WORK OF VANDALS. Raid of Sharman's Army Told by

One of Them.

A HORDE OF THIEVES.

Letter Written by a L'eutenant Just After Burning of Columbla Correborative of Charges Made.

To the Editor of The State: Below will be found a copy of the original letter written by First Lieutenant Thes Q. Meyers, of Gen. Sherman's army which counter-marched to reach the goal of the 'Scoession State,' which he only did after bembarding the espitol from the heights of Lexington county, which are in plain view fro the high points of this city, lying 'just acro's the river." Upon these clay hills were planted the batteries, the shells of which scarred the capitol, then in course of construction, and sounded the death knell, as it were, to the fair city on the Corgaree. This letter puts the cause of the buring of Co umbia where it properly belongs, and places the responsibility upon Gen. Sherman and his sub officers who were disguised as

privates," and did the looting." In this connection I may say that this communication carries out the idea, so forecably advanced recently, by Prof. Spahr and Col. J G Gibbes, who have translated and written up on the sub-

Though the letter alluded to is from husband to wife, and sent "by flag of truce," I trust I betray no confidence, as the letter was picked up by an old southern "nigger," and carried to her "Missus," to know if it was of value.

It is by reason of great courtesy that I have a copy of this letter, saved from the sshes of Jacksonville, and per force, is of a private nature. There are thousands who have never heard anything upon the subject; so with gracious permission, I am permitted to give this information which every true sympa thizer of a "lost cause" will no doubt, appreciate. The information is from private journals; so the printing, for sale, of this article is strictly enjoined and all copyrights reserved. For obvious reasons some names are omitted in the papers sent.

Robert S Sparkman. June 22, 1901.

February 26, 1865. My dear Wife: I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Universal license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold forks, etc., etc., are as ng, spoons, camp as black berries? The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured we estimate by companies. Each company is required to exhibit the result of its operations at any given and staff, one fifth to field officers of regiments, and three fifths to the company. Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men and was successful in this place; he got a large quantity of silver, (among other things, an old time silver milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch ftom a Mr. DeSaussure at this place. DeSaussure is one of the F. F. V.'s of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally. Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason in order to protect themselves, sub ordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their person, such as rings, car-rings, breast pins, etc., of which, if ever l live to get home, I have shout a quart-I am not joking-I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them.

Gen. Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches and chains alone, at Co rumbia, was two hundred and seventyfive (275); but I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many privates had valuables of every description, even to ladies embroideres pecker handereriels (I have my share of them too) We took gold and silver enough from the d--d retels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This, (the cutteres) whenever we come across it we burn a we consider it utterly worthless. I wish sil the jewelry this aim; has could be car ried to the old Bay State, it would deck her out in glorious style, but alas! It will be scattered all over the north and middle States. The d--- i negroes as arule prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able bedied men, (and to tell you the truth, the youngest and best looking women) Semetimes we take off whole families and plantations of negroes by way of repaying the se cossionists; but the userers part of these we soon manage to lose-some times in crossing rivers-sometimes in other ways. I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro, or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived and I must close hurriedly.

Love to grand mother and Aunt Char-Take care of yourself and the children. Do not show this letter out of the family.

Your affectionate husband.

Thos. Q. Meyers, Lieut., etc. P. S .- I will send this by flag of truce to be mailed unless I have a shance of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Sadie I am saving a pearl bracelet and earrings for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the president of the South Carolica secession convention. We found them on our trip through Georgia.

The foregoing is a copy of a letter found by Miss Floride Cantey, of Camden, at the Yankee camp, near that city. It is directed to Mrs. Q. Meyers, Boston, Mass., and corroborates what | well and Freeman.

wore citizens' and privates' dress, in order to rob without comprising their shoulder straps.

shoulder straps.

The following is a letter from Miss Floride Cantey, now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, rector of St. Pailip's church, Charleston, S. C., written to her son, Mr Joe Johnson, who enquired of her concerning the authenticity of the aforesaid letter. All these are in the possession of, and form part of the journal, of Miss Grace Etmore, which she kept during these troublous times.

Charleston, March 29th, 1899.
My Dear Son: The letter you wrote of was writen by one of Sherman's soldiers, and picked up near our old home (Hobkirk Hill.) The letter was slightly damp from lying on the ground when brought to me by a negro woman who had picked it up. This woman had slways been considered a quiet, good woman, not remarkably bright, and could not read a word. She found it just after a part of Sherman's army-had raided Camden and the surrounding country, and brought it to me to know if I could tell her whose letter i was. She did not have an idea if i was less by soldier or civilian, or to whom ad ressed. Afterwards, I learned that the suver pitcher named, correspouded with one taken from Maj Jno. M. DeSaussura's home: it was the only piece taken, as it was left out by mistake when the rest of the family silver was concealed. The letter was printed in the Camilen newspaper, but t has never been returned to my possession. I would be glad to have it tow, or at least a copy of it. This negro women had been a slave of your grandmother's, and acted then and af terwards, as if she still bore allegiance to her, and you, I think, remember her her mother was old and feeble and wanted her to stay in Camien. In my own mind and that of my family there is not a doubt of the letter being au thentic.

I enjoyed your letter, and will write My love to my cousins in the

Your affectionate Mother. WRECKED IN A FOG

Ship Sank and Passengers Becam Panic Stricken

The Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamer Lusitania, Captain Mo-Nay, from L iverpool, June 18, off Montreal, having 300 passengers on board, was wrecked Wednesday night off Cape Bollard. No loss of life occurred. All the passengers were res-

The Lusitania was bound round Cape Race for Montreal, with a large cargo and a ship load of passengers. She pistook her course in a dense fog and hangs against a cliff. The passengers, who are mostly emigrants, were panic place. One fifth and first choice falls for the boats, and they were evercom by the efficers and crew, who secured control after great trouble and a pro longed struggle with the rougher element among the passengers, who used knives. The women and children were first landed and the men followed. The crew stood by the ship.

The passengers of the Lusitania had a terrible experience. The first knowledge which they had of the disaster was when, owing to the ship rasping over the rocks, they were all hurled from their berths. Many of them were bruised and they all hurried on deck in their night cloths. A scene of great excitement ensued. Five hundred persons were clamering to escape while the crew tried to pacify them and launch the boats. The male passengers, in their attempt to seize the boats, trampled the women under foot and fought the crew with knives. Some of t e more cool headed of the passengers assisted the crew in their efforts to get

The women and children rescued were almost naked. Dreuched with spray, they were puled up the cliffs by the coast people. Some of the boats were demolished in the suif while attempting to land and their half drowned occupants held on to rocks shivering with the sold until r. seued.

This morning the unhappy passen ters, after shivering for hours on the ill top, tramped over weary mil s ir heir endeavor to reach the house of the fi hermen, where they are now shelter

Previous to reaching the cliffs, the ass neers passed two hours of terrible exicty on the wreak. The steamer Giencoe, bringing the Lusitania's pas erg rs, was due here Wednesusy night The messenger who brought the news of the wreck to St. Johns says the passeng is on board the Lusitan's drew their serves to cut the boat lashings and breatened the elex of the steamer when they thought the laster attempted interfere with them in to doing. The last message to the agents of the ushauta here says the vessel is hard nd firm aground on the reef and a hope-

Postoffices Washed Away.

Official advices to the postoffice dearement show that the break on the arginia and Ohio division of the Nor olk and Western railroad, caused by he flood extends for a distance of 5 lies, from Williamson to Ennis, except a speed the branch line running from Goodwill to Branwell is practically entirely washed away. Chief Clerks Goodle from Washington, and Sales from Lynchburg, of the railroad mail service have gone to the flood district to make a report on the situation and need in a postal way. The postmaster at Cedar Bluff, Va., wired Wednesday that the money order funds, forms, blanks and stamps, together with transit mail from Paint Lick, Va., were swept away by the flood. Cedar Bluff is on the Clinch Val-ley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, in Tazawell county. The postmaster at Ennis, Va., also reports his office swept away. The first action of the posteffice department in furnishing emergency mail service into the floor district was taken Wednesday when Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger au horized the establishment of a special service to Duhring, via Bran-

was believed at the time, that officers IN WAKE OF FLOOD.

The Wreck of Railroads and Bridges Were Complete.

GREAT LOSS TO MINES.

No Coke Can be Handled for Weeks Whiskey Courage Caused Loss of Sav-

The damage in the coal fields begins at Cole Dale, which is 15 miles west of Bruefield. At that place great track have been washed out.

eral Lives.

At Mayberry, from the train can be seen five houses upset and partially season at a few points. The heavest demolished. The branch road leading from this point to the Norfolk and Delta collieries has sustained heavy damage; the track is washed out in some places and covered over in others. and those left of the long row of valuable company houses have an unsightly appearance on account of material washed in their yards.

The loss here and at Lick Branch is \$15,000. At Lick Branch the water was very high, and at this place damage to the main line of railroad begins, and destruction of coal company property

At E nis can be seen the remains of a valuable house, and on down below, lumber from many buildings is colas she nursed your sister, yourself and lee ed high against bridge abutments little John. She was named Cinda, and and other unmovable structures. At wanted to go with us to Charleston, but | this place the east bound track begins | fields are still grassy and much cotton to entirely disappear and at some distance further the roadbed is entirely gone from both tracks.

The iron bridge structures still remain but the approaches to either end in most all cases have been entirely washed away, by reason of lumber from demolished houses and other material being wedged against the abutments causing the water to flow around. All wooden bridges are gone. The Turkey ture and lack of proper cultivation. Gap colleries' loss is \$29,000, the tip Battoms have not all been planted or ple is slightly damaged and the coke replanted. Corn is tasseling low and

tracks gone.

The delivery and coke oven tracks of the Croz r and Houston operations are most entirely gone. Bridges and all cars are turned over empty and partially loaded, and some are demolished. The Crozer boiler house is washed out and

the damage sustained is \$25,000. The damage at Houston is \$15,000. At the Upland company the boiler house and tipple is partially washed away. Along here the camp houses have been moved and destroyed. Be-tween this operation and Kyle, all thing having exchanged position with miles north of Cape Race, before day which the rallfoad sompany navet per break. The ship ran over a reef and making and riprapping ever since the high water of 1897, have been levelled. All operations have had heavy loss and stricken. They stampeded and fought | weeks will have passed before they can Vantaga

Heavy damage was done at Linchburg operations, mostly to the tracks. Up north Fork branch a ruined house can be seen, besides a lot of building material which was lodged against North Fork bridge. The water has changed its course at this bridge by removing the embankment at the east approach. The North Fork operations

all sustained considerable damage. Algoma lost houses and tracks and no reasonable estimate can yet be made. Ekridge lost a number of houses, coke ovens and trestles. The power house and their tracks were washed out. The tipple is also damaged; loss \$20,000. Greenbrier lost a number of houses and their tracks were damaged.

At Rolfe the tipple and trestle were damaged. At Roanoke the damage to houses

trestles and tracks will amount to \$7. At Arlington bridges are gone above and below the tipple and the loss is estimated at \$10,000. At McDowell the tracks are washed

out and houses destroyed. Gilliams loss is heavy in Indian Ridge lost a number of house and their storehouses was damaged

Dr. Workman's house and office were washed away, loss \$12 000. Ashiands tost between eight and ter housand. Bottom creek lost \$25,000.

lidewater lost heavily. At Keystone the streets are washe regular and debris is everywhere floors of the building standing are covered with mus and water has been alover the town to a considerable depth Had it not been for the jamming three or four buildings at the upper end near the suspension bridge, no doub the entire property of the town would have been a total loss.

Just opposite Calnoun's buildings or the other side of the creek, all house were entirely swept away, isolating the most of Belleher town. Properly is undermined and badly damaged a Burke. The whole fill, on which the two tracks pass through Keystone, in entirely gone, tracks and all. wagon tridge and the coal company houses on the company's side are also one, and Banks building known as The First Change Saloon," is demolished. Many perions had narrow es capes with their lives and men, women and children succeeded is escaping through water waist doep, while others were carried away. A Mr. Abbott suc ceeded in rescuing a man named Lockwood on Main street by fastening him self to post by means of a rope and making a dive in the swift water just as Lockwook was sinking from view. Many similar rescues were made Eight bodies have been found between Burke and Eckman. There is no doub that many lost their lives through merprojects and from being intoxicated One white man got on a section of side walk and left town with his arms folded remarking that he was going down be low to find out how everything was. His body was recovered afterwards.

The loss at Poorless is estimated at \$30,000 and at Shawnee at \$30,000. "How to Keep Cool" recipes are the order of the day, and like a certain other long sought remedy, have never | ed of sixty four separate forgeries. The yet proved efficacious. Candidly-if a judge figured up the penalties and offikeep cool is not to try.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

The Weather Conditions Last Week Were Unfavorable.

Below is given the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in the State issued last week by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau. It is of special interest in view of the gloomy views of the farmers:
The week ending Monday, June 24th,
had nearly normal temperature, and

closed with extremely hot weather, with maximum temperatures between 95 and 100. A minimum of 61 was observed at Spartanburg on the 18th. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine over a large portion of the State, but generally it was about normal. There was a severe hail and embankments supporting the railroad wind storm in Lexington county on the 22d. The rains of the week were local in

character, but were the heaviest of the rains occurred generally in the Nor. I Carolina border counties, where bot tom lands were flooded for the fifth time this year. Cultivation made good progress in the central and southeast era counties, but even there lowlands are still too wet to plow, while else- tains which enclose the provinces of where plowing was practicable on only from ore to three days, and fields continue to be foul with grass and weeds. in places, to such an extent that both corn and cotton have been abandoned, and lewland oats have been cut and cured for hay on account of the grass. sould be worked, but the plants contique to be unseasonably small, and much of it is yellow. Some cotton is scalded and lice are still in evidence, although less numerous than last week. Chopping is not finished. Mary is being destroyed in cleaning it of grass and weeds. Some fields have been abandoned on account of their oul condition and searchy of laborers. Sea island made a decided improve

ment. Unland corn looks well where it was worked, but much looks yellow and is very small, while lowland corn is irretrievably injured by excess of mois Bottoms have not all been planted or is uppromising generally. Tobacco is being cut and oured in

Florence county; it is small and poor in all sections, but has improved during the week. Rice is excellent in the Charleston and Williamsburg districts, some was damaged by overflows and stagnant water in the Colleton district, while in the Georgetown districts freshets injured it, and only about one-fourth the usual amount of June rice could be planted. Wheat harvest is nearly finished, and late wheat was poor owing to rust and

Sweet po'ato slips are still being setout. Some peas have been planted. In places meions are blighting, but a general improvement is noted. Peaches are rottening extensively as they ripen. Apples continue to drop.

Wild plums and berries are plentiful A continuation of dry weather is needed to improve crop prospects which are still very unfavorable.

A Little Boy Killed

The Columbia State says a deplorable secident occurred at the Epworth orphanage during the storm of Wednesday afternoon. An old cow shed was lown to the ground, killing one little fellow outright and wounding two others. The boys-nine in number -were in the orchard gathering plums. Overtaken by the rain they went under a nearby cowshed together with two negro men, a half lozen cows and two horses. The old shed was unable to withstand the increasing force of the wind and soon after fell with a crash. As soon as the negrees could disentangle themselves the wrecksge was removed. Charlie Stack was found lying on his left side pinned to the ground by a heavy sill which had rushed his skull. There were several cruises on his body and his leg was roken. Lee White had a long gash iown the forehead and face to his lip. being out to the bone, and John H. arker had his right elbow dislocated. the ages of the mjured boys were 9, nd 12 years respectively. The little niow who was killed. Charlie S auk. ame to the orphanage about three and a all years ago. His former home was in florence where he and his older brother lived up to the time of their father's Killed With an Axe.

Roy. Patrick Chambers, one of the nost prominent citizens of the Holly prings section, Oconce County, had of tro the effects of a blow re sived at the hands of his son in-law, Dan Rosch, several days ago, with an xo. All this trouble, it is said was suled by Rosch not providing for his wa family. He lives at the home of Mr. Chambers who told him he ought o get to work and make a living for us faulty. Roach became furious, se sured his axe, and deals a deadly blow outh the side of it back of the left ear. Mr. Chambers is a leader of his section, conest and respected. Reach has been in trouble before, his father in law always coming to his rescue, trying to make something out o him.

Killed by Lightning. A great many more persons seems t e killed now by lightning than former While stacking wheat on his farm, ix miles south of Piedmount, Ala., on Wednesday, Robert Coo, and his Son were struck by lightning and instantly killed. While working in a field in neoln county, North Carolina, Wed nesday afternoon, William Huss and one son were instantly killed, and another son probably fatally injured by lightning.

A Long Sentence.

ences ever pronounced upon a criminal is probably contained in the decision of a Judge in Naples, who inflicted recently upon an Italian adventurer, who pleaded guilty to and was convictbull be permitted—the only way to cially sentenced the prisoner to 1,088 years of solitary confinement.

STARVING IN CHINA.

The Sad Condition of That Unhappy Country.

MILLIONS DYING FOR BREAD.

Years of Drought the Cause. Death by the Thousands. Children Sold for Bread to Eat.

that causes thousands of deaths daily; parched fields and a drought of three years' duration; whole villages abandoned to the dead, and the population subsisting on roots and herbs; mothers selling their children for bread, and the horrors of cannibalism.

Such is the awful picture that has of the world from beyond the moun-Shansi and Shensi, in China.

The first break in the silence of despair, the first signal of distress from the millions of starving in their isolation came in the form of a cablegram Cotton improved slighty where it China's "Grand Old Man,"—the Bismarck of Asia.

The ca legram in itself was a strange thing For the first time in that long history which began in the dawn of time, China was appealing for aid to the newer world beyond the Great Wall and the great sea Never before had the like occurred. Calamities and wars and pestilences there have been in China during the long, monotonous dynasties, but none that she considered impossible of relief from resources within her own borders. All the traditions of her past, all precedent and religion, were opposed to a plea for aid from a foreign power. Sad, indeed, must be the plight of the 20,000,000, when Li Hung Chang says to Christian America: "Help, or we perish!" "Very serious famine," Earl Li ca-bled; "spreads over whole province of

Over 11,000,000 population Shansi. affected. Urgent relief necessary. Condition warrant immediate appeal.'

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, supplemented the viceroy's words with an urgent message of his own, and forwarded a translation of the following touching appeal from the governor and native "To Our Own People and Foreigners:

'This time the famine is more serilous than ever, because in the north are scab. Oats about harvested. Both the allied troops, and in the south we grains are spreuting in the shock to have several places in rebellion. China with generally good yields.

Sweet points are still being setbig assistance can be expected from them. Since more than several months now, the famine has been beginning in places in this province. In some ages they are eating human flesh. "All our brothers in the world should

be very sorry for us, and should know how unfortunate we are. We wish all our reople to share some of your money which you spend amusing yourselves, and for traveling, and for dressing and for all kinds of comforts, to rescue these poor people. It is much better to save the starving and dying men, women and children here, than to build a pagoda or temple, or even a churchecause from ten to twelve million people are suffering to death."

The two provinces of Shansi and Shensi are side by side in the northern part of the Chinese empire, 600 miles from the sea coast, their combined area of 157,000 square miles, about that of the New England States with New York and Pennsylvania; yet, crowded into this small territory are 20,000,000 human beings, more than one-quarter the entire population of the United States.

Shansi and Shensi were once beautiful and fruitful. They are mountainous and furrowed by picturesque valleys. In fact, a literal translation of Shansi would mean "Mountains of the East." For centuries before western nistory began, the dense population ultivated rice on the terraces on the illaides. Suansi is old ever for China. ts principal city, Tai yuen, was the capital of the empire when Pekin was iew. Its people were simple, contented nd peaccable.

During the last decade European and American civilization has draven an en tring wedge thto the prejudices and upersititions of the mountain proinces. Especially was this true o chansi, the nearer of the two to the sea east. Until recently it was the scene of the labors of more than 180 missionrice. Agents of foreign fi ms in Hong Kong and Shanghai have crossed to nountain passes, and have made a bo inning in what will some day be unloubtedly a targe import trade with the farmers of the terraced valleys. There are comparatively few streams

a the two provinces, and water for the

rice fields is supplied by irrigating ditches and wells. These dry up when rain fails, and the result is a failure of crops and famine. Such is the sondiion now. For two years scarcely any rain has fallen in Shansi and Shensi. Before the last of the missionarie left Shansi, the black shadow of hunger hung so low over the land as to make even the famine horrors of India small by comparison. And the shadow has continued to deepen. No one will probably ever know the exact number victims, but recent accounts give ome idea of the death harvest that is being gleaned in the parabed fields. Rice, the one important staple of food, is worth its weight in gold. As a substitute the people, in sheer despair, eat

grass and the leaves of trees. Deaths are too numerous to make funerals any longer possible. Outside of every village a deep pit is dug, and every morning are laid the bodies of One of the longest and direct sen- those who have died during the night, covered only by a thin layer of earth. Later in the day another ghastly layer is placed upon them and the process continued until the pity is filled, which seldom takes longer than a few days. Large towns are depopulated. The inhabitans wander like wild beasts through the fields searching vainly for

Leathern straps and sacks are boiled and eaten to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Some idea of the horror of it all can be gathered from the following letter received in this city from a

Chinaman in Shansi: "A man just came from a village outside of this city, and described the progress the last week and is doing condition of the starving people, which made me feel as though I was among them. Thirty dollars was the price of able, and cooked even leather boxes or they were even eating earth.

"On the first day, he saw a number of poor people selling their children for rice. On the second he saw the Twenty millions of men, women and children starving; a universal hunger that causes thousands of deaths daily; bodies were lying at the mersy of hungry dogs and wolves.
"Nearly every city, town or village
he passed through was deserted or the

> said that in one town the people have opened a human flesh market. "Another friend told me of a family of nine. The mother could not bear to

> The Christian Herald caught up Li broadcast throughout the United States. The response has been more quick and general ithan to any previcus calls on the generality of Americans. One of the first contributions was from President McKinley, who, from his special car on his journey across the continent, telegraphed his contribution along with that of Mr.

John Hay, secretary of state.
Alread \$20,000 have been cabled to the Relief committee of five missionaries in Tientsin. The obstacles which led some persons in this country to fear that the distribution of famine relief in China would be a difficult ta k

have melted away. Shansi's new governor is a very pro gressive Chinaman. He is a friend of he foreginers, and he recently sent an provement. official escort to Pekin to conduct the missionaries back to Tai-Yen-Fu. Shensi, too, has been found to be quite the castern counties early in the week; as accessible for relief operations as prevailed with high temperature. All any other part of the empire.

These are the days when electricity and steam are knitting the world to gether. \$20,000 can now be sent from provement in the crop situation is New York to China almost as easily as to Philadelphia.

While you are reading this a flotilla of small junks and river boats is prob ably well on its way up the Yang-tse river. The flotilla is laden with tons of rice. It will follow its windings to ward the southern borders of the two provinces, and then continue up the river Han to a point where its cargo will be loaded on wagon trains and carried far into the interior. Thou sands of lives will be saved, and, as Wu Ting Fang recently put it, ing the Chinese to realize the foreign-

ers are not their enemies Yes, \$20,000 will go a long way in Shansi and Shensi, but after all, it is only a beginning. A great deal more is needed before the shadow can be ifted from over the desert valleys. A fund is now being raised which it is noped may rival the hundreds of thousands contributed for India.

Crushed, heartbroken China today ooks to America as her best friend. There is something pathetic in Li Hung Chang's selection of this country for his appeal.

Li Hung Chang was the friend of Gen. Grant. By his instructions, the Chinese minister every memorial day ays a wreath on the tomb on River side Drive. Li Hung Chang made to us the first admission of his country's suffering.

Shall his appeal be in vain? Will the countrymen of U. S. Grant give no heed? No, as Dr. Louis Klopsch says, in a little pamphlet just issued by the relief fund:

'Let the dead past bury its dead. These people, though their skin be yel low, though their customs be strange, though they live in a different clime, though they have erred, and grievously erred, yet are they our brethren. and we will not desert them in this hour of terrible affliction and distress.

"They shall not die if we can prevent t. Their children shall not be sold for food, for to them they are as dear as our own gratting babes are to us; they shall not starve, seeing that God has given us enough and to spare. Out ditions, have them do to us, and thus reducing he Golden Rule to practice, we will give them bread to the full exent of our individual ability." Saving lives in North China is not an

expensive process. he Christian Herald, Bible House, New York.

A collision occurred on one of the streets of Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday afternoon between a trolley car and ose cart caused the death of one man and four were injured. The firemen were responding to an alarm of fire and were crossing the railroad track when the hose carriage was struck by the car. The street had recently been graded at that point and the cut was of such a nature that neither party could see the other until too late to stop. The hose carriage was totally demolished and the

A Fatal Collision.

front end of the car badly broken. The conductor and motormen were arrested. A Careless Engineer.

A freight of the Seaboard Air Line ran into a freight of the Plant system at the crossing at Bladen, Ga., Wednesday morning. It is the law in Georgia that all trains shall stop at crossings. From the evidence it seems that H. Bradford, engineer of the Seaboard train failed to stop his train. A crash was the result. Bradford was seriously injured was wrecked.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

On the Whole the General Condition

well except in the Atlantic States, where excessive moisture and lack o cultivation have kept its condition low, a bag of rice. The poor have no rice; but in those sections, the crop looks well. In the central and western districts squares are forming and blooms bags, and stewed tree-bark and grass. have been noted as far north as Missome of them were so famished that have been noted as far north as Mis-

picking has begun.

West of the Mississippi droughty conditions prevail that will soon injure the prospects unless relieved by rain ice are causing some apprehension in the Atlantic States, and the boll weevil in Texas has caused damage locally. On the whole, the crop is in a fairly promising condition.

In North Carolina frequent showers with cloudy, cool weather prevailed houses occupied by the dead. It is during the week just passed. Rains occurred at some place or other in the State on every day of the week, and were quite heavy on the 21st and night recently been brought to the attention hear the cry of the famished children and finally committed suicide."

Such is the awrul picture that has of nine. The mether could not bear to smaller streams; but generally the rains were local in character, and over of the 24th, causing freshets in the many counties there were favorable Hung Chang's appeal and spread it opportunities for farm work. Cotton United is making very slow growth, but looks well in cultivated fields; grass continues to be troublesome; in some counties lice have appeared on cotton. Some early planted cotton is beginning to form squares.

In South Carolina cotton improved slightly where it could be worked, but the plants continue to be unreasonably small, and much of it is yellow. Some cotton is scalded, and lice are still in evidence, although less numerous than last week. Chopping is not finished. Many fields are still grassy, and much cotton is being destroyed in cleaning it of grass and weeds. Some fields have been abandoned on account of their foul condition and scarcity of laborers. Ses island made a decided im-

In Georgia heavy rains fell in the crops have been given much needed cultivation, but the supply of labor is not equal to demands. A slight imnoted in many counties, while in others the detrimental effects of the past heavy rains are still apparent. Cotton is still in poor condition in many lo calities, but corn is recovering rapidly. In Alabama hot, dry weather prevailed, the day temperatures averaging well up in the nineties, and, on a few days during the latter part of the week reaching 101 degrees at some stations in middle and eastern counties; practically

no rain occurred, except scattered show ers in extreme eastern counties Sunday afternoon, and a general rain would now be beneficial to all crops. The dry weather was favorable for work, and In Mississippi over the central and northern portions of the State the work

was very favorable for the cultivation and growth of crops; which are generally in good condtion, but needing rain. In the southern counties the continued dry weather commenced to show its ill effects on crops, especially corn and gardens. Over the most of the State cotton is clean and is making a satisfactory growth, although generally from two or three weeks late It is beginning to bloom in some of the southern and central counties.

In Louisiana the week has been prac tically rainless, and for the second time during the present growing season drouth of damaging intensively prevails in all parts of the State-

Cotton is reported in fine condition in few localities, rough and kinky or urning red and in other ways showing the bad effects of the dry, hot weather in other places, but generally, although from one to three week late and growing slowly, it is looking healthy and the first planted is blooming.

In Tennessee cotton is still small, but the high temperature of the week was favorable to it, and the outlook is more encoursging now than at almost any previous time this season. In Texas very light rain was report

ed from a few localities in the north eastern and over the extreme northwestern portion of the State, and show of our abundance will we assist them, Brazos and Trinity rivers on the 17th ers occurred here and there along the and, God helping us, we will do to and 18th, but in no case was the rainhem as we would, under similar con- fall sufficient to relieve the needs of crops. Ail portions f the State need rain and in a great many sections, not ably in the central, southern and east ern, a serious drouth is prevailing. Cotton, considering the dry weather, has done well; the crop is generally in Ten American cents will pay the ex- bloom. The crop needs rain, but there enses of a small family for a day are only a few instances noted where and twenty cents will save a life for a the plant is actually suffering for moisweek. Adollar is all that is needed ture. The bolt weevil continues to o maintain a family of five for a week damage cotton, but their depredations and \$100 will keep alive a good sized are confined to limited areas in the village. All contributions towards this southern portion of the State; reports deserving cause should be addressed indicate that they are being rapidly o the Union Famine Relief fund, care thinned out by the various methods used to exterminate them. Early cotton in the extreme south is opening and s being picked.

In Arkansas the weather continues hot and dry. No rain of consequence occurred during the week, except in the northwest section, where scattered showers occurred on the 18th inst. All crops are beginning to need rain badly.

Corn and cotton have made rapid In Oklahoma and Indian Territory clear, hot weather, with high southerly winds prevailed during the week; local showers occurred on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st. Cotton choppping is about completed, and the plant is squaring and commencing to bloom; it made a

good growth and is in good condition. In Missouri cotton, in the southeastern counties, is making excellent progress and is beginning to bloom. In Virginia there was too much rain for cotton.

His Family Lost.

Lowell D. Hosmer, the former disburser of the public works department of Porto Rico, died June 17. His wife and his fireman, Robert Simms, was and family have been unsuccessfully instantly killed. Nobody on the Plant | sought for. At one time they were besystem train was hurt. Several cars lieved to be at Jacksonville, Fla., or were smashed and the Seaboard engine Memphis, Tenn. Americans at San Juan took charge of the funeral,

WRECK OF A TRAIN

Cars Piled One on the Other in an inextricable Mass.

SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

The Accident Occurred in a Lonely County at Midnight. Hours Before Wounded

Were Treated.

Sixteen persons were killed and

about 50 were seriously injured in a wreck of train No. 3, the west bound Wabash limited, nine miles west of Porea, Ind., at 12:30 a. m., Wednes-day. The dead are all Italian emigrants asy. The dead are all Italian emigrants en route to Colorado, whose names are unknown. Two sections of train No. 3, one coming from Detroit and the other from Toledo were consolidated in this city into a train of cleven cars, making up the flow for the contract of the c making up the fiver for its journey to St. Louis. It consisted of a combina-tion baggage and express, combination baggage and smoker, day coach, emigrant coach, three chair cars, three sleepers and the private car of General Superintendent Jotter of the Iron Mountain railway. Having left this city one hour late the train was speed-ing westward at a high rate when at a point nine miles west the engine plunged through a trestle which had been undermined by the recent heavy rains. The embankment on both sides of the little stream dropped at a sharp degree a distance of forty feet. Owing to the momentum of the train the engine appeared to leap nearly across the embankment, plunged into the soft earth on the opposite side and fell back to the bottom. Engineer Butler and Fireman Adams were throwa from the cab but not seriously hurt. The express car and the first chair car were telescoped. The emigrant car followed by two chair cars went down on the left side of the track and the first sleeper pitched forward upon the mass of debris. Its windows and trucks were broken, but some of the occupants were injured. The remaining cars also left their trucks, but were not badly damaged. It was in the emi-grant and day coaches that most of the leaths and injuries occurred.

There was absolutetly no means by which the engine crew could see the impending danger; in fact, the engine ran out upon the trestle before the

structure gave way. The night was intensely dark. For a few minutes after the fatal plunge and dreadful roar of crashing timbers, s deathly stillness prevailed, which was only broken by the ories of the injured. Trainmen caught no their lanterns and rushed to the

weather was favorable for work, and cotton has Leen mostly worked out, and is now clean, and, while it is small, it is generally healthy and is improving steadily; squares are forming very generally, and some is ready to bloom every physician was hurriedly taken to a special train which carried them to the scene. The injured were placed about on cots and everything possible done to ameliorate their condition.

For a time after the rescurers reached the scene of the wreck little could be done in the way of moving the dead. Hundred of tons of twisted iron and broken timbers rested upon the car where the unfortunate emigrants were crushed.

By means of wrecking derricks the mass was gradually opened and by daylight nearly all the dead had been removed to the city.

The Deadly Lightning.

The storm which struck Pitsburg and vicinity Wednesday afternoon was short in duration, but terrific in power and disastrous in effect. The lightning and thunder was practically continuous for about thirty mniutes, the wind attaining a velocity of thirty miles an hour and 46 inches of rain fell. The temperature fell 24 degrees within an hour. One woman was killed instantly by lightning and several other persons may die from the same cause, numberless houses and churches were struck by lightning and several picnic parties were paniestricken. At South Avenue park, a picnic party, composed of 1,200 persons, 700 of whom were children, gathered in the dancing pavilion for shelter from the storm. Lightning struck a tree within eight feet of the pavilion and set fire to the structure. The picnickers were panic stricken, women fainted, childrens creameds and eventhe men in the party gave way to their fright. Fortuately the heavy rain extinguished the flames and although a large number of the party were more or less hurt, in the panie, none were seriously injured. A similar panie ensued at St. Joseph's parochial school, on Mount Oliver, where commencement exercises were being held. The hall was filled with chil-

struck the building, tearing a portion of the roof away. No fatalities result-Jumps from Steamship.

dren and their parents when lightning

The captain of the Anchor Line teamer Furnessis, from New York, June 15, which arrived at Glasgow, Wednesday, reports that Richard Walke, a lawyer of Virginia, jumped overboard from the steamer June 20 and was drowned. A dipatch says Richard Walke was a resident of Norfolk and one of the most distinguished law-yers of the State of Virginia. He leaves wife and four daughters. The widow of Commodore Truexton is his sister. He was accompanied on the trip to Europe by his wife and a gentleman friend. His death is the result of his third attempt to end his life in recent years, and he is the third of his family to die by their own hands within the past three years. In 1899 Henry Walke, is brother, shot himself in Brooklyn while on a visit to that city. Lattleton T. Walke, son of Richard Walke, stabbed himself to death in his room at the University of Virginia recently.

A Georgia editor says if any farmer ets the weeds grow while it rains, and does not work fast and continuously while the sun shines he is going to find farming a failure next autumn.

This is a good time of the year to use whitewash on fences.