Officers Elected and Committees Salected The R-signation of Prof. N. wmsn-Improvements to be Made-The Rush of

COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 14.—Governor Tillman and Secretary of State Tindal returned yesterday from the annual meeting of the Board of Trustres of Clemson College. The board mer on Wednesday night, every member being present. It continued in session on Thursday and until late Thursday night, practically holding all night ses-

There was a mass of business to con sider and act upon, and the trustees preferred getting through with it to putting it off to another meeting. The board re-elected Col. R. W. Simpson chairman and Dr. P. H. E. Sloan secretary and treasurer.

The following executive committee composed of men who live nearest the institution was elected: Col. R. W. Simpson, D K. Norris, Col. R. E. Bowen, Hon M. L. Donoldson and Col. D. F. Bradley.

The committee in charge of the fertilizer department of the college is composed of Governor Tillman, Secretary of State Tindal and J. E. Wannamaker. The following committee on the Experimental Station was selected: Col. D. K. Norris, M. L. Donaldson and Col. E. Bowen. The faculty was author-

ized to employ two more tutors in any

epartment if found necessary. and read simply: "We the jury find the lith as been known for some time defendant guilty." department if found necessary. that there was little harmony between the Board of Trustees and President Craighead on one side and Prof. J. S. Newman, Professor of Agriculture on the other. Exactly what brought about these strained relations is not known, as the members of the board do not care to talk on the subject. Finding that a lack of harmony in any of the departments would be detrimental to the college, the trustees requested the resignation of Prof. Newman. The resignation was tendered as | clearing house by the Gate City National requested and was, of course, accepted. It will take effect on the 1st of Febru- Bank, showed that there should have ary. A committee of three was appointed to select a suitable man to fill the vacancy. The committee will report to the next meeting of the board, which will confirm or reject the selection as it thinks proper. Prof. Newman has been with college almost since work began on the buildings. He came to this State from the Auburn, Ala, Agricultural College, in which he held a position similar to the one at money. Red vine premised to do so, but Clemson He is a valuable man and

man. Considerable time was given to the consideration of financial affairs. It is feared that there will be a falling off in the income this year owing to the expected small business in fertilizers. This has heretofore formed an important part of the income of the college. Nothwithstanding this prospect the board ordered several improvements to be made. The dairy is to be completed and an

the board knew it, but preferred that

every person connected with the insti-

tution should work together as one

addition made to Mechanical Hall. This building has not been large enough and the necessity of more room was appreciated. The foundations for an signed to the Commercial National addition to the hall were begun some time ago. The wing to be built is to cost about \$3,500. The purchase of another dynamo

was authorized. The institution now has a first class electric system in it. but the dynamo in use was not considered large enough for the demands fied that they had secured all there was likely to be made on it. The room of to get. When Postal Clerk Gage real zed every student has a twenty-candle power incandescent light in it.

The engineer of the college was ord-ver, prepared to defend the heavily red to make a survey of the Seneca loaded registered nonches in his charge. River with the purpose in view of The robbers did not come near him how building a dike for the protection of the bottom lands of the institution. The lands are frequently everflowed in the Summer after a freshet. The dike is to be built some time this year. A track is to be built to the college from the Air Line Railroad, which is

over a mile away. The object of this spur is to allow the hauling of coal and other freight to the coilege by cars and not by wagons as now. The Trustees find that every depart-

of Asheville, left here with \$5,200 for ment is all right and will be working Eastern banks, saying he could save exsmoothly when the institution opens press charges by carrying the money, in February. Three or four months ago there was some trouble over the as he was going as far as Philadelphia The work was, in their judgment, unfood and the cooking, or, in the student anyway for the purpose of having an opvernacular, "the hash." The "hash deeration performed. Pulliam has not yet eration performed. Pulliant has not yet been heard from at any point. As to partment," as the boys some times call it, is in fine shape and the boys have had nothing to complain about for a does not intend to return to Ashville long time. The board given for the opinion is very much divided, with perunusually low sum of \$7 a month is haps a strong preponderance in his substantial and palatable. A first favor. Pulliman had been in wretched class caterer is in charge of the cook- bealth, had frequently to take morphine ing department and the food is pre- and carried a morphine syrings with pared in a most wholesome manner. him. His wife and friends believe his The Board appropriated \$1,000 for a mind affected, and that he has wandered printing outfit. When this is bought

the college will do most of its own cff and perhaps been assaulted and robprinting, which now costs a good deal | bed. It Pulliam was a deliberate their of money. The maximum number of students much more money than he did.

at the last session was between four | Thorough examination of the affairs of and five hundred. Provision has been | the bank by efficians and experts has so made for six hundred boys at the com- far failed to develop any further shoring session. There are, however, many tage. Pulliam was bonded in the Fidelimore applications than there will be ty and Causalty Company of New York room for. The matther in which the in the sum of \$10 000. applicants will be admitted has been given in this paper. The following is a table by counties of the number of old students who have signified their intention to return and of the number of new applications for admission. It is probable that about fifty more old and their son is missing. Their barn students than the number given will

return: Old Stud'ts. Appl'nts. County. Abbeville.... 31 Anderson.... Aiken..... 26 Barnwell.... 24 Berkeley 11 Charleston... Chester..... 9 15 12 Chesterfield... Clarendon.... Colleton..... Darlington ... Edgefield..... rield Florence.... Georgetown.. 23 Greenville.... Hampton Horry..... 2 15 5 37 20 14 24 26 12 Kershaw.... Lancaster.... Laurens..... Lexington.... Marion..... Marlboro.... Newberry.... Oconee..... Orangeburg. 61 12 13 Pickens..... Richland.... Spartanburg. 18 Sumter..... Union 14 Williamsburg York 664 Total.... 269

Spiciae. Louisville, Ky., January 9 .- John Newton a student at Russellville, Ky, committed suicide last night. He used morphine. When found in his room this morning the following advance account of the tragedy, written by table: Jack Newton, of Cadiz Ky., who had been attending school here for the last six months, was found cause is assigned for the rash act. Sanfransk, firemen. Three men water ents. He was about 20 years of age and spent several hours in restoring ant-

Redwine Convicted LAST WEEK IN WAGNER. ATLANTA. Ga., Jan. 11 .- Lewis Redwine's trial for embezzling \$103,000

nounced that it had closed its direst evi-

halt hour's consultation Then C.

Nat Hammond for the defense asked

Judge Pardee to rule on the demurrer to

the Tom Cobb Jackson \$5,000 draft in

disciment. Well, I'll austain the de-

marrer in reference to this indictment,'

said Judge Pardee, giving his reasons.

was injured by transaction, or that Red-

"If your Honor please," said Colone

fs. one covering the total amount o

\$103.178 and the others covering \$15,-

000 and \$40 000 each." He said that

the evidence bad proven a clear case

against the defendant, and although be

was villing to do everything on earth

for his client, he would enter a plea of

guilty on the indictment charging the

This approacement erected a sensa-

tion in the court room. Colonel Ham-

mend went on to say that having heard

the goverment's evidence, he was satis-

fied that the defense could not rebut it

and therefore, entered the plea of guilty

The lawyer, were called to the judge's

stand and consulted a few minutes. The

judge instructed the jury to find the de-

iendant 'guilty" on the three remaining

indictments. This was done, after the

consultation. The pleas were entered

After reading, Judge Pardee stated

he would sentence the defendant to-

morrow morning at 10 o'clock. During

the morning ression of court the govern-

made its case stronger and stronger.

ment put up witness after witness and

Pant Romare, vice president of the

Atlanta National Bank, was put on the

February, 1893, he learned that the

stand He said that on the 18th day of

envelope containing checks sent to the

Bank, against the Atlanta National

been \$13,300 of checks therein, but his

teller discovered that there was only

\$3,300 in the envelope. The checks

teller had received a note from Redwine.

were \$10 000 short. Witness said his

This was objected to by the defense and

ruled out. Witness said he went to

Redwine and told him there was an

error and asked him to send up the

gave no reason for the reason. Before

2 o'clock the money was sent to the

Atlanta National Bank. Witness said

he insisted that Redwine should rectify

Inexperienced Train Robbert.

ST. JCSEPH, Mo., Jan. 11 .- A pack

age of money, smonunting to \$10.000

lying under the stove in the express car,

when they held up the Hannibal and St.

this city, last night. When the train

stonged and the bandits began firing Ex-

press Messenger Weizel prepared him-

at the side was a \$10 000 package con

Bank of Chicago. He hastily kicked this

under the stove. Only a small safe is car-

ried on the train and ne made no at-

tempt to close his safe, which contained

but \$48. This he read y gave to the

men and they left, evidently well sats

that the train was being held up he bar-

red all the doors, and securing his revol-

ever, and they missed another rich prize

in consequence. The registered pouches

were the most valuable sent out of this

the job was the work of local talent.

Mysterious Disappearance.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Jan: 11.-03

Saturday before New Year's Lawrence

Pulliam, cashier of the National Bank

Terrble Tragedy.

MARIETTA, OHIO, January 9.—Henry

Saner, a respectable German, and his

wife were murdered last night in their

home near Pinchtown, four miles north

was burned and the house was set on

fire, but the neighbors arrived in time

to extinguish the blaze. Mr. and Mrs.

floor, their clothing burned from their

bodies, having been saturated with oil.

Neighbors put out the blaze and saved

the bodies and house. The floor was

covered with blood, which ebbed from

eight bullet holes in the left side of Mrs

Saner's head, and from a would caused

by a heavy blow in the back of Saner's

head. Near Saner lay the barrels of the gun. They were bent as if from

heavy blows. A visit to the fire at the barn revealed nothing except the burnt

carcasses of horses, cows and other

stock. Many supposed that the boy

was burned in the barn, but there is

nothing to warrant this save his ab-

sence. The coroner soon arrived and

Saner's pocketbook, containing \$326,

was found. It is b-lieved that the entire

family was murdered and that robbery

As a Political Dodge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-It leaked

out today in the Senate that the execu-

tive committee of the National Repub-

lican Committee, which has been in

session here this week, decided Wed-

politics for the Republicans to you- for

the confirmation of Hornblower to be

the committee started out early Thurs-

cay to proselyte. Different Republi-

can Senators were called upon, but, it

is said, the committee soon found they

Six Were Drawned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12-This

gave the matter up.

was the object.

registered pouches in his charge

self accordingly. His safe was open and

the error with a cash payment.

wine wa- ber-titted by it.

embezziement of \$103,000.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. from the Gate City National Bank came to a sudden and unexpected end this af-In their faces and a discharge of grape ternoon. After the government anand canister from the eleven-inch gues on the parapet of Gregg. Not a man dence, the counsel for Redwine held a Their boats pushed off in contasion, returning, as they left, a desultthe darkness. We lost one man belonging to Company E, who was killed by the sabot of a shot from one of the places in the garrison. Great circuiaguns of Gregg, fired over the heads of our menton the beach. It was very hard to depress these guns sufficiently to He said the indicement was insufficient make them very : flective. The battery because it did not charge that the bank had not been constructed with the expectation of an attack from that direc-Bammond, "there are three indictments

It was apparent that it would not be practicable to keep the whole force on the parapet of Wagner to-night as usual at Fort Wagner.

The St. Matthew's Rifles, Company It was determined to reduce it as much as at all consistent with prudence, and depend on getting the balance of the garrison in position in time to meet an assault, should the enemy attempt one. The men were directed to protect them. selves as well as possible by keepin close to the parapet, which afforded some shelter except against shells bursting overhead. The salient angle became cutenable, and a small squad of Compan; F, St Mattaew's Rifles, was left

The combardment was terrific and grand all night. The fleet withdrew at the approach of darkness, as was their custom. The tire of the Parret guns slackened somewhat, but the mortars kept it up incessantly. Four or five shells could be seen to start at the same time from a battery behind the last parallel, and this was frequently repeated The shells would come flaming through the air like meteors, bursting, as the

pararet. During the night it was reported that the enemy were advancing to charge our works. It was a relief to men and officers to believe that the last struggle was about to be made, and that the aw fui cannonade was about to be exchanged for musketry and a hand to hand fight with the bayonets. The enemy again displayed a calcium light, this time turning it upon our fort and lighting up the works brilliantly. Except in the shadows it was light enough to read ordinary print. To have tried the experiment, however, would have been certain death. The men kept in the shadows of the parapet and traverses. Mej. John Glover had command of two companies and was charged with the defence of the sea tace and flank wall outside of the sally

SIXTH OF DECEMBER, SUNDAY. D ylight came at last, and with it the quickening of the fire from the Parrots of the enemy. The fleet came up again and joined in the bombard ment, and it soon became as grand and s what the train robbers did not get Joe "Eli" train, twenty miles east of ways and entranc's to the magazines light of the enemy lighted kept open. city at night. Our opportunities per mitted us to remove very few of the dead from the island during the latter wells in the bomb-proofs. Tolerable sufficient quantities. . The heat was inour worthy and efficient chaptain, held | Point. Great fears were entertained city in months. It is now evident that the usual sunday's religious services, that the brave captain and his detachand the voices of the men, singing the ment had been overtaken. In a few praises of God, could be heard amid minutes, however, he and the officers in General Assembly, and by authority ing of shells.

About 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Harris and from the steamers to Cumming's Point Capt. F. D. Lee, of the engineer corps came down from the city to inspect the by the enemy's picked boats as they ners composed of seven reputable phyfort and report its condition to Gen. Beauregard. They were of the opinion that it could not be held much longer. tenable. Under the directions of Capt. Lee the damages done by the enemy's gun had been promptly repaired till the last parallel of the besiegers was completed. It was then no longer pos sible, and it was very hard to keep from being entirely buried by the sand drifts occasioned by the bursting shells. The parapet of the sailient was now entirely gone, and the ditch in front filled for a space of fifty feet or more. At dark the enemy's sap reached the ditch at a point to the east of this fill.

About 4 o'clock, after Col. Harris and Capt. Lee had made their report, we received the order of Gen. Beauregard he could as well as not have taken as through the signal corps to evacuate the fort. The plan of evacuation had been talked over and agreed upon by Col. Keitt and the officers commanding regiments, in anticipation of receiving the order. No one of us can claim for himself the honor of its arrangement. The order of Gen. Beauregard did not fix the details, and our plans were not changed. In the event of our failure to receive the order to evacuate, as we could not successfully resist an assault, as we resolved to make a sortie, and throw our command upon the enemy in their last parallel. We were resolved to sell our lives as dearly as possible, and I have no doubt that our assault of

the enemy would have been a very hon-

Saner lay full length on the kitchen orable death struggle. In accordance with our plan of eva-cuation the honor of covering the re-treat fell to the 25th S. C. V. With a part of that regiment I was to cover the retreat of all the troops from the fort, except a small detail under Capt Huguenin, who were to be lest to blow up the magazines and fire the last gun On the approach of night the Wee Nee Volunteers and Beauregard Light Infantry were ordered to march in from the Sand Hills. This, no doubt, created the impression on the enemy that fresh troops were coming in to relieve the worn out garrison. At dusk Capt. Crawford, with the 28th Georgia, moved out of the fort. This regiment took with it a 12-pounder howitzer, to he used, if occasion required, by the 27th Georgia in covering the emparkation of the troops at Cumming's Point. This duty, at the request of Major Gardner, had been assigned to the 27th.
A breastwork had been hastily thrown across the island not far above Battery Greag, where a stand was to be made in the event of the enemy's overwhelming my command, and following the ren sday night that it would be good treating column. Our guns had been silent for thirty-six hours. It had be-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court | come impossible, as I have already of the United States, and with that said, to use the fewguns which had not end in view a number of members of been dismounted by the enemy's fire Now, however, fire was reopened from the only mortar which we had fit for us. The only other one in the fort were making very little headway and

was an old Revolutionary piece, which I recognized as having seen at the Citadel when I was a cadet. It had been spiked by the breaking of the priming was discovered on the morning a gale cost six lives in Balti- irregular intervals. Besides this mor-Cadiz, Ky., Evidently he had been live. Their names are: James Carr, make the enemy believe that this new life was occasioned by fresh arrivals. of the good things of life.

The fire of the enemy was kept up briskly, and their shells were falling all As soon as I had information that the 28th Georgia had embarked and that the boats were ready for an other detachment, I sent off Companies R. D. E. G and H. They, like the Georgians, took with them a 12-pounder howitzer. We tried to conceal the fact from our own men that we were ory lies. They were soon out of sight in evacuating the fort, and did all that we could to cause them to believe that fresh troops were near to take their so-ction and caution was required. The enemy were in our ditch and not more than fifty feet from us. (I have recently had a conversation with Capt. Romy, of the cruiser Charleston, who told me that he was with the troops in our Jitch.) A panic among our men would have been at once fatal to the whole movement. No troops could have behaved better than the garrison

F, Capt. Martin H. Sellers, were posted hind the flank wall on the outside of the fort. While the events just parrated were transpiring inside of the fort, First Sergt. Carson, of Company F, one of the best non-commissioned officers in the service, was killed. Had he been spared he would certainly have attained a position better suited to his ability. His comrades, with their bay one's, dug a grave in the sand behind the flank wall and buried him there. The nooming of the enemy's guns and bursting of shell; were his funeral salute. Truly he was buried with the honors of war.

A courier arrived from Cumming's Point with the information that the last detachment sent off had embarked. I next sent off companies B. A and K. Col. Keitt and his staff left about this time. I had now with me inside the fort Company I; Company F was still holding its position behind the outside Our suspense was very great. wall. enemy's gun ers seemed to design they Every stack in the enemy's fire caused should, sometimes in the air, sometimes our hopes of escape to sink: The next on the parade and sometimes on the shot was welcomed as the harbinger of success. We knew then that our movements were not discovered. Company I had been filling all the posts made vacant by the withdrawal of the others. Both companies F and I behaved with great bravery and coolness They now knew that they were covering a retreat, and that if pursued they must be overwhelmed by superior Napoleon's old guard never numbers.

acquitted themselves with greater

A messenger at length came with the

intelligence that the last detachment sent was off and the boats again ready I led out Company I in perfect order and was joined at the sallyport by Capt Sellers with comyany F. Lieut F. B Brown and ten men of Conpany I were detailed to report to Capt. Huguenin. more men of other commands, had been ordered by Col Keitt to light a slow match e mmunicating with the magezire, in which was a quantity of powder The match was so timed that the magzine would be blown up after the last troops had left the fort. The journey to Cumming's Point was a perilous terrible as it was yesterday. The fort trip: shells were falling and bursting was going rapidly. A large detail was around and over us. We kept in the constantly at work, but the covered shadew cast by the fort. The calcium and bomb proofs could scarcely be works as brillianty as on the previous trict within which the said precinct The entrance to the cov- night. The shadow of Wagner extended ered way leading into the salient was nearly to Cumming's Point. The sail entirely closed by the sand-drifts ors of the Confederate ironclad guncaused by the enemy's shot and shell boats were the parsmen who rowed the the bombardment was a repetition of boats upon which we embarked. We yesterday. Men fell on every side and were carried to steamers in waiting he litter-bearers and surgeons had as .just above Fort Sumter. An officer of much as they could do. It was the the navy commanded each of the small custom to send the wounded up to the boats. The skill of the oarsmen was astonishing. The boats kept abreast with the lenght of an oar from the gunwale to the end of the blade separating days of the siege. The suffering of the them. The cars thus interlocked never men was somewhat allayed by digging touched or interfered with each other. The bombardment of Wagner by the water was thus obtained, but not in enemy was still goining on after we reached the steamers. It had not then tense and the air in the bomb-proofs been discovered that the work had been ecame very foul and hardly supported | evacuated. The boats returned for life. The light of the lamps, kept con- Huguenin and his party, but before stantly burning, could hardly penetrate they came back we heard firing of small the gloom. The Rev. A. F. Dickson, arms in the direction of Cumming's

the screaming of solid shot and bursting of shells.

About 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Harris and
from the steamers to Cumming's Point

About 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Harris and
from the steamers to Cumming's Point

Section 1. That on and after the pasfrom the steamers to Cumming's Point

sage of this Act there shall be estabcame out of the creeks and were making their nightly rounds. We lost of the garrison fifty-seven men captured by the enemy, a few of them naval

officers and the rest sailors and soldiers. Six of the men were of Company I. We reached Fort Johnson and disembarked in safety. As soon as the news otherwise shall be filled in the same was communicated to our batterries manner. A majority of said board that the evacuation of Morris Island shall constitute a quorum for the tranhad been accomplished they and the saction of buriness: Provided that the gunboats in the harbor opened with all | members thereof first appointed under their guus on that island. Three rockets this Act shall be divided into two were sent up, which was the prearrang-

ed signal for opening fire. regiments had reached camp we found appointment for the period of one that the killed, wounded and missing year, the second class for two years that the killed, wounded and missing of the 25th S. C. V. footed up 132, nearly one fourth of the men taken to Fort

We heard to-day full particulars of the plan of attack that was to have and Dahlgren's correspondence was interpreted by our signal corps. The fleet join the land batteries in the bombardment, which was to continue with great fury till 9 o'clock in the morning, the applicants for examination who hold hour of low tide. During the cannonade troops were to be massed behind the last paralled. At the hour, appointed for the assault a red flag was to be run up on the Ironsides. The batteries successful applicant a certificate to and ships were at this signal to cease that effect upon the payment of five firing. A brigade of infantry was to pass on the beach between the flank wall of the fort and the water, and attack us in the rear while another body of troops came over the last parallel and assail us in front.

JNO G. PRESSLEY. Ex-Lieut Col 25th S C. V. Santa Rosa, Cal., October 26, 1893. Bill Arp on Cutton.

The following is an extract from one of Bill Arp's letters: "Cotton keeps on rolling in and the last little boll has opened. The late fall and be utiful weather has added not less than 20 per cent, to the crop in north Georgia and almost every farmer is selling some and keeping some back for a higher price. It may go to eight cents next a fee of twenty-five cents for each reg-spring, but I believe that the time has istration. passed forever when cotton will bring more than eight cents. Its average will propably be seven and one half medicine in this State who has failed to cents, for there will be no more short comply with the provisions as above crops. The yearly increase of acreage in Texas will make up for all disasters shall be deemed guilty of a misdeelsewhere. There is still a world of meanor, and for each offence, upon conunsettled land out there and it is being | viction by any Court of competent jusettled by immigration. They can risdiction, shall be fined in any sum make cotton at five cents a pound and not exceeding \$300, or imprisonment in they will keep on making it. The pro- the county jail for any period not longducing will exceed the consumption- er than three months, or both, at the the supply will exceed the demand and discretion of the Court. One-half of of course the price will be low. Burn- said fine ito go to the informart and ing gin-nouses or passing Alliance res- the other half to the State: Provided, olutions will not have the slightest ef fect. The laws of supply and demand be subject to the provisions of this are inexorable and nobody but fools Act: and demagogues will ever preach anything else to the people. I remember said examining board shall receive for when cotton sold for 5 and 6 cents a their services the same per diem and pound every year and was hauled 200 mileage as is paid to the members of miles in wagons to market, and the the General Assembly for each day enwire, and had been useless for several miles in wagons to market, and the the General Assembly for each day endays. Our firing of this piece was at people didn't complain as much as gaged: Provided, that the receipts morning a gale cost six lives in Baltimore harbor. The names of the drowned men are: Neal Finlayson, the 28th Georgia left, that portion of the 18th Georgia left, that portion of the 18th Georgia left, that portion of the 28th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and if there should be any surplus after 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and if there should be any surplus after 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and if there should be any surplus after 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and if there should be any surplus after 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect that you will read more and 18th Georgia left, that portion of the effect th William Henelson, Robert J. Wilson, the wall occupied by them was covered endeavor to give more mental labor to paying said expenses that the same be dead this afternoon in Dr. Harrell's office with a dagger in his heart. No
of the British ship Moreca, and Pete

of the British ship Moreca, and Pete Burgess. Our men were directed to is far preferable to push to the front in Newton had always been considered rescued by the crew of the police boat keep up a steady fire, not so rapid as to your a rocation, rather than die in the an eccentric fellow by his fellow stud- Lannen. Doctors at the city hospital create the impression that we were de- glories of the cross-roads politician ing it for effect, nor yet so slow as to This is an age of specialties, and the the son of the Rev F. M. Newton, a mation in their almost lifeless forms. induce the belief that the garrison had man who make business a specialty the laws now of force.

Methodist preacher, who resides at Unless pneumonia sets in they will been weakened. We were anxious to and give it intelligent thought and ethodist preacher, who resides at Unless pneumonia sets in they will been weakened. We were anxious to and give it intelligent thought and ethods to be a set of the control o

SWAL WAN CWT Rediscricting the State and a State Board

An Act to divide the State of South Carelina into seven Congressional districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. The 1st Congressional district shall be composed of the counties of Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, and of the townships of Anderson, Hope, Indian, Kings, Laws, Mingo, Penn, Ridge, Sutton and Turkey of the county of Williamsburg; the ownships of Collins, Adam's Run, Glover, Frazier, Lowndes and Blake, of the county of Colleton; and all of the county of Berkely, except such ownships as are embraced in the 7th Congressional district below. The 2nd Congressional district shall

be composed of the counties of Hampton, Barnwell, Aiken and Edgefield. The 3d Congressional district shall be composed of the counties of Abbeville, Newberry, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens The 4th Congressional district shall

e composed of the counties of Greenville, Laurens and Fairfield; all of the county of spartanburg, except the townships of White Plains and Limestone Springs; all of the county of Un ion, except the townships of Gowdeysville and Draytonville, and of the lownships of Centre, Columbia and Upper of the county of Richland. The 5th Congressional district shall be composed of the counties of York, Chester, Lancaster, Chesterfield, Kershaw, and the townships of White Plains and Limestone Springs of the

ships of Gowdersville and Draytonville, of the countro Jaion. The 6th Congressional district shall he composed of the counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Marlboro, Marion, Florence, Horry, and the townships of Lake, Lee's, Johnson's and Sumter, and the town of Kingstree, in the coun

The 7th Congressional district shall

be composed of the counties of Lexing-

ty of Williamsburg.

county of Spartanburg, and the town-

ton, Orangeburg, Sumter and the ownships of Bell's, Givenaus, Burns, Cain. Dorchester, Heyward, Koger, Sheridan, Verdier, Broxton and Warren, of the county of Colleton, and of the townships of St. James, Goose Creek, St. John's Berkley, and Lower Township of the county of Richland. Section 2 In every case in which under the provisions of this Act the townships of any county may not all be in the same Congressional district, it shall be the duty of the proper board That officer with this detail, and a few of canvass is of such county in canvassing the votes of said county to re-

port separately the results of the vote

of such townships for the Congressional district to which it may belong. Section 3. In any case in which voting precinct may form part of more than Congressional district, if no other provision be made by law, the commissioners of election for the county in which such precinct is situated shall provide for such precinct separarate boxes for every Congressional dismay be, and each voter at such precinct shall deposit his ballot for member of Congress in the box provided for the Congressional district within the limit of which said voter may reside.

Ac's inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Section 5. That this Act shall take effect on the first of September (1894) eighteen hundred and ninety four.

Section 4. That all Acts and parts of

STATE EXAMINING BOARD. An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the appointment of county boards of physicians to examine the diplomas of physicians and surgeons in this State," approv-ed D-cember 24, 1890, and to establish in lieu of said boards a State examining board, and to define the duties and powers thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting

sicians or surgeons, one from each Congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor, whose term of office shall be for a period of two years, and until their successors shall have been appointed, and any vacancy on said board of examiners by death, resignation or manner. A majority of said board classes, each class to consist of the first three, and second two members. The When all of the detachments of the first class shall held office under said

from the date of their appointment. Section 2. That said board of medical examiners shall meet at Columbia, South Carolina, on the fourth Tuesday in April of each year, and at their first been made on Fort Wagner. Gillmore meeting organize by the election of a chairman and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer; and said board shall was to come up at the usual neur and have power to callextra meetings when necessary. It shall be the duty of said diplomas from any medical colleges or schools, and to pass upon their qualifications and fitness to practice medicine in the State, and to give to each that effect upon the payment of five and rebellious. The best school of dollars to the treasurer of said board. Said board shall keep a record of all the proceedings thereof, and also a record or register of all applicants for a license, together with his or her age, Just why people should indulge them-time spent in the study of medicine, selves in all sorts of careless, indifferand the name and location of all institutions granting such applicants alone at home, and put on a veneer of degrees or certificates of lectures in medicine or surgery. Said books and register shall be prima facie evidence

of all the matters therein recorded. Section 3. That such certificates of qualification shall entitle the holder or holers thereof, respectively, to be registered as a lawful practicing physician by the clerk of the Court of the county in which he, she or they may reside, upon payment to said clerk of Court of

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice comply with the provisions as above recited, and anyone violating this Act that dentists and midwives shall not

Section 5. That the members of further disbursement.

Section 6. That nothing herein conto physicians and surgeons who have already registered in accordance with Section 7. That upon the refusal of

shall it include physicians or surgeons residing in other States and called in consultation in special cases with physicians or surgeons residing in this State. Section 9. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Governor, who may order a re-exami

nation of the applicant to be held in

the presence of the dean of the faculty

ticing physicians.

Dates for Inspections. COLUMBIA, Jan. 11. - The military of the State will be inspected earlier this vear than usual. General Farley yes-

terday issued general order No. 1, fixing the dates for inspection. They are as follows and will interest all military First Regiment of Cavalry, Col. W. J Causy commanding, Hampton, February 1, 2, and 3, at such time and

Beaufort Artillery, Naval Reserves. Sumpter Rifle Guards, Beaufort Light Infantry, N. G. Beaufort, February 5. Beaufort District Troop, Capt, W. N. Barnes, Okalie, February 7. Combehee Mounted Riflemen, White Hall, February 9.

Edisto Mounted Riflemen, Edisto, February 13. Haskell Mounted Riflemen, James Island, February 15. Summerville Light Dragoons, Summerville, February 16. Gordon Light Dragoons, Wassamassaw Cavalry, Monck's Corner, Febru-

arv 19. Santee Cavalry, St. Stephens, Febru ary 20. Fourth Brigade, Lafayette Artillery and Chicora Rifles, Naval reserves, Charleston, February 22. National Guards, Charleston, Feb-

ruary 24 Lake City Light Dragoons, Lake City February 26. Hofry Hussars, Conway. February 28.

Waccamaw Mounted R flemen, Wav-

erly Mills, March 1.

Marion's Men of Winyah, Georgetown Rifle Guards, Georgetown March Manigault Light Dragoons and Com-er Mounted Riffemen, March 4.

Allendale Guards, Allendale, March Hagood Guards, Gordon Light Dragoons, Brown Guards, Barnwell, March

Gordon Volunteers, Blackville, March

Sally Rifles, Sally's March 16. Santee R:flemen, March 8. Eutaw Light Dragoons, Eutawville, March 9.

Richardson Guards Montmorenci, March 19. Palmetto Rifles and Aiken Light Dragoons, Aiken, March 20. Sweet Water Light Dragoons, Hamburg, March 21.

Edgefield Rifles, Eigefield Hussars, Edgefield Light Dragoons Edgefield, March 23. Edisto Rifles, Johnston, Mrch 27. Farley Rifles, Ridge Spring, March

Manning Guards, Manning April 2.

Sumter Light Infantry, Sumter, Ap-Bishopville Guards; Bishopville Ap-Darlington Guards, Darlington, Ap-Gordon Rifles, Bennettsville, April 6 Cheraw Guards, Cheraw, April 9.

Chesterfield Guards, Chesterfield April 10. Florence Rifles, Florence April 12. Governor's Guards, Richland Volunteers, Columbia Zouaves, Columbia, April 17.

Fort Motte Guards, Fort Motte, Ap Edisto Rifles, Dibble Light Dragoons, Orangeburg, April 19. Gordon Light Infantry, Winnsboro, April 23.

Lee Light Infantry, Chester, April 25 Jenkins Rifles, Yorkville April 26. Catawba Rifles, Rock Hill, April 27. Peake Guards, Peake's April 30. Johnson Rifles, Union, May 1. Hampton Guards, Spartanburg, May

Morgan Rifles, Clifton, May 5 Newberry Rifles, Newberry, May 7. Clinton Rifles, 'llinton, May 8. Abbeville Rifles, Abbeville, May 9. Maxwell Rifles, Greenwood, May 10. Caper's Light Infantry, Parksville, May 11. Simpson Rangers, Cedar Grove, May

Greenville Guards, Butler Guards, dreenville, May 16. Mauldin Guards, Mauldin, May 17. Marietta Guards, Marietta, May 18. Pickens Guards, Dacusville, May 21.

Register. Company Manners. If people would only realize, says the New York Ledger, how easy it is to teach children good manners when they were little, it seems to me they would never neglect to attend to it. The youngster is allowed to go his own way, to violate every rule of courtesy, sometimes of decency, until his habits are to an extent formed. Then there is a great breaking up of established notions and the child is punished and nagged and worried for doing that which it has heretofore been permitted to do without criticism. It becomes angered, sullen, unsettled and irritable, and has a strong sense of justicewhich, by the way, is more common in children than people, as a rule, give them credit for—it feels outraged and abused, and becomes unmanageable manners for a child is the parent's example and home training. Company manners are, by all odds, the worst element that ever entered into a family. ent and ill-bred habits when they are courtesy, amiability and polish when somebody comes, is one of the many mysteries of this very mysterious thing that we call life. How much easier 11 would be to maintain the steady uni form deportment, to follow out the same theories and hold to the same principles Sunday and week days, storm and shine, alone or in society. Veneers are a makeshift. They may have their uses, but are far less desirable than the solid material all through One lasts for a while, the other weathers the storms of time, hard usuages and the wear and tear of everyday life. One is temporary and wears out after a little contact with the world; the other grows better with every passing year. The earliest training of a child should be in strict conformation with the most approved society into which it was born. That which is known as Sunday manners or good behavior should be the inflexible rule of the household.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12 .- The ecision of Judge Simonton in the Cantini case, in Charleston, which was against the constables, has aroused Governor Tillman, and when asked yester-

Tillman On S monton,

day what he intended to do about furnishing bonds for the constables, whom the Federal Judge had decided must give bonds, he said that he thought he would allow them to go to jail. "I will let Jadge Simonton go on," he said, "until he becomes so odious to the people that they will want to mob himpaid to the State board of health for He is acting under a law that was re. pealed before the alleged crimes were section laborer, killed; James Owens, committed and before be issued the ortained shall in any way affect or apply | der of arrest. He is trying to intimidate and paralyze the constables in the performance of what is their daty." The Governor says that a time will come when all this violation of laws supposed

DEFYING THE UNITED STATES.

The Insolent Message of the Hawaiin In-1893 will stand in history as the unof any medical college in this State lucky year. Commercial failures unand a committee composed of six pracprecedented in modern times have been VICTORIA, B. C., January 9 .- The Section 8. Nothing in this Act shall thickly sprinkled along its pathway. steamer Wareimo, which arrived last apply to commissioned medical officers night, brought advices from Honolulu The depression and hard times have of the United States army or navy or under late of January 1. On Decemnot been confined to the United States the United States marine services, nor alone, but singularly enough have been

from good authorty:

ber 19 Minister Willis demanded of the Provisional Government that it surshared by all English speaking peoples. render to the Queen. President Dole The largest single bank failure recordreplied, refusing to consider the de-mand. The Government is keeping ed for the year was that of the Nation the answer of Dole to Willis's demands al bank of Australia, which went secret until it shall have had time to reach the President. The following under in April with liabilities amounting to \$37,500,000. Australia and all summary, however, has been obtained

Dole begins by noting that this is the first official communication his Government has had intimating in any way the policy of President Cleveland towards Hawaii. By no action of this Government has any matter connected with the late revolution been submitted to the authority of the United States. This is carefully argued. No intimation has ever been made to the Provisional Government place as the commanding officer may of anything having been done or considered in the premises until the alleged conclusion of the President now presented by Minister Willis. An exhaustive resume is given of the series of political struggles leading up to the revolution, including the acts of Kalakana before 1887 and his obstructing and dictating legislation by filling the Legislature with office holders. climax was reached in the opium scandal when Kalakaua took a bribe of \$71. 000 previously prepared for the Legislature. The citizens then united to overthrow the monarchy. This was averted by submission to the new Constitution, which took most of his arbitrary power away. Thence on till his death he constantly chafed and sought to evade these restrictions.

The inside history of the attempted of Liliuokalani's participation therein. The opposition then shown by her to the rights and interests of foreigners was after her ascending to the throne constantly emphasized. It became violent during the latter part of 1892, as shown by her preverse appointments of our Cabinets in opposition to the will of the Legislature. The events of the last week of her reign are recited, the resuscitation of the defunct lottery bill, the removal of the Wilcox Cabine all through the Queen's personal influence. Dole recites the attempted coup l'etat action of the committee of safety and two mass meetings of foreigners and natives. The committee deemed the presence of American forces necessary for the protection of life and property and requested Stevens

to land them. Dele denounced in the strongest terms as a falsehood that Stevens was ever asked to have his forces assist in the revolution or that he ever did so. The Government disclaims having ever authorized Damon or any other pers ns to make terms for the Queens surrender, and denies that he ever reported or was asked to report such terms. Damon made those terms on his own responsibility. Never before or since the revolution did the members of the committee on safety confer with Stevens about the overthrow of the Government. The provisional Government is responsible only to those who constituted and are now maintaining it in power. It is amenable to no foreign Power on earth. It has always been faithful to its constituents and by no acts or intimation has ever offered to submit its right to the United States or any other Power. For these reasons the Government must refuse to consider the proposition of Minister Willis. No allusion is made by President Dole to Willis' appeals to their patriotism and moral sense nor to the terms of amnesty secured from the Ex-Queen.

Stole to Support his Family, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 .- After

twenty-seven years of service Theo. F. a prisoner charged with embezzling \$47. 000 from the bank and with falsifying bank's books. Baker attempted no default of \$15,000 bail he was committed to prison to answer the charges before the United States District Court. Baker first went to the bank in the capacity ever comes after can be no worse. We of a runner. His attention and apparent breathe a deep, long drawn breath of faithfulness brought its reward, and he has been gradually promoted until in relief and turn our faces with new 1891 he was made paying teller. A short time ago a bookkeeper named Vanduzen discovered that his books had been falsified, and he found a shortage of \$30,000. The discovery and probable suspicion that might fall on him so worried him that he fell ill, and while sick he confided the matter to his physician and at the sametime protested his innocence. The physician called at the bank yesterday and told Vanduzen's story to the officers. President James J. Watson called a meeting of the board of directors and they met this morning. Baker was called in and at once confessed that he was the guilty man. He said that he had been stealing in small amounts for twenty years and that the total of his defalcation was about \$47,000. His method of stealing was to alter and erase the amounts in the individual ledger while the bookkeeper was at dinner and then abstract cash from the money he had for the day's business. He had always been able to make his book balance when the examiners made his examinations. Baker said that he had never gambled or speculated and the money he took all epidemic of shat downs prevalent a went toward supporting his family. His solary as paying teller was \$1,800 a year.

Must Show Up.

WASHINTON, Jan, 9 .- A surprise was furnished in the Hawaiian matter by the action of the House Committee on Naval Affairs this morning, which voted unanimonsly to flavorable report the Boutelle resolution to the House. This resolution is an ironclad one, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House by what authority instructions were issued placing the naval force under orders of Minister Blount and to furnish copies of all orders or suggestions issued by himself or any officer of the navy since March 4th, 1893, concerning the use of the naval forces at the Hawaiian Islands. An amendment was made changing the date to March 4, 1892, so that the operations of the navy in Hawaii under the Harrison administration would include The Secretary of the Navy is directed to furnish the information and is given no option to withhold documents which he might consider secret or the publicity of which at this time might be re garded as contrary to phblic policy But one Democrat and one Republican member were absent from this meeting Boutell did not object to the amendment. Chairman Cummings of the Naval Committee will report the Bou telle resolution to the House immediatly but says that it cannot be considered intil the debate on the Wilson bill has finished. Boutelle, on the other hand, thinks that the resolution can be called at once and be debated for fifteen minutes each side as provided for in the rules.

Run Over. WOODWARD, Ala., January 11.-An engine of the Woodward Iron Company collided with a hand car to-day with the following result: J. V. Neal, section foreman, killed; Louis Frizzle section laborer, killed; Jim Jackson, section laborer, fatally injured. The men were un a hand car returning to the furnace. The engine was just leaving with an iron train. Thick smoke blown on the track by a heavy wind prevented the crews from seeing each

into the hands of a receiver in July. It was a terrible year financially for railroads, with 30 of them at present in the hands of receivers. It was also a year of unparalleled accidents and loss of life on tracks and trains. There were 29 serious accidents and collisions, most of them during the World's fair months. An average of over three persons a day was either killed or badly injured on railway trains in 1893. Fire, flood and storm keep pace with the other misfortunes. Certainly not less than \$100,000,000 went up in dame and smoke in 1893, mostly in the United States. The most destructive single fire, however, was that which occurred in London, July 17, with a loss of \$7,500,000. Large areas in Bos ton and Chicago were burned out again. In Boston two great fires ocrevolution of 1889 is then recited, and curred, one of them destroying \$2,500,-000 worth of property, sweeping over the identical ground ravaged by the fire of November, 1872. March 23 a tornado struck several of the southern states, causing in Mississippi alone a loss of 18 lives and over \$2,000,000 worth of property. Aug. 27a West Indian cyclone swept up along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, crushing and drowning nearly a thousand people, destroying crops and making thousands of negroes destitute. A still more terrific storm visited the gulf coast Oct. 2, involving the loss of 2,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Not less disistrous was the great cyclone on the coast of western Europe, Nov. 19. A storm so destructive to shipping has not been known on the British and French coasts in half a century. Even these storms in America and Europe are insignificant, though, when compared with the calamity that overtook the town of Kuchau in the Persian province of Knorassen. There on the 17th of November an earthquake shock caused the loss of 12,000 lives. Of lynching horrors and train robberies the melancholy year of 1893 goes down to history laden full. May we make no such unhappy record in these respects for 1894! With so many sickening events crowding one another upon the observation and memory, with the want and bitter hard times all around them, it is scarcely to be wondered at that so many persons lost their mental balance, forgeting themselves sometimes in insanity, sometimes in suicide In New York city alone there has been an average of a suicide a day during the whole of 1893, The number of thousands taken off by the cholera in Baker, paying teller of Consolidated Asia, eastern Europe and north Africa National Bank, this afternoon stood be- there are no means of knowing. It tore United Stats Commissioner Craig must have been at the lowest 50,000, however. Eighteen hundred and nine ty-three has given to man as lessons of fence, and said his stealings had extended suffering and terror. It is ended now. over a period of twenty years. In de- If mankind shall learn from the woe and want it uncovered to be just and kindly, then its losses will not be all loss. At any rate it is gone. What-

The Unlucky Year.

For a generation, perhaps longer,

England's south Pacific colonies were

shaken to the centre financially. The

next largest failure was perhaps that

in which the American Erie railway,

with a floating debt of \$6,000,000, went

hope and determination to 1894. The tide is Turning. NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Special telegrams from leading trade centres to Bradstreets brings evidence not only of much that is encouraging regarding the outlook, but that the tide has actually turned. It appears beyond question that business in industrial and com nercial lines has for some time been at low ebb, and that a movement in a direction of an expansion of the volume of business has appeared. The pendulum which swung in one direction from May last uatil 1894 should soon be seen swinging in the opposite direction and Bradstreets points as an evidence of that fact to the increase of 34 per cent. in the production of pig iron within three months, to an excess of deposits over payments at some of the largest savings banks in the United States and to resumptions in work at industrial establishments in all directions (even though with lower wages and on shorter time) as contrasted with the

month and more ago. In addition there is direct evidence that the tide is rising at various points. An increased movement of firm stock at Atlanta and heavier demand there for farm machinery and manufactured products is reported. Augusta announces that cotton factories have orders ahead. while from Charleston and other points word is received that while city trade is relatively quiet, the "cross coads trade" at the South is healthful and active. As soon as Southern planters and others have arranged with factories for the coming year, the demand in general lines in the South is expected to assert itself more vigorously. Merchants at Louisville have begun to appreciate that the worst is over and to regard the future of trade hopefully. There is more inquiry for whikey and tobacco, the crop of the latter being short and prices advancing. Very little doing at Baltimore and the outlook is not thought bright.

At Charleston rice is one cent higher and there is a better feeling in trade circles. At Nashville spring business is opening with signs of life and the trade s fairly satisfactory. There is only a fair volume of business at Memphis, but at Chattanooga there is a heavier demand for hardware. A moderate volume of business with fair collections is reported from Moble and from Birmingham. The New Orlean; money market is lighter on account of delay in securing pounty payments by sugar planters all of which has an effect on general busness. L'tile Rock says trade is unfavorable in all lines and unseasonable weather at Galveston has had an influence. From various portions of the South reports are received that cotton is being

Cheeky Chinese. SAN FRANCISCO, January 7 .- The

eld for an advance.

Chinese here have torn down the Government posters put up in " Chinatown informing them that the office had been pened for their registration under the Gary law, and Chinese placards warning their countrymen not to register have taken the place of the posters.