J. F. CLINKSCALES, EDITORS AND O. C. LANGSTON, PROPRIETOR WEDNESDAY SEPT. 6, 1893.

TERMS: ONE YEAR. IX MONTHS.

BY VERDICT OF THE JURY.

orge S. Turner, a white man of con le property and good family conis, was hanged in Spartanburg ast Friday. He murdered his brotherw in 1890, for which he was convictby the Jury, and though appeals and ons were made by learned counsel eded in staying the execution over three years, the verdict of the still held and Turner was hanged. have said before that the responsiy for the punishment of crime rests the Jury; and when the Jury, or Jus, when new trisls are granted, stand for the punishment of the guilty ere is no escape, appeals, motions, de-ys of any kind, to the contrary notding. Turner's case is one in stration. The Jury decreed his death d he was hanged. With such power as verdict of the Jury carries, it seems t lynching should be unknown in country. The Juries are presumed he composed of intelligent, honest, less men from all sections of the nty, who will do justice though the ms fall. If a mrn deserves death he mob, so he does at the hands o Jury. Lynching, then, must imply k of confidence in the average Jury to telligently understand or honestly per-rm the duties of their office, or it must aside from a frenzied and passion desire for the immediate death of the tim, that the lynchers are conscious their inability to convict their prisoner fore a calm and discriminating body

rve lynching by their own reasoning. The hanging of Turner, richly deservd not only for killing his wife's brother for killing a German two years pre ous to his last murder, and also for the ter-in-law, furnishes proof positive hat our Juries and Judges do convict nd put to death even white men who my possess large property and have in-mential friends when they deserve it. he example may be studied with profit men who may think that the cost of illing a fellow is only a few hundred ollars and some inconvenience. Turner's case has been a promine ne, and from the circumstances sur unding it was peculiarly interesting to

f disinterested men, and hence they

ay, as sometimes happens, kill an in-

t man, and in turn themselves de-

NOW FOR TABIFF REFORM.

the whole State. His execution satis-

and the innate demand for justice felt by

people who care nothing for and do not even know the interested parties.

By a majority of 130 votes the House has sposed of the silver question before it ploy their time than by at once undertaking the reform and amendment of the

us of that matter: "We denounce Republican protection

as a fraud; a robbery of the great major-McKinley Tariff Law, enacted by the Fifty-First Congress, as the culminating strocity of class legislation. . . We promise its repeal, as one of the be-neficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party." The following table gives the duty im-

posed by the McKinley Act on a few of he necessaries of life, and furnishes the strongest argument why the Democrate in Congress should lose no time in correcting the evil as promised in the party's

Cloths, valued at not above 30c per lb. 150 Shawle as shove Blankets, as above Hats of wool, as above.... Hats of wool, valued above 80c per lb Flannels (for underwear) not above

80c. per 1b.... Knit goods, as above... Cotton hose, valued at 60c and less per Cotton hose, valued above \$4 per Table cutlery, valued at \$1 per dozen

Table cutlery, valued at \$8 per dozen Forks and Hoss. Saws, hand Common earthenware. Needles for Knitting and Sewing

Bacon and harns .. Beef and pork.

Shirts in whole or part linen .. Ready made clothing and wearing apparel of every description per lb.... Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, nisters and other outside garments for ladies and children per lb.

These are only a few selections from a list that embraces nearly everything in daily use by the people at large. With a careful study of these articles and figures and the amount of such taxed goods used per year, every man can determine somewhat accurately the amount he contributes yearly to help support our "infant industries." The result will likely

We hope the Democratic Congress will undertake the correction of the abuses of this "culminating atrocity of ernment, has the inherit right as a class legislation" without needless delay. and then it may be discovered that the basis of all the evil and "hard times" afflicting the country was the McKinley

From the minutes of the meeting held in the Court House on Monday last in lina law as a measure for the suppre hibit of the resources of Anderson County at the Augusta Exposition this fall it will be seen that the matter has enlisted the services of some of our most public they have gone to work in earnest to accomplish the good end in view. We now feel sure that our County will be creditably advertised there, and that good of a trading corporation outside its own will come to the County from it. We bespeak liberal assistance in this work from every one who can see any good in

A prominent and well informed County official recently stated that he believed the people of Anderson County owed less money, had more home raised products n their barns, cribs and meat houses and had more ready money at this time than for a number of years. He said that they had learned a lesson from the low prices totton has commanded for several years

— Harry Richardson, the Brookiyn man whose neck was broken by a dive he took into New York Bay on August 7, is still alive. More than that, while his future is mighty uncertain, as in the first the control of every man with or without a past. They have diversified crops, spent future of every man with or without a broken neck, he stands a fair show, the

Chicago is the Indian name for days. The case of Richardson, the doctors say, will go down in the medical books as one of the most remarkable d declare that he is still on ever known. Mr. Richardson is 42 years old.

UNTIMELY TALK.

From an interview had with Gov. Tillman recently, and which has been given a wide circulation, we take the following extract from one of our esteem ed exchanges:

There has been a great deal of talk lately about the calling of an extra session of the State Legislature to make certain changes in the dispensary law and for the purpose of reading the new Code of the State, which will shortly be conducted. pleted. Governor Tillman was asked yesterday about the prospect of such a session. This question caused him to at once afford some interesting information and give his views on the financial situation. He said he saw no reason why any of the things referred to should cause the calling of an extra session of the General Assembly, "But," said he, "should this financial panic assume any greater pro-portions, and the price of cotton falls lower than at present, it will likely necessitate my calling an extra session of the Legislature. This will be the only emergency that I think will warrant calling of an extra session. As to those other matters the Legislature, if it canother matters the temperature of the recular calling of the call of t not get through with them at the regular session, can take a recess and come back after Christmas. On account of the lack of currency to handle the crop, and the low price of cotton, there are already mutterings on the part of the people of the State to have a 'stay law' passed. There will doubtless be some means soon found for removing the crop, but the wholesale robbery and jobbery of Wall street should be stopped. Such a law as this will stop the payment of debts and let things stand in statu quo just as they are now. It will stop the machinery of the law in the courts as farea debts. the law in the courts as far as debts are concerned and would relieve any stringency. It has been done several times in history but is only to be resorted to in the direst extremity.

Our erratic Governor could not have spoken more untimely words than these. A "Stay Law" would do more to throw business into confusion and frighten away money and cause people to hold tighter to what they have than any other law short of repudiation of debts. Even the suggestion from the Governor that he may call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose may do incalculable harm.

We can hardly think the Governor serious in this matter; and if he is not, he is guilty of a mischievous folly unbecoming any one of any importance or influence in moulding public opinion. For two reasons he seems not to have been serious in his conversation. 1st. He proposes a Stay Law because of the possible low price of cotton, but says it "is only to be resorted to in the direst extremity." A few moments before saying this he had made the prediction that "there will doubtless be some means soon found for moving the crop." Why anticipate the evil time of "the direst extremity" if he thinks "there will doubtless be some means soon found for moving the crop"? 2nd. Section 21 of Article I of our State Constitution provides that "no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be enacted." Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Several Stay Laws were enacted from 1861 to 1865, but on appeal from the decision of the Circuit Judge, the Appellate Court, consisting of eleven members, declared that such laws were contrary to the section of repealing the Sherman act of 1890. the Constitution of the United States These well-paid legislators now have a quoted above, and were therefore void. breathing spell, and they cannot better | Only one of the Judges dissented. We presume the Governor knew these facts. How could he, then, seriously contemplate calling the Legislature together to

No less than Gov. Tillman-do we hope that cotton will command high prices, ity of the American people for the benefit and that should a great stringency occur favor and fight for any measure helpful to the people. But on the broadest printhe contrary effect to that desired-causing universal distrust, withdrawal of gation, failures, make it hard for any one to get credit and give the State a bad reputation that would take years to re-

> You have made an unfortunate mistake, Governor. But reparation can be made by admitting it and declaring against a stay law, in view of the remotest probability that "the direst extrem-

Some of the Georgia papers are charging their Congressman, Mr. Moses, with nepotism, saying he has secured good governmental positions for five of his Carolina Congressman is in no danger of a similar charge from his constituents, no matter whose fault it is. In fact, they are not reported to be handing around offices to anybody to any extent werth

The Proud Palmetto Tree.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The Commissioner of Patents rendered a decision to-day in the matter of the appeal to him of the State of South Carolina from the refusal of the examiner to register a trademark applied for in the name of the State, consisting of the word "Palmetto" State, consisting of the word "Palmetto" to be printed on its liquor labels, together with the arms of the State and the name of the liquor. It was stated to be of the State officers South Carolins to enter markets outside of the State and outside of the Union as a vendor of liquors for profit, and that the authorities had sold a case of its liquors bearing the trademark in Canada. It was claimed by the ap-pellant that the State possessed the full rights of a trading corporation, and that it might undertake a business of this charwithin the State limits, and that authority for this was found in the provision of its recent liquor legislation. The examiner held otherwise, and therefore re-

fnsed registration.

The commissioner, after reviewing the monopolies enjoyed by France and Bel-gium, holds that a State of the American union, having all the powers of an independent sovereign State, except those surrendered to the Federal gov-State to engage in trade, domestic or foreign; but the commissioner also holds that a lawful trade in liquors outside the State must be established in some effectual manner before the State can become the owner of a trademark, which would be entitled to registration in its name in the Patent Office under the law of 1881. He construes the South Carosion of the liquor traffic in South Caro-lina by private individuals, and to substitute therefor its complete control by the State, through local public dis-pensers; and holds that only by ses in the act be held to look to the any kind, excepting in the purchase of the liquors to be dispensed; that there was nothing in the general or special objects of the Statute to show that the State intended to descend to the level

by saying: "It is considered that the State of South Carolina, notwithstanding the acts of its Governor and State hoard liquors outside its own limits; is not the owner of any trademark; has not, at this time, the right to use the trademark sought to be registered; and, therefore, the application is denied."

- Harry Ric less and saved more. The statement is

Joubtlessly correct and indicates prosperity for the future.

Description neck, ne status a late show, the hospital doctors say, of living a great many years, and it is even among the possibilities that he will fully recover. A broken neck ordinarily is instantly fatal. Sometimes the victim lives a few

600 LIVES LOST. Seven Thousand Persons Totally Destitute.

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

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

Upon its receipt, he acted promptly, as the following proclamation, issued at 11 o'clock last night, shows. It contains STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31, 1893.

Having received the following telegram from J. H. Averill, receiver of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad Company, conveying the startling intelligence of an appalling loss of life and a terrible state of destitution upon the islands on the coast of this State resulting from the terrible hurricane which the Almighty in His judgment has visited upon the people of the South Atlantic States, causing uni-

versal suffering:
"YEMASSEE, S. C., Aug. 31. "To Hon. B. R. Tillman, Governor of

"The loss of life by the recent cyclone on the islands adjacent to Beaufort and Port Royal will number not less than 600 Port Royal will number not less than 600 people. There are 7,000 people on the islands entirely destitute of provisions, all they had being washed away, and their crops entirely lost. Great destitution will prevail among them unless they have speedy relief. I am working night and day to open up communication, and hope to have trains into Beaufort not later than Monday next. Please address any reply you have to me at Yemassee, from which point it will be forwarded by railroad.

"J. H. AVERILL."

Now, I, B. R. Tillman, Governor of

Now, 1, B. R. Thiman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, acting in my official capacity, and for the best interests of the people of this commonwealth, do issue this, my proclamation, and call upon the people throughout the length and breadth of the State to come to the aid of their suffering fellow-citizens.

The fact that these are poor colored farmers whose homes have been ruined and crops destroyed, appeals with peculiar force to every right-thinking person. The general loss in Charleston and elsewhere its cross to the contract of the contract o

where is great, but other communities can take care of themselves. can take care of themselves.

Contributions can be made in money, food, clothing and other necessaries of life sufficient to meet the present emergency. Money contributions can be sent to the Bank of Beaufort, subject to the draft of a general relief committee, which I will appoint at the earliest possible moment with headquarters at Port

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

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

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

Governor of South Carolina. Governor Tillman has telegraphed Mr. Averill that prompt measures for the re-lief of the sufferers will be taken and asking him to suggest seven persons of Beaufort and Port Royal, two at least of whom shall be negroes, whom he can ap-point at once on the general relief com-AUGUSTA, GA., August 31.-A special

tariff laws.

The Democratic platform adopted at the National Convention last year speaks

Thus of that matter:

AUGUSTA, GA., August 31.—A special to the Chronicle from Beaufort, S. C., says: Over three hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal. Over two million dollars worth of property has been wrecked near the same points. Both of these are the direct results of the severe storm which swept to prevent the ready sale of cotton that some remedy may be found to give relief. Our income is more dependent on relief. Our income is more dependent on prosperity among our friends than is the Governor's. We have every reason to graves, some already filled, while others are awaiting the bodies that will be deto the people. But on the broadest principles we oppose the enactment of a stay law, and believe its passage would have

> ing universal distrust, withdrawal of money from business and the State, litigation, failures, make it hard for any one to get credit and give the State a bad to get credit and give the State a bad have visited this section of the country, high as 500. Some of the people, and they are among the best people of this section of the State—even place the loss

> > that the death rate was the greatest, but ost. At Beaufort only ten coffins were bought to supply the local demand, while Port Royal got off even lighter. Around the two towns there is a complete chain of islands, and it was upon these that the black angel of death hovered for hours Sunday night, leaving in his path sorrow and desolation greater than has ever visand desolation greater than has ever vis-ited the State before, even in the bloody

> > The storm was one of the most severe the people of the coast have ever known. This section of the Atlantic coast has ered death and destruction of property ldest citizen, the pilot, cannot recal anything equaling it. Wind, rain, and hail and the elements seemed combined in their greatest fury. The seas ran high and salt water waves were driven by the heavy winds as much as twenty miles inland. Houses were blown away; trees were torn from the earth, leaving holes els were dashed against the breakers and brown upon the earth as much as five miles from the water's edge. It was a through it will never forget the experience

> > of Sunday night.
> > The storm began really Sunday morn ing. The day came with heavy dark clouds hanging over the ports. An ugly wind started up about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, blowing from the Norther It increased as the day grew on, and Long before dark the people living along the coast knew that a storm was inevitable, but none dreamed of the great extent

he yelocity of the wind increased until it this is about the time the City of Savannah went ashore, it is believed by those who have conversed with parties who were aboard the vessel.

Talyor and his engine went is said to have been in bad condition for quite a But it was not until the next morning that the people knew of the great and terrible danger through which they had long time. When the passengers learned what a narrow escape they had made passed. The wind alone was a storm which would have terrorized any com-munity, but with the blinding rain and they were horrified and devoutly thank-ful at one and the same time and lavished unstinted praise upon the man whose bravery had saved their lives. The train, vivid flashes of lightning and deafening peals of thunder, the hearts of the stoutest less the wrecked engine, reached this city to-day about 12 o'clock having been were made to quail. No painting could give the faintest idea of the night. Then taken around by Columbus .- Atlanta is it any wonder that among the three hundred or more who lost their lives that Constitution. heer fright?

All through the night husbands guarded their wives and children, as if protect-

reat fury of the storm of Sunday night. liouses were found whole and in pieces steamships were resting upon dry land; steamships were twisted, plaited and scattered about, while at intervals dead bodies were found, and ever and anon the waves would east up one or more lifeless forms, swollen, distorted and bruised.

At first no one thought of giving attention

At first no one thought of giving attention to anybody or anything outside of his own needs, but as the dead bodies multiplied, the Good Samaritan feeling grew, and by noon every one on the chain of islands about this place had become a grave digger. It was the pick and the shovel alone which were in demand the shovel alone which were in demand and the number of dead prevented any unstinted use of these tools.

All during the day Monday the bodies began to multiply so rapidly that the cor-oner was compelled to swear in half a dozen deputies—one for each of the is-lands where death was reported. One of

these deputies held an inquest over sev-enty-eight people, and while the inquest was being held seventy-eight graves were being dug and seventy-eight dead bodies, swollen and fast decomposing, were waiting interment at the hands of white and colored friends who escaped death so narrowly. A glance at the map will show that around this place are some twenty islands. Some of these are very small, with only one or two families living on them, while others are larger and accom-modate as many inhabitants as 4,500. Some of these have not been heard from at all, while on those which have been "spoken," there was a single one which did not increase the dead roll. On some of these the death rate was large, but in many instances the names of the dead cannot be ascertained, many of them being beyond recognition when found, while others were buried as unknown

identify them. There are only two boats here now, and both are chartered by the Port Royal and Augusta railroad. This prevents passage between the islands, and that, too, is an obstacle to the identification of the dead, as many of the bodies are picked up on an island where they did not live, and thereby are unknown.

The coroner, however and the collector of the port, ex-Cougressman Smalls, are compiling the information as fast as it can be obtained and are making a record of the dead as rapidly as possible. The book they are compiling will show that St. Helena has a population of 4,500; Lady's Island has 1,500; Dawtha's Island 75, Coosaw Island 600; Beaufort town has 3,500. Port Royal Island, embracing the thereby are unknown.

3,600. Port Royal Island, embracing the towns of Beaufort and Port Royal, has 8,000. Now, as far as reliable informa-tion which has reached the officers goes, the dead will reach 400, and they are located in this way: At the Pacific Works seventy-nine dead bodies have been found and buried. It was here five found and buried. It was here five deputy coroners held the one big inquest. On Lady's Island twenty-eight bodies were buried on Tuesday, and others have been found since. On Paris Island nineteen bodies had been recovered and buried up to Tuesday afternoon. On Beaufort Island 12 bodies have been buried. At Coosaw Mines 5 bodies have been buried. been buried. At Cain's Neck 22 bodies have been recovered and buried, and reports are that 79 lives were lost here. On Eustis place, one of the richest plantations on Lady's Island, 49 new made graves were filled yesterday morning. At the other end of Lady's Island 7 dead bodies have been found. At Dawtha Island, a place of about 1,200 acres, 80 lives are reported lost, and nearly half that many bodies have been recovered. A citizens meeting was held this morning, at which a committee was appointed to hurry the work of cleaning up the town, and another committee, with Collector of Customs Robert Smalls as chairman, to issue a public appeal to the country. Collector Smalls confirmed the sad story of death and devastation. He

windows shattered.

carried off by the angry waves.

clothing the hungry and naked.

writing, in this town, the rain is destroy-

We earnestly ask for aid in feeding and

Collector and Chairman of the Citizens'

The damage to the phosphate industry

to shipping, warehouses, commerce, mer-chandise and crops around Beaufort and

Port Royal will go to two million dollars; add a million for Charleston, another for

Savannah and the damage to the railroad

grand total of something like five million

the fruit of Sunday night's blow in a

stretch of a hundred miles on the Geor-

ria and South Carolina coast. It is equa

the figures given by conservative men.

Fully 1,000 lives were lost, and the living are begging for bread. Charleston, though badly hurt by the storm, is going down in her pockets to help the sufferers.

There is no worthier or more deserving

bject of charity than this, and It is hoped

the American people will heed this call for help, and money is needed to buy

provisions and supplies.

Contributions may be safely sent to
Joseph W. Barnwell, chairman relief

committee, or to the News and Courier,

made of all gifts of money or provisions

or clothing made for the sufferers by the

Here's a Hero.

ALRANY, GA., Sept. 1.—The Cannon Ball train which left Montgomery for Al-bany last night met with an accident

The train was No. 11, in charge of Con-

ductor Wightman, with Engineer John T.

Taylor and Fireman Ed Scovill on the en-

Just this side of Georgetown is Mercer's

creek, which is spanned by a trestle for-

ty-five feet high. During the night a por-tion of this trestle was undermined and

washed away, a fact which was not known

until Engineer Taylor discovered it when

only a short distance from the last span

He realized the great danger instantly and

telling his fireman to jump for his life, applied his air brakes and brought the

palance of the train to a standstill just as he and his engine went through the hole and fell forty-five feet to the creek

It was a terrible leap that Fireman Scovill made, rolling and tumbling down the embankment, but that was nothing

compared with the fall of the brave en

face of death and saved many lives by

his heroic action; and best of all he was

injury. Fireman Scovill was not hurt either and assisted in cutting the debris away and in releasing his brave

The trestle through which Engineer

rescued two hours later without serious

o the devastation of war; and these are

Reports from the storm-stricken dis-

ollars and six hundred dead bodies as

ROBERT SMALL.

said: "This address embodies what I would say to you, and if you will send it to the country at large, by means of the Associated Press, you will greatly facilitate us in securing the aid that is imperatively needed. The address is as fol-BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 31, 1893. It becomes my painful duty to appeal, through you, to the friends of humanity

for aid for the sufferers from the cyclone which passed over this section on Sunday night. Every wharf and warehouse has een demolished. louses unroofed and trees thrown down. While full accounts have not yet come in, yet enough have come to say that the loss of life and property has been truly appalling. Within a radius of twenty miles, between 400 and 500 lives have been lost. On the Island of St. Helena, proverbial for thrift and enterprise, already over 150 have been reported lrowned. From everywhere comes news of houses having been swept away and crops totally destroyed. These sea islands are the homes chiefly of negroes, who by thrift and industry, have made themselves homes, with none to molest or The beaches, the undergrowth, have been swept away. They are now homeless and almost naked. Their bed-ding, furniture and clothes have been

have visited this section of the country, none have been half so norrible as those which came Sunday. Already more than 200 bodies have been found, and those who are at all posted ahout the country and the habits of the people in the storm visited sections are confident in their prediction that the death roll will run and the people a

at more than one thousand.

There has not been an hour of any day that a dead body has not been found at some point on one of the many islands.
As the waters recede and the people by the storm, the ghastly pictures are ies that the finding of a single body atracts no attention at all. It takes the iscovery of at least a clump of a half

show any feeling whatever. It is around Beaufort and Port Royal neither of the towns were many lives

streets of Beaufort, Port Royal, and the other towns along the coast and along the soon improve the money matters of the from and it is feared they were are word from their merits. In the river, banks of the rivers were evidences of the | whole country.

Good News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 -- Mr. Cleveland is announced in favor of State bank cur-rency. He has discussed the matter with

are becoming scarce, and within a few

tional bank currency must decrease.

The question presented to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and the leaders in the two houses of Congress was whether there should be a new issue of bonds, as proposed by Senator Sherman, or whether the platform of the party as the State banks should be carried out.

State banks should be carried out. olently opposed to any further bond issue, and it has become evident that no such thing is possible, therefore provision for a bank currency must be made by a

matter and Mr. Carlisle is drafting a bill will be based upon State, municipa and other municipal bonds or private securities of such a character as to meet the approval of the government au-thorities. The government will have supervision over the banks as it now has over national banks, and the govern-ment is to be security for the issue. All State banks now existing or organized in the future will be be permitted to issue currency, provided they comply with the requirements of the law, but it will provide against the issue of currency by any bank which does not comply with per cent tax will apply to such banks. That feature of the present national banking law allowing banks only to issue currency to the amount of 98 per cent of their bonds will probably be re-

tained.
Under this law Secretary Carlisle be lieves that the circulating medium of this country will be materially increased. He believes further that it will be satisfactory to all the people. There will be no provision in the law, as in the national bank law, providing against loans being made on real estate.

The present programme is for the house to dispose of this measure before the ways and means committee reports its tariff bill, in order that the two measures will not be before the house at the same time. It is believed that this bank bill will be adopted by both houses and be-come a law before the Christmas holi-

American Cotton Capacity.

The New York Sun shows that, exclusive of the cotton grown and consumed in Asia, Africa, South America and Mexico, the United States furnish 75 per cent. of the world's supply, the cotton of commerce. In 1870 it was 60 per cent., the proportion having increased to 75 per cent. in twenty years, and this though the American acreage shows no expansion in recent years. The demand for American cotton increases about 4 per cent. per annum. "As here used the term commercial supply includes the quantities used by the mills of the United States, Canada, Europe and India, and the quantities exported from India, Egypt and the United States to China, Japan and Mexico, Europe and India, iconnection, Europe a is consumed in the district of growth. The Sun has recently shown that India's relative importance in supplying the world's progressively increasing requireof increases. This is true of all sources o supply except those of the United States

and Egypt."
The Sun's article concludes with the following paragraph;
"If the population of European lineage continue to increase as during the last thirteen years, and continue to consume cotton at the same rate per capita, and if of the commercial supply, it will be necessary to restore at once the 3,000,000 acres diverted to corn culture; to convert 2,000,000 acres more of Southern grain fields into cotton bearing lanes, and to add yearly more than 300,000 acres to the area under cotton. Is this practica-ble or even possible?"

This is an astonishing statement, at least surprising, to those who know the South, even superficially, and the extent of Southern cotton lands, that have never felt the plow. There are millions on millions of acres of these lands in the very heart of Texas, that are either unbroken prairie or rich river bottom, along Trinity, Brazos and other streams that flow through that great State. Anyone may convince himself of the truth of what we say by simply riding on the rear platform of a train on any Texas railroad when it is crossing the cotton region. It well understood by those who have scientifically explored its territory, that Texas is fully capable of producing the equivalent of the entire American crop, and also enough of the food and feed crops to support a population of 12,000,000 souls. The cotton crop of Texas has increased from about 300,000 bales in 1880 to 2,000,000 in 1892. Alongside this there has been developed rapidly the production of wheat, corp. sugar cane, rice, hay and livestock. There are millions of acres lying fallow, of as good wheat land in the Panhandle region, as are now cul-tivated, and other millions of acres of

Central Texas. Nor need we look to Texas alone for virgin cotton lands. Vast areas lie in the delta of the Mississippi river, on which are standing immense forests of the finest timber in the world. Georgia, Alabama, South and North Carolina and Florida, have as much unused cotton land as would make the whole crop they now produce. The Southern given the necessary population, the capital and the demand, will produce 20,000, 000 bales of the staple, and besides raise her own food, also millions of dollars worth of fruit, melons, truck, etc., to sell to the people of the North. The assumption that in order to increase the cotton area of the section, grain, grass and the lands devoted to other crops now must be surrendered, is wild nonsense, known ern and Southern man, who knows the South in anything approaching detail .-

Chattanooga Tradesman. Depleted Again,

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The United States treasury is depleted. But little over the gold reserve remains. Funds must, therefore, be raised at once. President Cleveland and Secretary Caragreed that of all the plans proposed the best was to coin the seniorage of silver now in the treasury. That amounts to \$52,000,000. Mr. Carlisle talked with the

leaders of both houses of congress about

favor of the plan. Whether or not a bill providing for this will be adopted at once or delayed until after the passage of the repeal bill by the Senate has not been decided. Senator Gorman is inclined to the opinion that it had best be delayed until after the pas-sage of the repeal bill. Secretary Car-lisle and several Senators who rank among the leaders think such action would facilitate the passage of the repeal

bill, it being just what the silver men are special message to congress urging the immediate passage of such a bill in order to provide for the deficiency in the treasu-

Whether the President sends a specia message or not, the plan has been agreed upon and a bill providing for the imme-diate issue of \$52,000,000 of silver certli-- The general expectation of an era of good times is promptly reflected by mem-bers of both Houses of Congress. Says cates and the coinage of the \$52,000,000 of bullion to be held in the treasury for the entative Fitch, of New York: ed their wives and children, as if protecting them from some deadly foe. All up and down the coast, in the farm houses, in boats, the people walked to and from soats, the people walked to and from each minute expecting death, and all the time praying for deliverance. In many instances people left their homes and lashed themselves to trees to prevent between every the weeks on the law is repealed." Representative Fitch, of New York:

"The letters and telegrams I receive in dead the mean two weeks.

Everybody in both houses will probably be adopted within less than two weeks.

Everybody in both houses will probably the dead probably and the second of these notes will probably be adopted within less than two weeks.

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Everybody in both houses will probably the second of the sec be adopted within less than two weeks.

Everybody in both houses will favor
this bill. There will probably not be a
score of votes against it. This is cer-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4 .- Charleston wishes to announce to the world that she is ready for business again. A sufficient number of members of Congress, and has reached the conclusion that the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issue of State banks will be satisfactory to all sections of the country. He has many letters the country of the country. He has many letters the restored to all parts of the country of the country. He has many letters the restored to all parts of the country of the countr bankers advocating the plan. All these service are working without a break, and letters state that provision must be made, the streets have been cleared of all wreckage however, for a perfectly sound and safe of the storm. The city health officers say that the community is remarkably fre Secretary Carlisle is now drafting a bill from sickness, and the streets and exchanges have assumed their normal appearso have assumed their normal appear for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks, so as to enable them to issue currency, and will also provide for the reorganizatian of national banks as State banks.

Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle

Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle receive they are a larger the destruction.

realize that there is a demand for a larger the destruction. volume of currency. Government bonds Labor day was Labor day was spent here in hard work. A committee was appointed for relieving the storm sufferers on the islands, and are must be taken up. Therefore, instead of increasing under the present law, the national bank currency must decrease.

pushing work with splendid results. Dispatches to-day from Beaufort announce the arrival of the first train of provisions,

State bank bill.

Full details of the bill have not yet

received an offer of a carload of clothing from the mayor of Kansas City. Other of-fers of aid from distant places and from points in this State have been received, been agreed upon, though it has been outlined. Secretary Carlisle and some of the house leaders have discussed the and all been accepted; and yet what has looking to a change in the banking laws. come and what is on the way is only a It will provide for the reorganization of drop in the bucket. There are from six national banks as State institutions and to ten thousand people without anything the repeal of the 10 per cent tax will permit them to issue currency the same as national banks now do. The currency pitiful.

Curiosities of Insurance.

The announcement that various citizens in Charleston hold cyclone insurance policies to the amount of \$1,000,000 calls

attention to the recent growth of new and strange forms of insurance.

In these days we not only insure against death and fire, but we have live stock insurance and plate glass insurance. ance. We insure against cyclones, floods, accidents and burglars, and other evils and it is now suggested thet a company be organized in which parents may in-sure a college education for their child-ren. The scheme is for the parent to pay the company a certain sum, begin-ning with the third year of the child's age, the company guaranteeing to pay the child \$400 annually from his eighteenth

The history of accident insurance is full of queer incidents. A New Jersey man got up in the night to close the win-dow and while walking across the room dow and while walking across the room struck his shin against a chair. Inflam-mation set in and the man's leg had to be amputated. The company held that the man was negligent as he had failed to strike a light before crossing the room, but the court decided otherwise and the policy had to be paid. Our courts are very liberal in their construction of the word "accident." In England it is different. An English court held that a man who was killed by a bull while crossing a field had not shown reasonable caution from an insurance point of view. A similar decision was made in the case of a man who swallowed corrosive sublimat by mistake in the dark.

Men who take out accident policies as

a safeguard against their hazardous occupations meet with many surprises. A steamboat pilot took out a policy as he was afraid of being blown up or drowned. He died from a spider bite. A gripman on a cable road thought his occupation dangerous and took out an accident policy. A cockle burr in a glass of water killed him.

Tolbert in the Toils,

NINETY-SIX, Sept. 4.-Mr. A. McNeel Turner was appointed postmaster at this place early in June. His blank bond filled out by Mr. Turner and returned to Washington, but never reached the department. Soon thereafter, a duplicate ond was forwarded, but never reached Mr. Turner; nor could Mr. Turner get any letters from Washington except un-

On August 10 a third bond was registered to Mr. Turner, which he received on the 28th. on the 28th.

To-day Postoffice Inspector Fred D.
Peer arrived here. Before reaching
Ninety-Six he placed two decoy letters
in the mail pouch, directed to Mr. Turner. After Turner had gotten his mail
from the postoffice and failed to get the

two letters, he was sent by the in to inquire for the letters, but J. W. Tolno more mail for him. Inspector Peer then went to the post-office and demanded the letters, which the postmaster produced from under some rubbish. Mr. Peer also found several other letters addressed to other par-ties which had been withheld. Tolbert was placed under arrest, and will be sent to Spartanburg to-morrow for a hearing before United States Commissioner Cal

gle, but it cannot be ascertained to night what the shortage will be. Here is the Way Out.

vert. Tolbert's books are in quite a tan-

WASAINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Secretary Carlisle this morning declined to either affirm or deny the story widely publish ed that the administration is favorably stead under government supervision. He cupied if he undertook to pass on the various articles appearing in the newspapers as to what the administration was considering or was going to consider. The only affirmative fact that can be ascertained at the treasury department was hat Secretary Carlisle and Congressmen Hall and Warner did have a talk by appointment with Secretary Carlisle at the treasury on Saturday. The statement that the President went secretly to the treasury department and was a party at the conference is, of course, not true. Chairmand Springer, of the banking and currency committee, called on Secretary Carlisle this morning presumably in connection with the former conference, the subject matter of which would natu-A cabinet officer is authority for the statement that the administration at this time is committed to no currency meas ure to be presented to congress. interested only in the passage of the re-peal bill before the Senate. A general measure to carry out the democratic platform as to the currency relief will be

- Frogs are protected by law in Bel-gium. They are a valuable food crop in

dren in the schools of Germany. The increase has been so great during the past four years that the defect is considered contagious. The famous Dr. Gutzman is authority for the statement that the inerease is due to mimicry; that the young mimics who imitate stutterers soon become involuntary stutterers. The schools of the city of Breslau have a total of 2,400 stuttering children.

- An authority on bees says that the estimated queen trade of 1892 was not less than 20,000 queens. The estimate is upon queens raised in the United States alone. As the profit of the apiary depends large y upon the quality of the queens used queen raisers should try and maintain high standard for the queens placed upor the market. Poor ones are dear at any price. Never crowd the capacity of the queen rearing colony. If you do poor queens will be the inevitable result.

not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Hill Bros. Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00. Deserving Praise.

lashed themselves to trees to prevent being blown away. The vessels on the waters rode the mad waves with anchors dragging along as though the anchors were made of cork and not of iron.

With the dawn of Monday the rain ceased and the winds began to subside. The sun came out, and the skies became blue and clear. There was nothing in the morning to indicate the terrible story of the night before. But scattered through streets of Beaufort, Port Royal, and the other towns along the coast and along the content of the story of the story of the story of the story of the night before. But scattered through streets of Beaufort, Port Royal, and the other towns along the coast and along the

Charleston Herself Again.

New York paper for a man who, in con-sideration of a payment of \$5,000 would submit to a surgical operation that night prove fatal are said to have secured im, and to have received answers from one hundred and forty-one other men, a large part of whom took the matter seriously, and were ready to make the bar-gain. It seems they wish to make an opening into the subject's stomach in or-der to study the digestion of various foods. The chances of recovery are estimated at 50 per cent.

a long leader on the dismal agricultural prospects of Great Britain, says that foreign competition depresses the price of cattle and corn. The imports of the animals and meats, it says, will swamp the markets this year. Great Britain will be more than ever dependent on foreign supplies and will require at least 28,000, 000 quarters of wheat from abroad France, it adds, must import more than twice as much as she usually does. As to Germany, that country has already begun to draw on the American market for supplies. When nations thus bid against each other, the article says, there is a fair chance that prices are bound to ad-

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Ali persons having demands against the Estate of J. M. Reid, deceased are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

MRS. O. H. REID, Ex'x.

VALUABLE City Property for Sale!

THE undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on Salesday in Octopublic auction on Salesday in October next, at the usual hours of public sale. before the Court House door, the HOUSE and LOT on Main Street, in the City of Anderson, belonging to the Estate of F. M. Murphy, deceased.

Terms—One-half cash; balance on a chief the process of the Salesday credit of twelve months, secured by Note and Mortgage on the premises.

Possession to be given January 1, 1894.

Possession to be given January 1, 189:
Purchaser to pay extra for papers,
J. L. TRIBBLE,
Executor last Will and Testament
of F. M. Murphy, deceased. Sept 6, 1893

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. By W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, J. P. Haynie has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects

of Mrs. Georgia A. Kay, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admon-ish all kindred and creditors of the said ish all kindred and creditors of the said Georgia A. Kay, dec'd, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 21st day of September 1893, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not granted. Given under my hand, this 6th day of September, 1893. W. F. COX, Judge Probate. Sept 6, 1893 10 2

> TIMES HAVE NOT

HARD

YET REACHED

For this we thank our friends and

We are happy to announce that our Spring and Summer trade has been far ahead of any previous year's business in our history. We presume that by keeping up the same line of fire, by our crack shots and hard hitters, solid value for your money down, our trade shall still grow better.

On this basis we are laying our plans for a tremendous Fall trade. We have already bought some Bar-

gains that pleasing prices will be We are determined to make this the banner season in prices to you

and business for ourselves. To this end we are working in the day and thinking in the night. Six days hard work and six nights hard study will surely make a telling week's

That's the kind of work we shall put in from now till Santa Clau comes with the good tidings of joy Well done thou good and faithful

Do you catch our idea?

TEN CENT STORE. SUMMER SALE.

C. S. MINOR, and

milmad & nosahi

BUY in July, August, September or October. Pay when your cotton is turned into cash. Spot cash prices! No interest! Just a little cash down and the balance next No-That's the proposition. That's our special summer sale. Pianos \$25 cash and balance Novembe 15th, 1893. Organs \$10 cash and balance November 15th, 1893. Remember, lowest cash rates. No adrance. No interest. If you can't come in, talk it over and just drop us a line.

JOHN L. HAYNIE & DAUGHTERS, Aug 30, 1893 Greenville, S. C.,

SPECIAL! At C. A. Reed's Emporium

Step in some pleasant day, And hear the music play.

To see his handsome line of goods, You'll find polite, attentive Clerks To show you all around,

With J. A. Ruddock in the lead To give the tone and sound. Of Harvard, Kimball, Everett. Pianos of high grade, Of Ivers & Pond and Wheelock,

Organs in combination grand, With cases sure to suit; There are parlor styles and chapel styles, And baby styles so cute.

A nice assortment here you'll find, 'Twill cost you but a dime. Then if you want a new Machine,

Step into No. 1; You'll find a varied stock from which To choose from e'er you are done.

Yet others in our stock may suit The pocket-books of some.

The girls I know'll be willing, And their smiles be sweet, indeed,

Jas. H. Carlisle, L. LD., Pres. Two Full Courses. Necessary expenses for one year, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

J. A. GAMEWELL, Secretary of Faculty.

## D. S. MAXWELL & SON.

RETAIL DEALERS IN

WHOLESALE

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. No. 5 Chiquola Place,

ANDERSON. - - S. C.

## FOR SALE!

ONE FIFTY-SAW

MILBURN GIN

This a sample line, new and all right. Will sell cheap.

FEEDER and CONDENSER

Car Load Terra Cotta Pipe

FOR DRAINS, &c.

All Kinds of Pipe and Fittings.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

LACE LEATHER,

CUNNINGHAM & HUMPHREYS,

16 S. Main Street.

PATRICK MILITARY INSTITUTE

ANDERSON, S. C. SIXTEENTH Session opens Sept. 12th.
Full Corps of Instructors. Terms
reasonable. Apply to
COL. JOHN B. PATRICK.

BUSINESS SCHOOL (Connected with Elberton Institute.) A THOROUGH Business School, including Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Typewriting and—

Address for further information, Z. B. ROGERS, Prin, Elberton, Ga.

Aug 30, 1893 Valuable Farm for Sale, DELONGING to the Estate of the late on Rocky River, and near the General' Road, containing about 225 acres upland and about 50 acres fertile bottom land. Would make a good Cotton and Stock

BELTON HIGH SCHOOL! FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Farm. Apply to H. B. FANT, Anderson, S. C.

THE next session of Belton High School will commence Monday, the 4th of Pupils prepared for higher classes in College.

Tuition from one to three dollars a month. Board with Principal \$9.00 a For particulars apply to
J. T. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Aug 23, 1893
8
3m

discharge from his office as Executor.

ROBERT MOORHEAD,

Executor of Will of Maxcy Moorhead,

Williamston Female College

THE NEW CATALOGUE

Is a real Gem in Form and Matter.

VERYBODY knows the merits of the Institution. Be sure that your daughter is there on Wednesday morning, September 13th, the opening of the Fall Session. REV. S. LANDER, President. Williamston, S, C.

The Due West Female College.

DUE WEST, S. C.

THE success of this institution during the past thirty-three years is the best evidence of the character of the School and The faculty is composed of experienced and successful teachers. Vocal teacher recommended by the New England Conser-Next session begins the second day of October, 1893. Send for Catalogue. MRS. L. M. BONNER, Principal.

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, By W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, A. S. Cox has applied to me to grant him Letters of Ad-ministration on the Estate and effects of

H. E. BONNER, Vice Principal.

L. P. Cox, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admon-NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Maxcy Moorhead, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will, on the 21st day of September, 1893, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Executor.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Learn pear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 14th day of September, 1893, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 24th day of September and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Learn pear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 14th day of September, 1893, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 24th day of \* August, 1893. W. F. COX, Judge of Probate.

Aug 30, 1893

Too much cannot be said.

Some good sheet music then you want For melody and rhyme,

There's nothing on the market Can match the famed New Home,

Then we want to show our Buggies, And you know it is but right That we should bave a leader-Well! our leader's "Hug-Me-Tight."

If you are fortunate in buying From the firm of C. A. REED.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.