion. The Treasury Dr. Lamar's wife and two little 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. They are well cared for by a gentleman, who has a residence at that place. It is Senator Don Camer-Those who remained on the Savannah were rescued by the City capacity of the Philadelphia mint, it is of Birmingham. The story of the res-

The City of Birmingt am 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 mid-About 2 a. m. the wind and sea had increased fearfully, and at daylight one of the grandest but most fear ful of sights met the eyes of such of the assengers as were able to raise their heads from their pillows. As far as arrangements with Superintendent Bosthe eye could reach could be seen the byshell to begin work at once. The enormous seas which seemed to lash Treasury is now paying out gold coin all each other in their madness, while the over the country, and, as a consequence, wind howled and, with what seemed stands more in need of gold than heretoto us a terrible voice, urged on the fore. glant mountains of water to do their worst. From 7 to 12 it was a scene fearfal to behold, such an one as to make strong men tear, and the ship, which had long since been headed for deep water, seemed to be but a mite in the hands of the elements, to be dashed at Port Royal, Beaufort and neighborabout at their mercy. But a strong ing points by drowning during the and steady hand, cool and determined, storm. Over twenty-five of those was at the helm; the captain was there to guide and protect the ship and the information was received about the

living that were in his keeping. At 2 o'clock p. m. the storm began to abate, and in the afternoon tate, just before dark, the ship was again headed towards her course. At daylight on Tuesday parts of vessels, such as chairs, portion of decks, pieces of lumand 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 yes sel was waterlogged and the sea breaking over 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 to us the fate of those who were alive on her a few hours pre-

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 air of a prince, the captain raised his cap, and, with thanks, declined to leave his ship, doubtless hoping to be and Means to persons interested in the able to reach a port.

Tuesday at 6 p. m., a ship was sighted next Monday, September 4th, and closashore in the breakers about six miles ing on the 20th of that month. The south of St. Helena Light House. Her committee held a brief special session Captain saw the Birmingham, and sig- this morning to determine this matter. nalled with a light, and as Capt. Berg
There was not a full attendance, but the State—to "love the State of South men's boarding house, after having of the Birmingham recognized the sigmatter having been fully discussed vesCarolina as a unit"—in fine, to "enlist fasted forty-six days. During that of the Birmingham recognized the signal he exclaimed: "Good God! that must be the City of Savannah!" boat was lowered, and First Officer Johnson was sent to her, and brought back the message that it was the City of Savannah, ashore in the breakers, three miles from shore, going to pieces,

with her passengers and crew, number-

ing in all about fifty. They had been there since Sunday night. Night was then upon us, and it was impossible to attempt to rescue the unfortunates un-

The Birmingham was anchored, and Passengers and Crew Rescued by a Sister of First Officer Johnson and Second Officer Hamilton reached the ship, and the rescue of those on board was af-fected with safety. It was a brave act their sturdy crews, and brought from the Savannah the passengers and crew

lowing is the list of the passengers of the City of Savannah: D. A. Hooker, Mary S. Hooker, E. P. Hooker, 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, Meg Darrows, J. M. Donald, John Northey Said they owed their lives. The wrecked passengers of the Savannah lost everything, some being without Steamship Company.

The City of Savannah was the oldest richly deserves.
3. That the committee shall formuship of the Ocean Steamship fleet. She was built in Chester Pa., in 1877, by late a plan for securing beneficiary scholarships to the College from every County in the State, this committee to report at the June meeting of the Asinto her hold and threatened to John Roach & Sons. She was of 2029 her engines. Seeing that the ship gross tons and 1358 net tons. Her en-1877. She carried forty-six officers and sociation. have not yet been able to learn about

street, and hot words were passed when

intended to kill him. Averett ran his

entered his chest, tearing his heart and

lungs to pieces. In falling, Averett

friend, A. Pettit, with whom he was

walking. Pettit ran into a store near

by, and securing a Winchester, made

or Hardwick, and fired twice at the

slayer of his friend, Hardwick fell with

a bullet hole in his side, and his recov-

great excitement and may result in fur-

her trouble. Averett was a promising

riends. Hardwick has several brothers

young lawyer, and had hundreds of

Coinage of Gold.

WASHINGTON, August 30 .- Secret-

ary Carlisle has ordered that the United

States mints at Philadelphia and San

Department posses from \$85,000,000 to

\$90,000,000 of gold bullion, which is a

part of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000

Gold bars cannot be used as currency;

to coin the bullion on hand. This bull-

unfortunately, nearly all the bullion

possessed by the government is in the

years. Acting Director Preston visited

Appalling Lost of Life.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 30.-A special

o the Chronicle from Port Royal, S. C.

brings the startling information that

fully one hundred lives have been lost

seen by the correspondent, and his

others from reliable sources. Of the 100

were white, the others being negroes.

The negroes were so frightened and

error stricken that many were killed

and drowned by not leaving their cabins to seek places of safty. Twenty

persons were drowned on Paris Island.

No news have been received from St

Helena, four miles from Beaufort. It

is believed fully twenty-five lives have

been lost between Port Royal and Sea

prook. Every house in Beaufort and

Port Royal was damaged to some ex-

tent and a number of barges and craft

Coosaw Mining Company loses \$50,000

neighborhood of \$500,000. Fully fifty

ives have been lost at Beaufort, mostly

egroes. The only craft affoat in the

harbor are two tug boats. All the

photphate steam dredges and lighters

The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Hearings

will be given by the committee on Ways

preparation of the tariff bill, begining

terday, it was decided to tormally enter

the order to day. The Republican mem-

bers of the committee made strenuous

efforts to have this period extended, but

an a yea and nay vote, their efforts were

defeated, the vote being taken along

ave sunk.

party lines.

were wrecked or blown ashore.

were

The

Hardwick informed the attorney that he

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 The Prosecutor Murdered. LEXINGTON, Ky., August 27-A bastardy case in the county court at Stann-

Carolina College.

The committee deem it unnecessary to rehearse the history of the College ton, Ky., cost the county attorney, W. ton, Ky., cost the county attorney, W. or to make a display of its rich fruitage H. Averett, his life and caused Robert in the influences it has organized and Hardwick to receive wounds from which the manbood it has trained. This ap-he will die. The shooting occurred yes- pears in striking colors in LaBorde's terday morning on the street. Robert Pages, as well as in the annals of the Common wealth.
Founded in 1801 by Legislative act, Hardwick, who was under trial for bastardly, called to Averett across the

THE STATE COLLEGE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Outline of the Work of the Institu

tion in the Past-Its Present Condition

and Organization-Plaus for the Fu-

resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five

meeting to communicate with the Alumni of the South Carolina College

the best interests of the South Carolina

2. That the committee be also re

quested 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 it the encouragement and support it so

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 inmony of the whole community, it has nobly fulfilled its high mission.

the State possessed the full rights of a trading corporation, and that it might undertake a business of this at might charge of buckshot into the young man's

Says the historian of the College:
"Has the College accomplished the
great end for which it was established? las it done its work in educating the recled and landed at the feet of his people of Carolina? There can be but one response to these questions: Ev ery part of the State, and the upcountry particularly, has derived from it an mount of benefit which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. If it be true, as I think it is, that South Coro-lina has rivaled her most favored sisery is doubtful. The affair has caused

> thereby fitted for their high positions." Assuming, now, as we have every right/to assume, that this time-hornored Institution has done its whole duty to South Carolina in its past of ninety-two years, the committee submit that, in the record of its achievements, the Callege furnishes a strong argument in College furnishes a strong argument in the state through local multic Disfavor of its present support, and sup-

plies the grounds of the appeal. But, fortunately for the South Carolina College, it need not rest its case upon its past laurels—upon—the ennobling part it has played in the history so it has been decided in the preent need of the State.

While adverting to these memories ion will be comed into \$10, \$5 and \$2,50 age, your committee prefer to base the gold pieces, preference being given to the claims of the College for popular suptirst two denominations. The coining port upon its present advantages as a school of education and training, and stated, will be between five and six upon the peculiar conditions that now South Carolinia, nowithstanding the millions of dollars per month. The confront us in the State. San Francisco mint will be utilized, but,

Your committee point to the thorugh appointments of the College for its needs as a State College; to its accom-East. There are \$20,000,000 of gold plished corps of Professors; its extenbullion in the Philadelphia mint, \$15,- sive apparatus tor teaching; its ample trade mark sought to be registered, and 000,000 et it being in one vault, where library; its commodious buildings; its it has remained untouched for fifteen healthy locality; its central position in the State-the peer in these respects of any other College in the country

Philadelphia Saturday and completed Your committee further point to the special advantage offered by the Col- about thirty horsemen rode into New lege to those students seeking a general | Castle, the county seat of Henry county education as distinguished from special and waking the jailer, told him that instruction—seeking a symmetrical he had a prisoner the horsemen wanted mental and moral training as distinguished from technical learning.

institutions of learning in the Stateor Denominational—the South Carolina him to a oak tree. The lynching was College addresses itself to the whole conducted with as mush order as was Commonwealth as a central institution possible considering the business in -non-political, non-sectarian, utterly hand. Those who took part were evidivested of all class restrictions, and dently reputable people, and so sure adorned by beneficent provisions for were they that they were doing it for the poor.

But your committee have reserved for the last what they deem the strong est argument in behalf of the duty of tal and unprovoked assault upon an persons killed and drowned, only six the citizenship of South Carolina to ral- Italian boy peddler. It occurred a ly to the support of the State College at | week ago at Franklinton, a little place the Capital. This argument is based upon the advantages arising from the The negro struck the boy over the head, milication of our people in thought fracturing his skull. He was brought and in sentiment.

Your committee do not propose to discuss the philosophy of the present situation in South Carolina, nor the causes that have led to it. It is enough to recognize the actual condition political and social-and to deplore i as a serious bar to the good of South Carolina. Never before in our history The total loses are estimated in the has there existed so much acrimony of feeling, so much of actual distrust.

The committee feel that to cure, or even to mitigate, these divisions among our people would be the highest states manship-an act of patriotism to enure

to our common prosperity.

Now, as a means to this end, the committee are aware of no instrumentality more potent than the State College, organized to promote "the harso well adapted now to bring about this most desirable consummation. It is here, in the present as in the past that the student learns to know as hi

trinsic worth and its peculiar adapta- remained when he died.

bility to the demands of a policy indis-pensable to the future honor and glory AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

of South Carolina. Placing the cause of the College far above the entanglement of faction or the antagonisms of party, the committee commend it and its large issues, not to its Alumni only, but to the entire community of a State, which, in its heart of hearts, touched by its lofty instincts, must aspire to that fraternal sentiment and that patriotic duty which make up South Carolina's crown At a meeting of the Alumni of the beauty in the past. May the old South Carolina College, held at the College still have the fostering care of all South Carolinians, and may the pa-Capital on May 21st last, the following triotism of our people prompt them not to turn their backs upon their mother State by patronizing Colleges of other States, when the means of an be appointed by the chairman of the ample liberal education are afforded at

In conclusion, the committee, in the discharge of their further duty in the premises, call upon the Alumni of the College, in every County in the State. to organize Alumni Associations, to the end that they may advance the best interests of the College, and to create a fund for the benefit of such ambitious and aspiring young men as may need the help of Beneficiary Scholarships to obtain the advantage of the College course.

JNO. P. THOMAS, JR., THEODORE G. BARKER, W. A. CLARK, P. A. WILLCOX, WILL A. BARBER,

Committee of Alumui Association.

No Trade Mark.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Commissioner of l'atents rendered a decision to-day in the matter of the appeal to him of the State of South Carolina from the refusal of the examiner 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 oflicers of South Carolina to enter markets outside of the State and out side the Union as a vender 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 undertake a business of this character to be condcuted outside as well as within the State limits, and that the authority for this was found in the provisions of its recent liquor legislation. The examiner held otherwise, and therefore refused registration. The Commissioner, after reviewing the monopolies enjoyed by France and Belgium, holds hat a State of the American Union, naving all the powers of an independent sovereign State, except those sur rendered to the Federal government ters in virtue, intelligence, and public spirit, much of it is due to her College. If her Governors, her Senators and but the Commissionar also hold that a but the Commissionar also hold that a depresentatives in Congress, and her lawful trade in liquors outside the udiciary, have shed a bright lustre States must be established in some efupon her name, the College will point | fectual manner before the State can be to the larger number of them as having been trained in her walls, and would be entitled to registration in its would be entitled to registration in its name in the patent office under the law of 1881.

pensers, and holds 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 general or special objects of the statute to show that the State intended and treasuring them as a grand herit- to descend to the level of a trading corporation outside its own limits. Commissioner closes his decision by saying:

"It is considered that the State of 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 therefore the application is denied.

Awakened the Jatler.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 30. - Be tween 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, They were after a negro named Leonard Taylor. Securing their man, they Challenging the claims of no other took him about a quater of a mile of the road of Franklinton and strung the good of the country that they only took partial precautions to their identi-

seven or eight miles from New Castle, to this city, and the people at Franklinton learned yesterday that he had died.

Went Down.

YORK, August 27 .- The schooler Henry Claussen, Jr., from Apalachicot, with lumber, to W. D. Wheelwright & Co., arrived today. She reports a rough voyage. On the 26th, as Colony or State have our peopl been at 6 p. m., Burnegat Light, bearing so unhappily divided. Never before northwest, lifteen miles distant, took on board from their boats and brought to this port the captain and crew of sixteen men from the Norwegian bark Glengain, 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 cast of Barnegat. The schooner is supposed to have been coalladen and to have gone down immedimony of the whole community," and arely, as nothing was seen of her after the collision.

Death Broke His Long Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27 .- Anunder the banner of South Carolina time nothing but water passed his tion to the par value of bonds deposited brotherhood, in the development of lips. Just before he died he called for South Carolina manhood, mind, and food, but it was too late; he had only

THE ACT REPEALED.

SEVERAL AMENOMENTS PROPOSED BY THE SILVER MEN.

ceedings The House Repealing 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. Long before the noon hour of meeting the public galleries were jammed with earnest listeners.

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 fill ed 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 buzzling confusion, the various leaders being busy in marshalling their cohort's. Every member was on the tiptoe of expectation and it may be safe 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 invoked the special Divine guidance on the members at this critical mo

The Wilson bill having been read Bland offered his first amendment that of free coinage at the present ra tio of 16 to 1—and it was defeated by a vote of yeas 124, nays 226, aimid applause from the anti-silver men, who received one more majority than they x pected. Shell (Dem.) of South Carolina, in

favor of free silver, was paired with Graham (Dem.) of New York, opposed to it. Not 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 mon, and in place of attention which was paid to the first. was substituted a listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of yeas 100; mays 210. The Populist members did not vote.

A comparison of seven separate votes taken shows that at no time did the anti-silver men have less than 77 clear majority. Their greatest strength was shown on the 17 to 1 majority of 110. On the final passage of the bill, the antis 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 in reserve. As a matter of fact, it was weaker by three votes than the 16 to I 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 year 136, nays

Then came the final vote, which Bailey (Dem.) of Texas endeavored to stave off for a short time, by offering an amendment to repeal the parity lause 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 uncondition al repeal of the purchasing clause

But the Speaker ruled that this wa not in order pending the demand for the engrossment and the reading of the bill, and the bill was accordingly or dered to a third reading. Then Bailey raised the point that there should be a division of the question. One part of it repealed the purchasing clause and the other retained the parity clause. There 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 such separation could not be had. The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill and it was passed -yeas 210, nays 110.

Votes were taken on the 16 to 1 raio, the 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 13 to 1 and 20 to amendments but they were all deeated by large majorities. The vote that gave the silver men

the greatest comfort was that on the re-enactment of the Bland-Ahison Act and on this amendment they succeeded in reducing the majority against them to the lowest ligure of the day, 77 -the vote standing yeas 136, nays 213.

The story of the day's voting is told n the shortest and most instructive manner in the following summary: 16 to 1, yeas 121, nays 226; majority

17 to I, yeas 100, mays 221; majority 18 to 1, year 103, mays 239; majority 19 to 1, yeas 101, nays 238; majority 131.

20 to 1, year 121, mays 222; majority The Bland Allison Act final vote yeas 136, nays 213; majority 77. Final passage, yeas 210, mays 110

majority 130. After Catchings had given notice that he would call up the House rules tomorrow, the House, at 330, 4,

IN THE SENATE. The question of the right of the Governor of a State to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term (and not happening by resignation or otherwise) was decided by the Senate to day in the negative. The final vote in the two cases from Montana and Washington, deciding Manule and Allen not entitled to seats. was 32 to 29. There was no vote ueces sary to be taken in the third of thos cases—that from Wyoming—Beckwith having resigned his appointment more than a month ago. The remainder of tional banks to increase their circula- away.

by them to secure circulation. The amendment which Cockrell had character, on the enlarged plane of lib- taken a few mouthfuls when the end offered some time ago to allow the reeral education, discipline, and culture." came. He was a stout man, weighing demption of the \$25,000,000 2 per cent. The committee, therefore, advocate over one hundred and ninety pounds bonds and payment for them in a new the College, upon the grounds of its in- when he began his fast. Only his frame issue of legal tender notes, was rejected by a vote of 23 to 29. Another amend- Jones was blown down.

ment was offered by Cockrell and discussed at great length to allow the holders of any United States bonds to deposit them in the Treasury, receive their face value in greenbacks, and on repaying the greenbacks get back their bonds with the interest which had ac-

crued on them while in the Treasury, less by 14 per cent. No action was taken on the amendment. The House bill to repeal the Sherman Act was laid before the Senate and re-ported to the Committee on Finance, Voorhees, chairman of that committee announcing that there would be prompt action by the committee to-morrow. The Senate adjourned at 5 p. m. Mr Brawley voted for repeal, and the other

South Carolina members voted "no." THE STORM AT SAVANNAH.

Terrible Record of Marine Disasters and Loss of Life.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 29.-Sunday's storm injured many buildings and did great damage to the trees. Only four buildings sustained serious have been drowned and more missing. t is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed. The dead are as follows:

A. C. Ulmer, drowned on Hutchinson

Fred Stewart, drowned with Mr. Ul

Tony Holmes, colored child, crushed by falling roof on Hutchinson Island. Taylor Squire, colored, stx years old, brown from roof of floating house on Hutchinson Island and drowned, Four negroes drowned on Brampton

plantation, four miles west of the city. John Williams and the wives of Ed Butler and Thomas Green, all colored drowned on the Taylor plantation. Scott Bacon and son, colored drownd at Tybee.

An unknown sailor from the bark Harrold, drowned at Tybee.

Lewis Garrett, killed by a live wire More than thirty wrecks have been eported so far. Fifteen vessels in the parbor and off. Tybee, were wrecked or badly damaged. More than that number of smaller crafts are missing and are believed to have been lost. The schooner Lelia Smith, reported ashore. lies high up on Tybee beach just west of the wharf. Six unknown vessels are the outside. The other disasters which occurred to the shipping between the quarantine station and Tybee roads are:

is lying on Tybee beach. The Norwegian bark Linden is at

the quarantine station high and dry in the marsh and her toremast gone, The Norwegian bark Elma is also up in the marsh at quarantine. The Norwegi in bark Loyal is in the

marsh near the quarantine station, with all of her masts gone. The Portugese bark Audira is high and dry, and is considered to be a total

The bark Mexico, which was lying at the upper quarantine wharves, is now in between the latteral row of pilings of the wharf. How she got there is a

wonder. Apparently she must have been lifted over the outside pilings. The British barkentine Genesta is high and dry on McQueen's Island, just abreast of Venus point.

Two of six Santord Ross dredges, about half way between St. Augustine 'reek and Lazaretto Creek. The dredge Tommachici is over in

the marsh high and dry, having been blown from Venus Point across Long Island. The bark Armus was blown from

ier dock across the river to the Savannah side, and afterwards was blown people. over the river again. She is now high and dry on a shoal opposite Jefferson street.

The steamer Bannan, from New York to Cardenas, Cuba, Capt. Hensen, came in Tybee harbor very badly damaged. The revenue cutter Routwell arrived Monday afternoon, bringing Capt. Ra ners and family from St. Catherine 1s land. Much damage on the island. The three masted schooner Beatrice McLean, of St. John, N. B., recently ordered to Stapeld by the quarantine uthorities of Savannah, had put into st. Catherine's for a harbor and was drawn high up in the woods on the west side of St, Catherine's Island, and the schooner's Mary and Maid of the Mist near the Florida passage, No. loss of life was reported.

Tyler Island about wrecked, Had the island been washed away the demolition and destruction could not have been much worse than it was. Houses there were blown down, burned, wash ed away and otherwise demolished The ratiroad track was blown from the ground and parts of it stood up along the line like a fence. Rails were twis ted and spikes were pulled from the rossties. The railroad track was a complete wreck, part of it being blown several hundred feet from where it was lying over into the woods. To get a train up from Tybee, an entirely new track will have to be built over almost the entire distance. Washouts are not into which the tracks were twisted by the winds as if they were wisps of straw. At least ball of the houses on the island have been blown down or badly damaged. Damages to buildings in Savannah are being rapidly repaired. It is difficult to give the estimate of the damages done by the storm. To buildings, \$100,000 would cover the injury done; vessels wrecked, \$150,000; damage to railroads leading out of the

Shapos, damage to rice crop, cotton crop over a wide territory has suffered severely, and in many turpentine districts at least one fourth of the trees have been destroyed.

Houses Wrecked.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 30,-A errific 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. Facthe day's session was occupied in the tories, stores and residences were unconsideration of the bill allowing na roofed and some were blown entirely

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30, -Storm did North Carolina. Tobacco, corn and cotton were severely injured in this State, reports it doing well, with the chances Oxford, N. C., Aug. 30.—High wind and rain prevailed here today. A large brick ware house owned by Thomas & ple that there are no new or suspicious large was blown down.

A TALE OF HORROR.

SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED AND SEVEN THOUSAND DESTITUTE.

Heart-Rending Story of Death and Devastation Wrought by the Storm Around Beaufort and Port Royal-The

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 easier. 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. Proclamatiom. Having received the following telegram from J. H. Averill, receiver of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company, conveying 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 the Almighty in His judgment has visited up in the people of the

South Actaur. sal suffering:
"YEMASSEE, S. C., Aug. 31. To Hon, B. R. Tillman, "Governor of South Carolina:

South Atlantic States, causing univer-

"The loss of life by the recent cyclone on the islands adjacent to Beaufort and Port Royal will number not less than (60) 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 munication, and hope to have trains in-to Beaufort not later than Monday The Norwegian bark Harrold, which next. Please address any reply you have to me at Yemassee, from which point it will be forwarded by railroad. "J. H. AVERILL.

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 this 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 fel-

w citizens. The fact that these are poor colored farmers, whose homes have been ru-ined and destroyed appeals with peculiar force to every right thinking person. The general loss in Charleston and elsewhere is great, but other com-

munities can take care of themselves. Contributions can be made in money, ood, clothing and other ne life sufficient to meet the present emer-Nos. 5 and 7, are on Queen's Island, gency. Money contributions can be sent to the Bank of Beaufort, subject to the draft of a general relief committee, which I will appoint at the earliest possible moment with headquarters at Port Royal.

I call upon all classes of people, both white and colored, to come hastily to the relief of these unfortunate

I would suggest that church, charita ble and philanthropic organizations collect their contributions at the various railway stations, to be shipped to Port Royal as soon as the railroad is repaired.

Full directions will be given through the press later on; and remember, "He givest twice who give quickly," under

these circumstances.
B. R. TILLMAN, Governor of South Carolina. Tillman has telegraphed Mr. Averill 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 Appeal to the Governor.

McCall. . C., Aug. 24 .- At the egular meeting of McCall Alliance, No. 19, the following preamble and resoluions were unacimouly adopted: Wnereas, It seems that Congress does not in tend to give as speedy relief, and where as it will bankrupt the entire South to sell cotton at present prices; therefore, it. Resolved by McCall Alliance No. 19, First, That in case no relief is eiven 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 a circumstance, the wretched condition to call the Legislature together in extra tession not later than September 15th

The Chicago Calamity.

sor the purpose of passing a stay law.

CHICAGO, August 26.-Two hundred and lifty 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 or sempore. In the interior tributary to withou, shelter because of the fire, and Savannah the damage will probably the immediate necessities for clothing amount to \$1,000,000 or more, as the have been promptly met. The people of South Chicago have acted quickly and efficiently. Relief committees were organized before the flames were subdued. Through committees and the spontaneous generosity of citizens and churches the emergency needs precipitated by the calamity have been met.

The Second Victim.

cases in the last forty-eight hours.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 21.—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. In his case, death occurred in the regulation sixty hours.