THE STATE POCKETBOOK. ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TREAS-

URER BATES.

Matters Wh'ch Will Interest Every Well-Informed Citizen-The State Bonds, the Borrowing of Money, and the Financial Part of the Dispensary

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—The most important and interesting report of any State oflicer is that of Treasurer Bates, given to the press yesterday afternoon. Every citizen who desires to keep posted on the affairs of his State should read it. There is not a line of the report which will not be of inter-The Dispensary figures given furnish the first accurate idea of the result of the scheme, financially. Treasurer Bates says:

"The State is to be congratulated upon the success that attended the efforts of the Governor and Freasurer to out the act of December, 1892, providing for the redemption of the Brown consol debt. Notwithstanding the injury done to the credit of the State during the dark days of misrule from 1868 to 1876, and the baneful presence of \$5,965,000 of fraudulent conversion bonds of 1869, bearing the great seal of the State, still listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, and the prevalence of the severest monetary panic this country has experienced in many years, South Carolina refunded her brown consol debt maturing February 1, 1893, by placing 20-40 year and one-half per cent. bonds at par. The details of this transaction are set forth in tables numbered Nos. 11 and

"In order that the public may be more fully informed as to the work, I submit the following statement:

During the month of October, 1892, the Gevernor and Treasurer visited New York city and remained there some weeks trying to induce capital ists to take the same of four per cent. bonds then provided for. We did not succeed in our efforts. Some of these capitalists saw their opportunity to force a recognition by the State of the traudulent bonds and demanded such a recognition as the price the State must pay in order to secure their aid The principal holders of the brown consols were residents of our State. and the prevailing rate of interest here being high, these holders naturally preferred having their consols contined at six per cent rather than change their investments to four or four and one-half per cent. bonds
"These were some of the difficulties

one-half per cent. and for four and one-nan per cent. bonds. During the month of November Mr. Rhind submitted a letter bilities, October 31st, 1893:

Interest due and not called for, viz:

(Record and valid Green), duced into the Legislature. They proposed to take four and one-half per sors, 1893, \$428.81; on deficiency stocent. 20-40 year bonds at par, and 1879 to 1888, \$589.79; total, \$86,650.89 would place to the credit of the State in the Machattan Trust Company \$250, 000 by December 1, 1892; \$5,000,000 by that might be needed by February 1st, It was our expectation and hope that this would be definitely arranged, and with this ready cash we would redeem the brown consols in anticipation of their maturity and have for the State all unmatured interest on the consols. But, unfortunately, before the act of 1892 was passed by the Legislature, Mr. French became ill and soon afterwards died, and pending his illness two of his strongest associates withdrew, having become alarmed at the unusual shipments of gold from the United States to Europe.

efforts, and assisted by one or more of the associates of Mr. French, succeeded in organizing a syndicate of New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charles York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charles ton and other capitalists, of which the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Robert C. Davidson, president, was the agent. This syndicate, after much correspondence and delay, entermuch correspondence and delay, entermuch correspondence with the control of the control of the correspondence and delay, entermuch correspondence with the correspondence and delay, entermuch correspondence and delay entermuch cor ed into a written contract with the State on the 19th day of January, 1893, to take \$2,000,000 of the \$5,250,000 four and one-half per cent, bonds, which the State proposed to sell at " par flat", and were allowed an option of the remaining \$3,250,000 until April 1st, 1893, at same price. On the 7th of March, 1893, the syndicate exercised the option and an amended contract was made binding them to take the entire issue. Both the original and the amended contracts are on file in this office. It is \$10,033 65; direct tax fund, \$24,390 54 proper to state in this connection that Clemson bequest, \$1,661.23; total, \$227, Mr. Rhind was to look to the syndicate which he organized for compensation for his services. The State not paying him anything except \$150 in business for the State in the bond

However, Mr. Rhind, continued his

"Early in May the force of the monetary panic was plainly felt, and a ques. tion arose as to the legality of the contract the State had made with the syndicate. This question had to be celtled, because it threw a cloud over the title of the bonds. A hear ng vas had before the Supreme Court on May 9th and on May 15 h a decision was rendered, in which the Supreme Court unanimously sustained the contract. As can be readily imagined the difficulties and dangers that attended the fulfillment of the contract caused much anxiety to 864,074 98. those who represented the State in

such responsible work. "It will be seen there are still out demption fund amounting to \$20,113 86, rathroad assessments for rathroad comhad to allow some margin for what 784.10; total, \$1.208 456 36; talance c brown consols might be issued under 31st October, 1892, \$201,748 99—\$4,410,the various acts from 1873 to 1879.80 205.26.

brown consols, less validity, etc., amount cent. redemption brown consols 1st including interest to July 1st, 1893, to July, 1893, \$117,696.19; brown consols \$482,198.57. Why the holders have due July, 1893, principal redeemed in cannot explain. Some have been sur-rendered here for redemption or fundlature and respectfully recommend etc., \$151,098.14; pensions, \$51,470.27; that the valid principal and interest in the fundamental bonds be funded directly in the brown four and one-half funds, stationary and stamps, execuper cent. bonds, and the excess of cash tive offices and Supreme Court, Govin hand to the credit of the redemption fund over and above the brown consols outstanding be used in purchasing and cancelling brown four and one-half per cent.

"The expenditures during the year derived from phosphate royalty of \$81,-258.05, as compared with last year it must be remembered that there was a falling off of some \$40,000 of receipts on account of a reduction from 4 1/4 mills to 4 1/4 mills in the tax levy.

The expenditures were greatly increased in 1892 93, as compared with 1891-92, as the following items will

Amount to pay six months' interest on new bonds....\$118,250 00 A mount appropriated, Clemson College...... Amount appropriated, State 50,000 00 50,000 00

40,000 00

\$263,250 00 "To meet these extraordinary demands the Governor and Treasurer, by authority of act of the Legislature, horrowed \$100,000 on notes and about \$35,000 in the way of overdrafts on instead of giving notes for all money needed was to avoid borrowing more than was actually needed and saving as much interest as possible. In conclusion i must call the attention of the free conclusion is must call the attention of the free conclusion. Legislature to the fact that the time make a report is too short. The fiscal year closes on October 31st, and the Legis'a ure meets in about three weeks af crains date. The State Treasurer has to make a detailed report to the Comptroller General of all the Ostober

On consols, (Brown and valid Green), tan Trust Company on the part of said from 1879 to 1893, 885,548.48; on 4 per company and its associates. It was cent. redemption brown consols, 1893, upon this proposition as a basis that the refunding act of 1892 was intro-414 per cent, redemption brown cons, 1893, \$428.81; on defictency stock,

Interest from 1st of January, 1880 to 1st July, 1893, on \$266,408.05 brown consols liable to be issued for valid January 1st, 1893, and any balance principal and interest of old bonds not yet consolidated, balance of appropriation therefor, \$87.839.54; not specifically appropriated, \$127,950 98; total, \$215, 790.52. Interest on consols to July, 1878, formerly fundable, now payable, \$91.480.47; total, \$393.921.88. Principal of deficiency stock due 1888 not yet surrendered by holders, \$657.40; principal brown consols due 1893 outstanding, \$152,520.27; less amount belonging to the Clemson bequest, \$57,375.22, \$95,-145.05; loans effected by Governor and State Treasurer authorized by act 1892, \$105,000.00; sinking fund commission. \$42,901.82; direct tax fund, \$24,397,54; direct tax proceeds act 1884, \$10,992 03 State dispensary special account sales under Section 2 Dispensary Act, 1892, \$15,838.26; Morrill fund (due Claflin College), \$10,033.65; Clemson College,

nce appropriation undrawn, say, \$18, 000.00; total, \$722,634 97. CASH ASSETS 31ST OF OCTOBER. General account, \$12,612.44; sinking fund, \$42,901 82; balance from sales 41/6 per cents for redemption of Brown consols, \$115,258 85; dispensary special fund for sales, \$15.838.26; cash for redemption of deficiencies, \$938.65; (scheated estates, \$2,411 75; Downer fund, \$529.67; Clemson College, \$1,151. 69; Morrill fund (for Claffin College), 728 55; net cash liabilities 31st October,

1893 \$494,906.42. Liabilities other than cash, (bond paying him anything except \$150 in account), green consols outstanding, one instance to bear the expenses of a \$528,566.56; less estimated invalidity, special trip to New York on pressing \$419,673 95-108,882 61; brown 41/2 p-r cents redemption of the brown consols act, 1892, \$5 401,955.86;brown 4 per cent, rederption brown consols, \$122. 94; blue 41/2 per cents, "deficiencies," \$400,000; Agricultural college scrip, \$191,800; bonds and stock (orthografic with interest to 1st January, 1880,) authorized to be funded in brown con-393 168 56; net cash liabilities. 31 st Oc. year 43,000 pick iges were sold.

et habities 1st November, 1893, S6,-General taxes 1891 and 1892, and also back taxes, \$735,411.03; phosphate roy. time back. Hesays that 25,000 works standing brown consols to the amount certs is and for redemp ion of brown probably decide whether they will have of \$152 520 27. Of these \$57,375 22 are consols, \$2,930,346 74; ess overpayments a good winter's work or whether the be cance led and represented by six per tax on terringers, \$50 243.95; Morrill cent. s rio, as provided by act of Defend from United States government, cember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, cember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, 1891, and to redeem the results of the states government, seember, seem mainder we have cash on hand, amount-ing t \$115,258.85. Thus there is an ex-stoking fund commission, \$7,000; tees cess of cash to the credit of the re- of office of Secretary of State, \$2,521 13; which is explained by the fact that in mission, \$6,085 40; peclai funds, \$7,estimating the amount of brown con-sols to be redeemed on July 1st, we Trasurr, \$105,000; other sources, \$1.

between the date of contract with the Legislative expenses, \$43,427.88; pub. lars.

syndicate and July 1st, 1893. The lic printing, \$23,932.45; educational. amount issued was not as large as was expected.
"Here I wish to call especial attenson Agricultural college, \$151,700 18; tion to the fact that the amount of bonds and stocks still fundable in \$349,597.63; interest on new 41/2 per waited so long to fund their bonds, I cash, \$2,814,337 89; expenses redemption brown consols, \$6,036 65—\$2,820,374 54; deficiency stock rede=med, \$60.32; State ing since July 1st, 1893, and a question dispensary, \$134,493 87; salaries—Suarose in my mind as to the proper course to pursue. I decided to await State officers, county auditors and suares. the action or instruction of the Legis- perintendents of public institutions, ernor's office, including civil contingent fund, \$8,254.27; other offices, etc., \$3,320.54—\$11,574.81; direct tax claims, act of 1884, \$1,781 15; direct tax fund, \$36,233 16; artificial limbs, \$5,108; sink ing fund commissioners warrants, exceeded the receipts, and the State \$95952; special funds, not including was forced to borrow money. While \$3,24223 paid Clemson college from inthere was an increase in the revenue come of the Clemson bequest, \$6,467.11; \$95952; special funds, not including on other accounts, \$24,498,22; total, \$4,182,476.71; balance 31st October, 1893, \$227,728,55—\$4,410,205.26.

The financial table showing the figures upon the redemption of the brown consols covered above and the following statement of the new issue of b nds -the brown 41/2 per cents redeemable in 1933 are given:

Total amount issued to October 31st, 1893, \$5,401,955.86, of which amount the purchasing syndicate received \$5, 250,000; amount issued in exchange for brown 4 per cents under act of 1892, \$150,926,57; additional amount in exchange for brown consols, \$1,029.29-\$5,401,955 86.
As will be noticed above in the table

of expenditures \$134,493.87 was expended for the State discensary, the appro-priation being \$50,000.

Bland Full of Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Silver men, encouraged by the election results and believing that the condition of the country since repeal has demonstrated banks. The plan of making overdrafts that the silver purchase law was not instead of giving notes for all money the cause of the financial depression. are preparing to renew the battle for

"We expect to undertake to pass a free comage bill before Congress adjourns," said Mr. Bland decisively to-dey, "What success we will have is very uncertain. I shall introduce a bill reer acting the Act of 1837 and thus providing again for the tree coinage of the standard silver dollar. My position is that we should repeal now all of the Sherman lows on silver and have the law of 1837 re-enacted and hus put silver back to where it was before he put his hand on it. Since we have repeated one of his laws let us rep-al ali of them. I think that a maj rity of the Coinage Committee will favor such a bill as I am preparing. I think the late election will timulate some of them to a belief in the wisdom of such a policy. The last election seemed to be a general want of confidence in the Democratic party. The result of the late election does not look either as though the people had much confidence that the repeal of the Sherman law would help them.

"My purpose is to introduce such a bill, have it promptly acted upon by the committee, as I have no doubt it will be, and have it reported back to the House. I am willing to wait then a reasonable time for the discussion and passage of a tariff bill before pressing one any excuse for evading the issue. I think our pe ple ought to go to work and pass a good tiriff bill at an early day; and after that is done I purpose to see if we cannot have some financial legislation. For my part, I am a free trader, and do not belong to the incidental protectionists. Of course, they put wool on the free list I shall expect and insist on a very heavy cut in woolen manufactured goods. should consider it very unfair to put wool on the free list unless we get a compensating reduction in manufactured woolen goods."

Battle in the Mountains.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 21 .- Advices to the Greenville News says that not voting. a regular battle occurred yesterday in the mountains, near the line between Greenville and Spartanburg counties, on the Spartanburg side. There was a public sale, and a large number of the mountain people had assembled. Whiskey flowed freely, and there was more or less fighting all day. This culminated in the afternoon, when the owners of a blockade whiskey wagon and a couple of State dispensary officers, who had tried to seize it, came together After a brief preliminary wrangle shooting began. Most of the sober and eldery men had gone home, and "the boys" had a beautiful free fight to themselves. One of the owners of the wagon, a man named Parris, from North Carolina, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Henry Fisher, one of the dispensary officers, was found in the kitchen dead, with a bullet through his breast.

Several others were wounded, three seriously, and nearly everybody had a slash from a knife or a blow from the butt of a revolver as a souvenir of the

Sale of Cotton Goods. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The annual sale of cotton goods for Bilss, Fabyan & Co. was held today at the auction sols by the act of 1873 and subsequent rooms of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., acts, not including invalidity, and No. 64 White street. These sales are which perhaps should be added to the held each year for the purpose of feelcash habilities, \$266,408 05; total, \$6, ing the trade of the country. Les ober, 1893, as above, \$494,906 42; 'o'al year only 16,000 were offered. The rea son for this, according to Col. Biss, is that most of one large mills have only been running on half time for a long aity, \$23354443; sales brown 41 per men are watching today sails as it will majority of the largest mills in the Eastern States, of which Bits, Tabyan & Co. are the agents, will shut down.

The auction rooms were crowded all the morning, and the bilding was the most spirited which has ever chaic terized these sales. Col. Bis s id that prices fully came up to his expectations and he considers the result of one sale an evidence that the coursery is bare of small vote for half a century. goods and that traders will be active buyers this winter. The said occupied the entire day. The receip s will p

WHY WE GOT BEATEN.

FREDERICK C. WAITE TELLS WHY THE DEMOCRATS LOST.

The Stay-at-Home Vote Dld It-Cycles of Democratic Defeat-Popultem Will cause of the aid of the Democrate. Throw the Election of President to 1896 Into the House

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.— Frederick C. Waite, who did a great deal of expert estimating for Superinten ent Porter in the census office, said some notable things this evening in his lecture at the Columbian University, Prof. A. F. Craven in introducing him said: "We have with us this evening a rising statistician whose remarkable insight into figures enabled him twelve months ago to point out in his lectures at Johns Hopkins University that the forces which produce commercial crisis were at flood tide. Had the bankers been as expectant of disaster, they would have maintained their reserves and thus staved off the blunt of the cri-

"Mr. Waite, who is making an elaborate investigation of the cause of discontent in this country for his lectures at Johns Hopkins, and who says only what he can prove, will now address us upon the lessons to be drawn from the election. As the election is the key board by which the citizens of a continent express and record their wishes their hopes and their discontents, the scientific study of election statistics in such hands is emmently fitting in a practical course of economics like ours."

Mr Waite said: Another "tidal wave" of disapproval has been recorded at the polls. Let us analyze the returns in the light of sixty years of election statistics. From my statistical chart, "comparing the political complexion of elections for thenty years with those of forty years previous," you will see that during the last twenty years and also the twenty years ending with the breaking up of the Whig party, the D. moc ats carried every alternate Presidential election and yet were always deteated at the intervening Presidential election.

To the Democrats 1836 and '76 brought victories at the pol s; '40 and '80 deleats; '44 and '84 victories; '48 and '88 d feats; '52 and '92 victories. Morever, you coace that during both periods the Democrats carried every off

A year ago, in a lecture at Johns Hopkins University, having thus pointed out in dead that the election pencuum saings the mant e of supremacy from party to party with mathematical regularity whenever there is no great court room at 2:30 this afternoon.

Gustafson brutally assulted the four year old girl of Jones Sax about the statistic four year old girl of Jones Sax about the statistic four year old girl of Jones Sax about the statistic four year old girl of Jones Sax about the statistic four year old girl of Jones Sax about the number of teachers, 261, with Spartanburg next, 241.

The total amount paid in salaries was \$440,522.17. The amount p id a first grade teacher ranges from \$20 to \$40, according to county. The female teachers get less than the males. Charleston pays \$58,419.35, to teachers, more vice of channel steamers has been sustant the Democrate there is no great court room at 2:30 this afternoon.

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parties one halt are Republicans and the free coinage measure. We will the other half are Democrats. Therenot embarrass them, and will give no fore by subtracting from the Republican cratic vote, we find that 190,000 Repubtheir own party ticket with the exception of say, 5.000 Democrats.

Mr. Depew, however, claims that 150,000 Democrats voted the Republican licket. If so, by deducting that 150 000 Democrats from the 215,000 Democrats who dld not vote the Democratic ticket, we have left 65,000, the number who didn't vote atall. The total number not voting was 400,000. Subtracting the 65,000 Democrats we have left 335,000, the number of Republicans

Hence it is in order for Mr. Depew to explain why he thinks that 335 000 Republicans deemed their ticket unworthy of being voted, while all but 65,000 of the Democrats marched in solid columns to the polls.

To show that the Republican farmer aid not vote for Cleveland I analyzed the election returns, town by town, throughout the rural districts of New York, and discovered that the rural vote for Cleveland was even less in 1892 than in 1888 in every agricultural county of the Empire State. So great was the Cleveland gains in New York City. Buffalo and the citties of the interior. In Onio it was just the same. Cleve land's vote was less in 1892 than in 1888 in the rural townships of all the agricultural counties.

Hence the only reasonable conclusion is that last year the dissatisfied Republican farmers, and this year these and other dissett fied Republicans and discontented Democratic laborers by the hur died of thousands, have joined the stay at home voice. Last year the stay-at-home vote in Pennsylvania numbered 270,000, this year 530,000, in New York 200,000 last year, this year 400, 000; in Virginia last year 75 000, this vear 150,000; in Chicago 55,000 last year, this trar 180,000; to Nebraska 40, 000 in 1888, this year 120,000. It is he stay-at home party which has made such phenomeral gains, while without an important exception in any State which has had au election, there has been a decrease in the vote of the R : publican. Democratic and all other parles except one.

The puople's party has made insignificant gains in some of the States targe gales in one, and apparent losseon lev on account of the doing away with lusion. Maryland has not east for the Democratic State candidates such a small per cent. of her full vote within wenty five years. In Pennsylvania the Democratic party has not polled such a

The asto, shore features of the receaelections are the same as those of less year, when 1,000 000 Republican farbably foot up to over one million dol- mers stated at-home, welle their Populist brethren cast 1,042,531 votes on \$50,000, partly lusured.

the strength of visionary promises. Although many of those promises have been proven to be worthy of as little considerationas those givingutterance to them are worthy of the support, yet the Populists have held their vote remarkably well, even in those States where they were successful last year only be-

Census and registration statistics dis close the fact that the State having elections this year bave furnished their full uo'a of 6 000,000 stay-at-home voters. Fully 4,000,000 of these are utterly dissatisfied with their own party. They and the Populists are the two potent and every increasing armies of discontent. lans are being laid to unite these forces under one banner. Their utter lack of leaders of ability seems to be the only obstacle.

Those causes which have produced their discontent are identical with the causes which have produced the present inancial crisis. Hence, I may quote a ew words from what I said in Miscelaneous Senate ducument No. 25, "relative to the cause of the industrial depression." "In a word, the total net private in-

debtedness of the American people equaled in 1880 but 6,750 million dollars. September 1892, it amounted to 19,-700 millions, an increase of 12,000 milhons in the short period of twelve years."

"These mute figures tell the tale. One manufacturing and mining industries have been stimulated under the intoxicating influence of protection, while our farmers have been compelled to borrow to meet deficits. Our land values have been bolstered up by booms and ruthless real estate speculations all over the West and South. Railroads have been built to forestall competitors, to raise the value of land and to build cities where none were needed. Bonds and watered stocks have been ruthlessly floated for the purpose of wrecking valuable properties until now the liabilities of the railroad companies, equal tully 85 per cent. or 5,000 million dollars more than their 'otal assets."

The general discontent and profound unrest produced and reinforced by such potent economic forces and combined with the possibility of a labor vote may be expected to debar the Repulicans from gaining the necessary majority in the next electoral college. As 1896 is not the year on which D mocratic victory will fall according to the law of political cycles already noted the House Congressional election, except the one will probably cleet the next President of the United States.

> Lynched in a Court R om. OTTUMWA, IA, Nov. 21.—An excited and angry mob hung Fred Gustafson to the stair railing of Justice Truiti's

come Democrats." This year I add, ing he was taken to sax's house and that the Democrats have not voted the Republican ticket, but have merely allowed the election to go by default.

Since the Republican vote for Harristic Since the Republic Since th the total number of legal voters in New kept the little Sax child and succeeded been published, 223,150 pupils were en-York than the greatest Democratic vote in his purpose. He then turned her rolled in the schools of the State this ever pelled, it is fair to assume that the out, and with much difficulty she suc- year, 120,597 being colored and 102,571 voters not affiliating with the lesser ceeded in reaching home, in a terrible condition, and related her herrible experience to her parents.

Her father went to police headquarters, and soon Capt. Hannon had Gus- tic, 43,664; written arithmetic, 93,454 half the Republican vote in 1893, and tafson bahind the bars of the county geography, 11,120; English grammar from the Democratic half the Demo- jail. At 2 o'clock today Gustafson was taken quietly to Justice Truit's office 426; physiology and hygeine, 11,212 ficans and 210,000 Democrats did not for arraignment. The news that the higher branches, 9,605. vote, if we assume that those voting cast man was in Truitt's court spread with wonderful rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes a crowd of perhaps a thousand was surging around the stairway leading to the court room, trying to get at the prisoner.

The mother of the little girl, succeeded in getting to the top of the stairs and to the platform in front of the court room swung a rope, and together with her aged father appealed to the crowd below to hang Gustafson. Sheriff McIntyre and Mayor Force appealed to the crowd for peace and silence, but all in vain. The mob forced whelming the officers by sheer weight of numbers. The leader seized the rope from the hands of Mrs. Sax and as the court attaches were powerless to interfere, placed it about Gustafson's neck in a twinkling. With a yell of rage, the rope was seized by a hundred hands and the quaking wretch was dragged from his chair across the floor to the door, where he was lifted over the railing until the rope had been made secure, when he was let go.

He hung suspended above the pavement on the principal street of the city decrease, that it more, than offset the for fully ten minutes, the contortions of his body being exceedingly revoltng. Sudjenly the rope parted and the body dropped to the street below, and ush was made for his possession.

The police were first to reach the body, and hastily throwing it into a farmer's wagon, standing near by, drove rapidly to the jail, followed by the mob. The lynchers again demanded the body of Gustafson, nor would they desist when told that the man was dead. A truce was patched up by the appointment of a committee, which examined the body and pronounced life extinct.

The nob then quickly and quietly dispersed, and the city is now as quiet as if no thought of the terrible affair of the afternoon had ever entered the minds of any citizen of the place. The little girl remains in a precari ous condition, with the chances of life

Madison, Wis., Nov. 17 .- Edgewood

greatly against her. The Horrors of Fire.

eminary, a Dominicon female institution, two miles from this city, was burned last night. Fifty girls were in ttendance. The Seminary was donated to the Sisters by ex-Gov. C. C. Wash burn. Both building were burned. Two little girls were saff o sted in bed -Maggie Stack, aged six years, of Chicago, and Maggie Rice, aged seven of Stevensport, Wis. Their young room mare, Frances Henneburg, aged seven years, barery escaped. One sister was very badiy injured by inhaling smoke and her recovery is doubtful. The fire originated on the second floor and burned very rapidly. I'me body of one of the dead riris was brought to the city with the injured Sister and Frances Henneburg. The financial loss is

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

A Statistical Portion of an Interesting BRITAIN'S COASTS DEVASTATED BY

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—The re port of the State Superintendent of Education shows that previous to the fiscal year just closed there were 3.058 free school buildings in this State, and that they were valued at \$506,984.97. O these buildings 692 were log; 2,268 frame, 44 brick and 3 stone. The number of school houses owned by the ber of school houses owned by the school districts was 1,069, and by other Throughout last night and this morning rented and the amount of rent paid was \$1,-

During the fiscal year just closed 80 new school houses were built, at a total cost of about \$19,000. Spartanburg led the list with 12 new buildings, as she leads all the other counties in the total number of free school buildings in the

The number of school buildings in each county and their value for the year ending Oxtol er 31st, 1892, was as

۱	Counties.	Num	bэr.	Va
١	Λiken		51	\$1.64
١	Abbeville	100000	197	11,850
١	Anderson	Description of the contract of	137	
١	Barnwell		150	10,250
I	Beaufort		34	7,758
ı	Berkeley		33.0	11/10/12/2019
ı	Charleston	• • • •	14	155,000
I	Chester		108	18,410
١	Chesterfield		73	5,000
١	Clarendon		98	
١	Colleton		124	1,200
١	Darlington		29	1,200
ı	Edgefield		212	
١	Fairfield	• • • •	26	2,319
1	Florence		13	1,600
ı	Georgetown		61	11/4/10/10/10
ı	Greenville	• • • •	169	41,057
ı	Hampton		98	3.800
١	Horry		110000	100
ı	Kershaw		78	10.480
ı	Lancaster		32	2,675
ļ	Laurens	• • • • •	118	5,009
١	Lexington		58	2,565
1	Marion		129	
١	Marion		69	20,000 7,195
1	Marlboro	• • • • •	102	
	Newberry		95	16.68
Ì	Oconee		116	15,250
	Orangeburg			13,000
	Pickens		69	5,150
	Richland			22,86
	Spartanburg	• • • • •	202 72	39 600
	Sumter		12	21,378
	Union	• • • • •	50	5,000
	Williamsburg		59	1,549
	York		150	35,000

Totals : 3.058 \$506,984 97 The total number of teachers emloyed during the past year was 4,535-2,114 males and 2,421 females. As As o color 2 676 were white-1,055 males and 1,621 females, and 1,859 colored— 1,059 males and 800 females. Edgefield employs the largest number of teach-

white. As to what the pupils study the following will show: The alphabet 24,670; spelling, 172,105; reading, 156. 271; writing, 133,002; mental arithme 53 277; history of South Carolina, 34,

Drowned in Cayuga Lake.

ITHICA, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- L. S. Meriam, an instructor in Cornell University and Miss M. L. Yeargin, a student, went out rowing ou Cayuga Lake yesternas been seen or heard of them up to 7 Pelock tonight, and they were evidentits way into the court room, over- The boat owner told them to keep along VCS.

Later this evening a hunter brought to the city an overcoat, which had the mark of a Baltimore firm in it. It was identified as the instructor's overcoat by a gentleman who boards at the same house with him. Efforts will be made to recover the bodies tomorrow by the use of a cannon. The lady has been studying at Cornell for two years. Her nome is in Laurens county, S. C. Mr. Merciam was a graduate of Vanderbilt course at the John Hopkins University, and this was his first year at Cornell, economy department. His parents refather is a large wholesale grocer, reported to be very wealthy. The young man was passionately fond of the water, and was on the lake nearly ever day. It was tis usual custom to take some young lady with him, and this fact at once put at rest all thoughts of the affair being an elopement. The parents of both the young people have been wired to the effect that they were drowned.

To Check the Landslide. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Chairman Harrity, ex-Postmaster General Don Dickinson, ex Assistant Secretary of State Jusiah Quincy, ex-Congressman B. T. Cable of Intnots, Hon. John Hopkins of Itilinois and other prominent Demo ras have had two or three informal conferences in this city, at which a suggestion that the headquarters of the Democratic National Committe be opened here was discussed and considered. The proposition is that the Democratic National Committee shall give some attention to the election of 1894, with a view of having systematic campaign made. matter is to be further considered and s likely to take definite shape soon. All the gentlemen named left for their homes this afternoon, but the statement as to their purp se to make concerted effort to check the further progress of the recent landslide was ob tained authoritatively. They were all at the White House today.

FURY OF THE STORM KING.

WIND AND WAVE.

Innumerable Shipwrecks, Involtag Great Loss of Life-Snow-Drifts Piled Up on the Shores-Soldiers Frezen to Death at their Posts.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The storm which swept the United Kingdom all yesterday reports of shipwreck were received almost incessantly. The Vulture and the Bessie, small steamers, which took retuge yesterday afternoon in the harbor of St. Ives, on the Cornish coast, began dragging their anchors towards evening.

Both signalled for help, but none could be sent in such terrible weather. They were driven ashore, and after two hours of perilous work the crews were rescued fishermen. The steaners went to pieces in the tremendous seas which colled over them in the night, and this morning not a vestige of either hull was

The people of the Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland, have suf-fered terribly. Many houses were un-roofted yesterday, walls and barns were leveled and haystacks were lifted from the fields and blown out to sea. The packet Osprey was torn from her moorings and carried out to sea, she has not been seen since. The whole plantation of Dunbeath Castle, in Caithness; the

9 04 most notherly county of Scotland, was 00 00 swept clean to the ground. Signals of distress were seen flying this morning from a yessel on the Goodwin sands, off 00 00 the Kentish coast. The fishermen on shore made repeated efforts to get life boats through the sea, but were driven back.

Siz vessels were ashore this morning near Holy Head, off the Welsh coast; four of them were breaking up. Six other vessels were making signals of distress. The Yorkshire coast is strewn thick with wreckage. Near Whitby, three vessels went ashore in the night and were going 1 00 to pieces at noon. The crews were 00 00 saved. The excursion steamers Tern 78 28 and Swan, which were at anchor in 00 00 Windomere lake, County of Lancaster, 49 00 when the storm began, were torn loose before daylight, and both went to the bottom. Off Winterton, County of Norfolk, a schooner founded shortly before

noon and five of the crew were drowned. Trawlers, fishing smacks and small craft of other sorts have been reported by the score as missing from every important point on the coast. The loss of hie has been great, but no estimate of the number drowned is possible, as comsays that the Normandy coast has suf-

pended completely. At several points on the coast the thermometer has tallen rapidly, and the nigh winds have piled up enormous snow-drifts. Two soldiers were found today frozen to death in a drift near Portsmonth. The British steamship Hampshire, 1,593 tons, went dows this morning off Gurnardshed, on the Cornish coast. All the crew took to the boats. One boat reached shore, but the other went down, and the twenty-three men which it carried were lost. One of the sailors who were saved said that the vessel sprang a leak after having been beaten about by the storm for five housr. She was on her way to Liverpool from

Reports of minor wrecks multipiled rapidly this afternoon. The Norweglan schooner Arne sank off Filey, on the Yorkshire coast. Only one of the nine day atternoon, and today their boat was men aboard her was saved. A trawler ound overturned in the lake. Nothing went ashore near Reay, on the Caithness coast, and seven of the eight in her crew were lost. Reports received from y drowned by the overturning of the Havre and Calais this evening say that boat. They hired a boat yesterday at the storm along the Normandy coast is ternoon at 3 o'clock. It was very cold, the worst one experienced in the last and a strong wind blowing on the lake. fitty years, Wrecks are reported fro n every point along the coast. Innumerthe west shore of the lake, as it would able small craft vanished last night from be dangerous, elsewhere. This they did the waters along the coast. Vessels not do, and it evidently cost then their were dragged from their moarings and sunk with all on board.

Stranded in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.-Four women of high social position in Europe, who came here last May with exhibits for the Woman's Building, have been left penniless and friendless in this city and are trying to secure means with which to return to their homes. The Countess Salazar of Naples is said to be one of the leaders of the best society in Italy University. He took a post graduate and stands for the modern renaissance of Italian art industries. She has been commissioned by the Italian governhe being an instructor in the political ment to look into the industries of American women while here. She ide in Chattanooga, Tena. where his charges the board of women managers with having broken faith with her and induced her to come to this country under false representations. The other women are: Mme. Magnusson of Iceland, Mme. Korany of Syria and Miss Jeanne Sarabji of India. They all have stories to tell similar to that of the Countess Salazar. Several society women have been trying to devise some means of assisting these unfortunate exhibitors, but so far none of the officials connected with the fair have taken any interest in the matter. One woman in speaking of the case today said: "It is a stigma upon the women of this country that these unfortunate visitors should be left unassisted under the circumstances."

He was Always a Brute,

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 22 - The man nanged by the mob yesterday has been identified as F. O. Johnson, of Aberdeen, S. D., alias Fred Gustavason. A young man named Lester, who worked with him, come to the police with this information today. He says that the man was always a brute.

The child he assaulted is dying. Killed While at Prayers.

PARIS, Nov. 22 .- The arched stone oof of St. Pierre Chadel, recently erected in Courpiere, near Cleremont-Fer-rand, fell this afternoon, while many Sisters of Mercy were at prayer. Several sisters were killed and others were injured severely.