FAMINE AND DISEASE.

THE TWIN DANGERS WHICH BESET THE SEA ISLANDS.

An Appeal to be Made to the United States Government for Assistance-The Work of Private Benevolence-Distribution of the Provisions so far Received.

BEAUFORT, S.C., Sept. 5 .- The full seriousness of the situation here is just beginning to dawn upon those in charge of the relief funds. The Government will be appealed to for medical and pecuniary aid. Something has to be done and that very quickly too. There is no use to wander in the dizzy flights of rhetorical figures in talking about matters hereabouts. The cold, stunning facts ought to be looked square in the face. There is no time to meditate and ponder over the moment-ous question. It cannot be solved in or a week. Two possibilities have to be met—there is no avoiding the issues. First an epidemic then starvation. The first is naturally the more important and serious.

Ladies and Coosaw Islands which I visited today, are the only places thus far inspected which have any considerable number of deaths. There were 51 persons drowned on the Eustice place, and 42 on Coosaw Island. The dead have been given only a surface burial and the odor is very offensive, especially on the Eustice place. But a matter far more serious importance is the fact that the dead animals, cows, goats and horses remain unburied, or if un-der ground not sufficiently deep. Why the negroes are so indifferent to their own well being is hard to explain. Today when I walked around Coosaw Island the the smell of dead animals was almost unboarable. The negroes have been told of the danger of not burying the dead animals. Again, not half of the houses on the islands visited are havitable, either having been destroyed or badly damaged. This has brought about an unhealthy crowding of the people in the surviving houses.

Add to this the dangers of drinking

brackish water, for most of it is in that condition, the recent exposure and the lack of food, and it would appear that the generally recognized factors for the origin of an epidemic are present. Let it be distinctly understood that there is not now an epidemic of any kind, not even an indication of one, but as the old saying goes, "In time of peace pre-pare for war." In the present demor-alized condition of the negroes on the islands every precaution should be tak-en. It is related by Col. Elliott that after the severe gales of 1817, 1851 and 1871 epidemics of malarial fever followed. Can this not be avoided in 1893? The epidemic of 1817 was so severe that certain portions of the islands had to be abandoned. The marine hospi-tal service will probably be requested by the relief committee to be in readiness to send several competent surgeons to this point and at once to forward supplies of disinfectants and medicines so as to avoid an epidemic of any sort.
To think even of a distant people

starving is horrible enough. How much worse it is to associate the idea with those around us. People may talk about encouraging idleness and they may find this or that objection to the management of the distribution of the rehef afforded, but these are stern, hard, relentless facts to look at. There are 15,000 people who have been more or less injured by the storm. Half of the houses have been washed away, seveneights of the crops have been destroyed e provisions on hand have been lost. What is left? Nothing. A few have a little surplus. Others will get a few dollars out of their crops and some can earn a lvelihood at the phosphate mines. Mr. Lopez, of the Coosaw Company, and the superintendent of the Carolina Mining Company have told me that they are daily turning away applicants for work. There is but little to do. The mines are getting rid of their stock, and after that there is no telling whether there will be that field open or not. There are odd and end jobs, but they are far from being suffi-

I ersonally I have seen no disposition to avoid work. There is the natural amount of idleness, but the men on the devastated islands are not inclined to shirk work. Yesterday I met a squad of about twenty who were at work repairing the roads on St. Helena. Today a party was seen putting up a ouse on Coosiw Island. The phosphate works are getting all labor they want at usual prices the mechanics are working for less than regular prices, as I am told by the Carolina Mining Company. There are of course, some who are never willing to work, and if the cyclone could change their natures it miracle than it has already done. It is distinctly not the intention of the central relief committee to give any assistance to those able to help themselves and disinclined to work. The provisions to be received will have to last a long time-eight months-and will have to feed many hungry women and chil-

To my mind the question of ration is not near so serious now as it will ke. The negroes now have potatoes and a little corn on hand and maybe a few dollars. There is a long winter ahead, and there is when the trouble is to come There is no actual starvation at present. The central relief committee has a very large task abead of it and fully realizes its responsibilities. Today two protracted meetings were held. An in-News and Courter has worked to show the real condition of affairs here. The committee will systematize the distribution of food and make such rigid the charity of the American people. The first thing done was to locate central distributing points.

This afternoon I went to Coosaw Island, where there was a quantity of rations distributed. If other distributors exercise as much discretion and judgment as was shown here there is practically no chance of imposition.

with almost everyone in the vicinity, was present, and when statements were Co's store. They had heard that ra- to seek a safer place for the present at tions were to be distributed and were anxiously awaiting Mr. Wilkin's arrival. A few pressing calls were sup-

of the store room They huddled around in groups. No one had anything to say and things reminded one very much of and things reminded one very much of such a scene as might be anticipated with colored female suffrage. One woman atter another would walk up in turn to answer the prescribed questions. Then she would open a bag or spread a cloth to receive her apportionment af grist or meal, fold it up and walk away. These works are the state of the suffrage of th walk away. There was no word of thanks, no smile of appreciation, noth-No one could have told the difference by any change of countenance. There were no indications of any surprise, gratitude or other emotions. There seemed to be a stolid indifference. Perhaps they expected food, but the more probable explanation is that hunger has not been felt. A month from today grist will be received with far more hanks, and the one woman who said, 'Thank'ee boss," would not be alone.

The supply of meat and other food stuff had not reached Dale's store.

There might be a great deal for me to say about my trip to Dale's Point, on Ladies' Island and Coosaw Island. There is an awfully sad story to be told of the destruction and damage done at these points. As the Latins would say, the foot of Hercules is to be seen and wherever his footprints are recognized there has been a fearful destruction. Of all the places yet visited Coosaw Island seems to have been the worse swept. The storm seems to have burst in all its fury over the little exposed island and inundated the entire place, excepting the few high points. As the Bessie came up to Dale's Landing it was found that the wharf had been blown away, so the Sayannah, and then not all of the little landing had to be made in boats. At islands could be covered. The visits this point there was once a high bluff, that have been made and the informabut so fierce were the waves that it had been almost completely washed away. conclusion that the scenes on all are Just about two hundred yards from but the repetition of what has already the water front are the stores and ware houses of Dale & Co. The gin house has been undermined and is almost a complete ruin. The handsome two-story house of Mr. D. F. Karcher has been completely washed away. There is not a sign of it left. Fortunately there were no lives lost on the "point." The crops are almost entirely destroyed from the effects of the salt water which

Take a little cance and go over to Coosaw Island, which is adjacent to cital of the incidents of the occasion Cow Island, and you will see a fearful and the experiences of the people. picture. If you can't see you can smeil of the dead. The ruin on these two islands is terrible to realize. It is almost appailing. On Coosaw most of the houses have been washed away, in-leed only eight are left standing, and on Cow Island the homes of Jacob Johnson, Glover, Allen, Heyward, Green, Bryan, Brown and Polite are things of the dim past. Out of a population of not over 300 I'm told there were 42 drowned. By unanimous consent I got this list of the dead on Cossaw Island: Joe Drayton 7 7 Lena Middleton. 5 Rose Washington's family.

Mall Finney... Rose Polite.... Vancy Wilson.. 1 Liza Bonner... Rebecca Brown. 1 Scipio Heyward, 6 Jane Edwards. 2 Mailly Brown... 5

anyone drowned should be buried on the beach. They cannot be put in a before Judge Simonton, in the United consecrated graveyard. This idea must States Circuit Court on petition to show have induced the negroes on Coosaw Island to dig trenches along the water front and there bury their dead. About two miles from the head of the island, between two palmetto trees, there are two mounds of fresh earth. Under them are forty-two of the storms dead. t "stepped off" the trenches and found one to be one hundred and thirty feet whence this custom originated, but the appoints him. If this is the case we oldest of them said it had been done as will see when the General Assembly

him. The anvil shows where the place beach the smell from the dead and unburied animals becomes intense and almost unbearable. Whole settlements of six and eight families were completely obliterated. In one place where would perform something more of a seven houses once stood we could not express train of the St. Louis & San find even the palmetto underpinning. plete. The Seabrook place, which is on a bluff, was unhart and the crops in that vicinity are alive and indicate what there once was on the island. The two Baptist churches were destroyed. Along the main road through the centre of the island we could deect the former location of houses by the presence of a stove or a bureau, or a few posts.

storm, and in the shelters they have saved. The balance of it is ruined by Wherever the salt water covwind. vitation to be present was extended to me, on account of the fact that The killed it. There seems to have been some cotton ripe, and this can be picked out. That the waves covered most of the island is indicated by the presence of three or four fields of sedge. At one rules as to prevent imposition upon pointfully half a mile from the water front there is an accumulation of sedge for fully thirty-live feet. At another point it is not quite so wide, but is about three feet in depth. While we were making the tour of Coosaw Island Capt. Philip Finney, whose heart is as big as the whole ocean, went over to get the lamily of Mr. John Doane. There were four ladies and four chil-Mr. J. W. Wilkins, who is familiar dren in the party, not to count the pig and dog. Mr. Doane is employed by the Chisolm Island Phosphate Commade could verify or deny them. All pany, and had his family with him at the morning the colored women and Pacific. The destruction and terrors old men were collecting around Dale & at that point have induced the family least.

An important problem just at this

making money for some time.

Talking over the matter one of the largest miners to-day put the situation

in this vest-pocket edition: "It was impossible for the phosphate companies before this storm to make any money, but they were keeping on with the hope of better times. The only thing that allowed them to live for the last eight months was the ex-ceptionally low rate of freights, both andwise and coastwise. Just before this storm the freights advanced sharpthis work for their livelihood."

The seriousness of the situation has been realized by the State authorities. Inspector Jones was in Beaufort today arranging for the meeting. The meetng will be held in Columbia next Friday at noon, and the phosphate miners will be present to present the condi-

tion of affairs. A month could be spent in visiting the islands between Charleston and been seen and told. Dr. Babcock, who has been prosecuting the inquiries for Governor Tillman, and The News and Courier correspondent were satisfied that there was little new to be seen, and in consequence decided to accept the invitation to join the special party on the Catherine on its way to Charles ton. Volumes might be written about the condition of affairs on these islands, and an account of the one would differ chiefly from the other in the re-

News and Courier.

Constable Swan Jailed. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—C. B. Swan, one of Governor Tillman's liquor aspensary constables, who on August 1st unlawfully seized a barrel of whiskey in custody of the South Carolina railway in this city, tonight languishes in Charleston jail, where he will serve a sentence of three months imposed upon him by United States Judge Simonton for contempt of court. When the seizure was made Swan showed no authority from either consignee or consignor of the goods, nor did he produce any warrant by virtue of which the search and seizure was made. When questions as to his authority were ask-There is a curious superstition that ed he produced his commission as a constable of the State. Swan was taken hearing that his cause was of his own motion, and that he seized the goods without the formality of a warrant. WHAT GOV. TILLMAN SAYS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7.-In speak ing of the decision Gov. Tillman said: "If Swan has been jailed for contempt long and the other ninety. The one of court we will at once carry the matnearest the water is already being ter up on appeal and see if the United levelled by the effects of the tide. It States Supreme Court considers that a will not be long before the last trace of a seaside burial will be obliterated. Circuit Court is outside of the pale of The negroes do not seem to know all law except that of the court which long as he could remember. Possibly meets if there is not any way to termit is done to check suicide by drown-nate these receiverships. I am willing ing. Has anyone else an explanation? to let Mr. Simonton create as many re-As you land on Coosaw Island there ceiverships as he feels like. The United is a little rudely constructed shanty. States Congress has said that receivers There once stood the store of Mr. John must be governed by the law of the Pope. The remnants of it are now State in which they may be located. In scattered on the beach on the opposite this case Swan may be indictable for side of the river. Mr. Pope thinks seizing the liquor without a warrant, that he has had about enough of island but in doing that he simply followed life. Next comes the island black- the methods of the United States revsmith. There is no spreading chest-nut, no shop, or anything else left for a receiver appointed by the court rea receiver appointed by the court re-leives a receiver from the operation of was once located. As you go on the all State law, the sooner we find out the

better." Three Bandits Ball ed. ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6 .- An attempt was made last night to rob the Francisco Road, west bound, about for-All was gone. The wreckage was come ty miles west of St. Louis. A red light brought the train to a halt and the engidynamite bomb thrown by one of the highwaymen. Before he could get into The surviving negroes are crowded the nearly wrecked car, however, the ogether in the houses that stood the conductor and brakemen opened fire with revolvers and a general fusilade built. Some portion of the crop on this followed. The two robbers got scared island, perhaps an eighth, has been and fled. The other was caught and taken to Pacific. No one was burt. the combination of salt water and An attempt was made to lynch the vailed and he was jailed. He gave his name as Leuox, the son of a farmer near Newburg.

To Reduce the Royalty. pany, one of the largest of the phoswill go over the entire territory, and what is to become of the phos. for the inspection tour .- State

SENATOR MORGAN WANTS IT CON-SIDERED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE.

Don't Seem Disposed to take Kindly to the Idea-Tee Plan Proposed by the

yesterday Morgan introduced a concurthanks, no smile of appreciation, nothing whatever to indicate either pleasure or dissatisfaction. Had it been a bushel instead of a quart of grist it would perhaps have been the same. We can could have told the difference of the storm this storm the freights advanced snarply and left no chance for them in their business but heavy loss. The storm has destroyed so much valuable plant that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven that there is no inducement for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to be composed of seven Senators and seven seven the seven that there is no inducement for the properties of the properties of the seven that the properties of the p marine companies to spend a large finance. The chairman is to be chosen amount necessary to repair the damamount necessary to repair the damages merely for the purpose of carrying on a losing business, and it is not likely that they will do so without some favorable action on the part of the State looking to their assistance in manner. The chairman is to be chosen by the committee by ballot. It is to be chosen in the capitol, or in such other places as the majority may direct, with power to hear witnesses and to employ stenographers. Eleven the State looking to their assistance in the State looking to their assistance in the matter of royalty and taxation, which is a very heavy burden even in ordinary times. It depends entirely on what may be done by the State in this direction whether they will resume direction whether they will resume business or go into liquidation. This is the only work for the labor in this section during the period they can legal tender silver coins, and the ratio make another crop that will support which should be established between them, for even when they have their them and gold coin; the revision of crops they are largely dependent upon laws relating to legal tender, so as to prevent unjust discrimination in the several kinds of money; the repeal of the 10 per cent, tax on the State banks: the actual causes of the present condiion of the people and of the national banks, and what further legislation is recessary to prevent national banks from abusing their powers under the law. The joint committee may appoint sub-committees, of not less than four members (three to constitute a quorum,) which may sit in any prace in

he United States and take testimony. After the transaction of routine bus-ness in the Senate today the resoluion offered by Morgan was next laid before the Senate by the presiding of-

Voorhees suggested that the resolu ion could not be adopted without its reference to the finance committee; and ie moved to proceed with the considertion of the bill to repeal the Sherman

Morgan notified the Senator from Inliana that he could wait for his bill intil 2 o'clock.

Voorhees-While that is true, the senator from Alabama, with exceeding lelicacy, takes two Senators from the oor-Senator from Nevada (Stewart), who wishes to conclude his speech, and the Senator from Texas (Mills.) who has given notice of his intention to address the Senate. That is all I wish to

Stewart (in an undertone and with a smile)—Oh, I will pardon him.

Morgan—I will be entirely delicate and respectful to every Senator when he is in order—and I am in order now—and no Senator has a right to the floor to supersede the resolution which the Vice President has laid before the body. I am not guilty of any indeli-cacy in asserting my rights under the rules of the Senate. The Senator from Indiana has given notice of a motion to refer this resolution to the linance committee. It this proposed joint select committee were not expressly intended to supersede the functions of the finance committee in both houses, that would be a very proper motion; cause why he should not be attached but I do not expect that the Senator for contempt. He admitted at the will refer to the finance committee a will refer to the finance committee a excused, and only ventage of the committee a measure which has for its purpose to make an excuse with the Senator's permission he would and Primary Arithmetics is permitted, and Primary Arithmetics is permitted, and debris cumbering and covering a move to proceed to execute business, and also Sar ford's Coamon School and good part of the shoes and land, and supplement the powers of that comformity with, and do not entirely or properly cover the condition or necessities of the country.

Mr. Morgan went on to make a long speech. He had offered the resolution. he said, from his own conception of the situation. There was no human being responsible for it but himself. An attempt had been made to cure a great breadth of the financial trouble and evils and difficulties in the United States by the administration of a certain nostrum to cure a particular part of a complaint which the people of the United States recognized as being a very serious one and presenting a great many aspects. There was a great diversity of opinion as to what should take place after repeal of the Sherman law; and the object of his resolution was to put the matter in the hands of a joint select committee, to determine what should be done in the event of the Senate's concurring with the House in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. Would anybody binancial indebtedness of the people, and undertake to say that there was no necessity for further legislation after the Sherman Act was repealed? Halany one hinted that that repeal was to be a cure of the financial difficulties of the Maj. Brawley, in regard to the passage people of the United States? Was it proposed to do anything more than to give a mere respite until the country could right itself, or until the legisiation of Congress could be matured to neer and fireman were immediately bring the country right? No one had covered by revolvers in the hands of two singlested as yet that that particular men. The third robber then tried to remedy was going to relieve the counget into the express car, but the mes- try of all the great evils that it was senger relused to open the door. In-stantly the car was badly shattered by a ling for the last two months, or for the last year. Therefore it was necessary not only to meet public expectation, but to perform the duty devolving on sensation throughout the State. In spite view of all the difficulties suggested in bitter against the Congressman, her relation to the financial and monetary husband, Schator Blackburn, has, it is necessary that a joint select committee and is to be one of his counsel. The should investigate, fully and completely the whole subject; and when it unprisoner, but cooler heads finally pre- derstands it, bring forward one bill or several bills for the purpose of rectifying the trouble.

Morgan said he wanted an investiga-COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7. - Yesterday no particular pet measure of his own ter of Mrs. Blackburn, who is a lady of Mr. E. W. Hughes of Charleston, at- and was induenced by no partisan contorney for the Farmers' Mining Com- siderations. He was not of such, he The concensus of public opinion here, phate companies of Charleston, was ing to vote for any system or measure to trial and no doubt the strongest influin the city. He had a consulation that would make the people secure ence in the State will be excressed in the the Governor, and shortly after-henceforth against such outrages and the interest of Ereckingdee. wards the Governor announced that wrongs. He cared not whether the the proposed conference of the State measure was to be a Republican, a Decommission with the representatives mocratic or a Populist measure. It of the various phosphate companies made no difference provided only that with the views of reduceing the royalty it would bring relief to the people (in Breckinridge failed his demurrer to the and giving assistance by the State to accordance with the Constitution.) declaration of Miss Madeline V. Pollard enable the phosphate companies to resum work, will not be held here, as an hands of Congress. He was not going by Miss Pollard, but claims the declarnounced. The Govenor says they will to be illibered. He was not going to ation is bad in substance. The characgo down to Beaufort. Thence they inquire whether somebody outside of ter of the Congressman's defense will

plied. When the word was given that the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully thirty five and from their accounts have not been of the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully the relief treasury was opened it was not a minute before fully the relief tr Senate wanted to take the tax off the State banks, and if that was the judgment of Congress, as being one of the best remedies, let that be done. If Congress wanted to remonetize silver as a means of restoring confidence and giving a basis of credit and redemp-tion, let that be done. If Congress wanted to strike silver to death, let that be done. But, said he, let us hold WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In the Senate the reins over our own institutions and our establishments. Let America furnish to Americans the proper currency for circulation. Let us not be depend ent, in regard to our currency, on Great

Britain, Germany or France. When Morgan resumed his seat, the clock showed the hour to be 10 minutes pefore 2. No Senator made a sign of desiring to occupy the interval of ten minutes, after which it would be the duty of the Vice President to lay the repeal bill before the Senate as the un-finished business. After a short pause, Voorhees suggested that the resolution should go to the calander and the Senate should now proceed with the repeal oill. That suggestion met with oppo-

son, Manderson, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Palmer, Pasco, Pettigrew, Platt. Quay, Rusom, Sherman, Smith, Stockbridge, White (La)=37.

Nays=Allen, Bate, Berry, Coke, Du-

bois, Hansbrough, Harris, Irby, Jones, (Ark.) Jones (Nev.) Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Pugh, Shoup, Squires, Stewart, Teller, Walthall and Walcott State will again attempt to run another

"The vote will help some," said Voor-

The Vice President ruled that the

bill was before the Senate by virtue of its being uninished business as well as by virtue of the vote just taken. Stewart took the floor and continued his speech of yesterday, resuming it at the point where he had left off the inconsistency of the New York papers in now urging immediate action on the repeal bill without further debate, while in January, 1891, they had berat-ed Republican Senators for their posiascribed to the fact that two years ago there was "no money at stake." while now the New York papers were obeying the mandates of the money power and seeking to wrench from the people

their rights under the Constitution. After spending an hour on this subject Stewart paused for a rest, and Tel ler came to his aid by suggesting the absence of a quorum.

The roll was called and a majority of Senators trooping in from the cloak room, lifty-nine Senators answered, and Stewart proceeded.

Stewart was still occupying the floor, and showing no symptom of bringing his speech to a close, when, at 5 p. m., voorhees (his patience apparently ex to continue his remarks this evening. The reply was that he hoped to be excused, and Mr. Voorhees said that up to this time have not been in con- a snort executive session, the Senate, at 5 15, adjourned until tomorrow at

BARNWELL, Sept. 1 .-- A rousing mass meeting was held in the court nouse today, to devise some plan to better the present financial condition of the country. The meeting was called to order by H. H. Crum. Gen. Johnson Hagood was elected chairman and A. T. Woodward Secretary. A resolution was introduced asking the Governor to call an extra session of the Legslature for the purpose of passing a stay law. The meeting was then addressed by Gen. Hagood and Tom Weeks, both opposing the motion in a vigorous manner. After further discusdon, the motion was withdrawn. The drowing resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of six e appointed to confer with the banks and merchants in regard to the present see if extension cannon to granted in ases where necessary.

"Resolved, That we endorse the position taken by our Congressmen except of the free coinage bill.'

Another meeting was called for Monday, the 11th inst. The meeting today was devoid of any political complexion. -State.

Kentucky Sensations. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6. The publication of Mrs. Blackburg's letter to General Dake, in which she scroes Congressman Breckharldge for his part in the Pollard matter, has caused a Senators, to take a broad and general of the fact that Mrs. Blackburn is so situation of the United States. It was said, become reconciled to Breeksarid.ce change is a complete somersault and is probably one to influence Pail. Thompmen. Blackburn was said to have declared the invention to hold Breckurridge tion of the whole subject. He wanted responsible and his sudden change causes the country to be informed. He had almost as much of a surprise as the leresolute purpose and strong character. thanked Almighty God. He was will- however, is that the case will never come

Breckinridge's Dodke.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6,-1, ate yesterday afternoon Congressman the Senate chamber wanted it done, or not be known now until the case comes ply of collars, at retail, worth 15 cents late, as life was soon extinct. The re-

Plan .

COLUMBIA, C., Sept. 7 .- The Board of Examiners, after two days and nights of unceasing labor, has come to a conclusion about the question of books and depositories, and has adjourned.

The depositories will be established, but not in the way that was expected. The State will not open up book dispensaries to the exclusion of individual dealers, but it will go into the book business for all it is worth, and the private dealer will have a hard time of it unless ie can purchase books at the same advantage the State can, and can sell them at as small a profit as the State can aford to do.

The scheme, briefly outlined, is as folows, the chief points of which are given by Superintendent of Education Mayfield: The State willpurchase all thebooks necessary for the use of the public schools of the State. In every town, and in fact in every place where anything is sold, the state will try to establish a de-Voorhees moved to take up the repeal bill. The motion was agreed to peal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Blackburn, Brice, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, (Oregon,)

Deliver Davis Pattigray Platt Onay

can be made with dealers in the dealers should the public schools. The State does not propose to make any profit, except what is necessary to pay the expenses of handling the books—about ten per cent.

It is not intended that dealers shall be often as of the representation of the control of the representation of the repres can be made with dealers in the defler-

can make as good terms with the pubook scheme.

As far as the text books themselves we conserned, there have been tew changes made, Reed and Kellogg's grammars are given a back seat and another is adopted. Barnes' Instory gives way to another, but these are the only changes of any importance, Several other books in different departments are recommended, but on the whole, the books remain very much as they did before,

The following is the official list of ooks adopted:

R aders; Holmes' Renders, adopted as Supplemental: Cats and Digs an Curious Fivers, Creepers and Swimmers; Neighbors, with Claws and Hoof;; Grandlather's Stories; Stories of Heroic Leaves and Flowers; Æop's Fables.

edition), Robinson's Practical (new hausted) asked him whether he wished edition), Robinson's Rudiments (new edition), adopted. The new editions to ne recognized as the standards. The

English Grammar—Tarbell's Lessons n Lauguage (Books 1 and 2); Strong's Exercises in English; Sewell's Dictation Exercises.

Spelling—Lippincotts's Popular Spelling Book, Read's Word Lessons. Copy Books-Ellsworth's Copy

Books; Graphic System in Penmanship. Physiology and Hygiene-Stowell's Physiology and Hygiene—Stowell's vestigate the trouble. It is dated from Primer of Health, A Healthy Body, Est Whale Branch, and says that he has sentials of Health, Edward's Catechism of Health.

Histories-Hanseli's History of the Inited States and Higher History of the that the newspaper accounts of yester-United States, and Montgomery's Beginners, American History, Anderson's Jeneral History, Chapmans' History of South Carolina.

Geography-Murray's Series; Tillen's Commercial Geography.

Dictionaries—Webster's Dictionaries ounties now using them if they so de-

Civil Government -- Peterman's "Elements of Civil Government,'

tecles' Rudimentary Ethics Maps-Heath's Outlin Maps; Orm-

sted's Map of South Carolina; recommended: Ormsted's black board eraser, black board (cloth and paper) crayons Clothing said to be especially needed.

Drawing-Graphic System of Object rawing. Literature-Morgan's English and

American Literature; Reading In Literature; Riverside Literature Series; Engish Classic Series. Library-"The Story of The Iliad;"

lepository plan yesterday said he hoped and also stated that a small house had son, who is very intimate with both Mr. Maybeld will be able to carry out recently been turned over a velocipede is plan successfully. It he can it will broken, both of which Edgar had helpgreatly lessen the cost of books. If Mr. ed to do. Mr. Giles at once went to his Mayfield can carry it out, it will be far Letter than his. He says his whole aim The boy acknowledged having struck was to get the books to the people at as near the wholesale prices as possible. When the State, he says, provides for thing to do with the house or velocipede. public schools it is its duty to provide Mr. Giles, not having time to settle the Said he: "The reason I was so anx-

plan is that, at Clemson College we save latter work hours. In the evening Mr. on the same plan. We keep on hand a ened to whip Edgar who appeared full supply of all books used, which we frightened, and ran away from him. In furnish at wholesale prices for cash, a few minutes Mr. Giles heard a report This applies not only to books but pen. of a pistol inside his house, and upon als, paper, etc. We even get the uniforms at wholesale tailor's prices-two for \$23.75. We expet too to keep a supsubsequently hold the meeting at Beaufort. Tomorrow week is the time fixed

ing to ask of persons without legislafor the ing to ask of persons without legislafo I success at Clemson."

TO THE RESCUE

NEW YORK MAKES HANDSOME CON-TRIBUTIONS TO THE SUFFERERS.

Datails-limmanity is Appealed to-Telegrams from Dr. Babcock at Beau-

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 3.—The people of the North, with Southern men on the ground to explain the situation to them, fully understand the terrible extremuity to which the people on the sea islands of South Carolina have been reduced by the appalling disaster which has befallen them through the ravages of the hurricane, and they have come to the relief of the suffering and starving victims with a generous spirit.

They have already forwarded handsome contributions, which will be of great value to the sufferers, and will soon place them in a fair condition to endure the cold weather which is approaching.

The news was received by the Gover nor last night in the following telegram from two South Carolinians who happened to be in New York City when the reports of the disaster were re

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1893. To Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor, Columbia, S, C.:

about ten per cent.

It is not intended that dealers shall be run out of the business. They are exest, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and pected to sell as many books to the St. Helena and Beaufort. Time short public as the States agents, provided they | yesterday but got over \$3,000 worth of supplies on Savannah ship sailing 3 o'clock. Gen. Sorel, manager Ocean Stea ushin Company, waived freight. Charles F. Mattlage sent \$1,500; Leg-Stewart, Teller, Walthall and Walcott —21.

The bill having been laid before the Senate, inquiry was made by Harris whether it had been because of the vote just taken or because it was the unfinished business.

State will again attempt to run another monopoly. The authorities propose at present to run a monopoly in whiskey and doubtless, the same spirit that actuated the whiskey monopoly, so called, was the moving spirit in devising the level schools.

State will again attempt to run another monopoly and Harris Banking Company good amount, invoice not received; Austin, Nichols & Co., \$700, donating \$200 extra. We pay all. Mallory & Co., give 200; Presdent Poor \$100; P. M. Anthony President Poor \$100; P. M. Anthony State will again attempt to run another monopoly. gett & Co., Adams & Howe, and Harris 100; H. B. Clatlin & Co., \$100. Five others \$127 toward paying goods sent. Arrangements perfected to forward from Savaunah to Beaufort and every place worst afflicted around. Respon-

ble parties will distribute. The Charleston and Savannah ships saling next week will carry large ship-Small steamer wanted to convey to every island. We knew the situation. Thirty thousand people are starving, thousands shelterless—how many unknown. Sent tents, lumber, nails, saws, hatchets, clothing. Food will come as fast as it can be forwardstandard. The use of Appleton's ed. South Carolina will do everything eries and the Normal stries permitted, she can. We believe other States and countries will raise a million. Worked Other Friends in Feathers and Furst at produce, cotton and stock exchange Neighbors with Wings and Fins. Some all Friday. Committee on charities at produce have our written appeal to act upon at first meeting on Tuesday morning. George Brennicke & Co., cotton brokers, apply to the cotton exchange, Deeds; Stories of Our Country; Stories Chairman Mitchell and D. C. Wilson to Deeds; Stories of Our Country; Stories of Olden Time; Ten Great Events in the stock exchange. Arrangements thistory; How Nations Grow and Decay; Seaside and Wayside Hours; Andersen's Fairy Tales; Boss' Nature's Stories; Nature's Stories; Nature's Stories; Nature's Stories for the Young People; goods, jobbing and commission here and many bank presidents and directions. eaves and Flowers; Æsop's Fables.
Mathematics—Robinson's Practical tors. Money received will be sent to old edition), Robinson's Rudiments (old authorized committees in all section extending from Georgetown to Savan nah. The adult population, after first rehef, should be hired for rations and what they receive for work, saving International Arithmetics, the letter to threatening to breed pestilence unless be restricted to the counties now using removed. Wages paid to people, however small, will enable them to buy the goods saved by merchants, enabling them to begin buying new stock.

J. J. DALE, of J. J. Dale & Co. D. C. WILLON, President Sea Island Cotton Co., Beau-

fort, S. C. The Governor has also received a telegram from Dr. J. W. Babcock, the special messenger he sent down to injust reached that point; that four car

loads of provision from Charleston are

being put on a lighter for Beaufort;

day gave a correct summary of the sitnation, and that the wires are down beyond Coosaw. The Governor will await Dr. Babcock's full report before taking any

further action. Dr. Babcock has gotten to Beaufort and finds that the people have gone at adopted as a standard. The use of the work of relief with a vim. The fol-Worrester's to be permitted in the lowing telegram from him came late

hist night: BEAUFOUT, Sept. 3 .- To B. R. Tillman, Governor: Central committee is exercising due caution in guarding the Ethics-Comegy's "Primer of Ethics;" public health and in disbursing the charities entrusted to them. To-mo. row responsible sub-committees will be appointed at necessary points of distribution on destitute islands. Relief is being given as actively as may be.

Will visit islands to-morrow. J. W. BABCOOK.

A Boy Committs Suicide.

ROCK HILL, S. C. Sept. 5 .- Edgar, the thirteen year old son of Mr. W. II. Giles. an employe of the Standard cotton mill, committed suicide, yesterday evening, Stories from Waverly; "Midam How calebre Smith & Wesson pistol. It apand Lely Why; with Classical Mythology for children. R. P. Haney. Mr. Haney reported the the failure of the board to adopt his trouble to Edgar's father at dinner time son, to learn the cause of the trouble young Haney, and gave for his reason for so doing that Haney called him a matter with Edgar, returned to his work at the mill, telling his son he ous to save the people money by my would investigate and settle with him he boys \$2,000 a year on books, etc., Giles returned from work, and threatgoing in found his son lying on the floor in the back room, having shot himself through the heart. A physician was immediately summoned, but arrived too this afternoon.—State.