

DANGER OF WEALTH.

Eminent Divine Says too Many Riches Cause Misery.

USELESSNESS OF THE GIANT.

Services of the Commpoanice.

They Who Do the World's Work, Divinity of Service.

From a passage of Scri. 22. that probably no other clergyman ever preached from Rev. Dr. Talmage in this discourse sets forth a truth very appropriate for those who have unhealthy ambition for great wealth or fame. The text is I Chronicles xx. 6, 7:

"A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot, and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."

Malformation photographed, and for what reason? Did not this passage slip by mistake into the sacred scriptures, as sometimes a magnificent utterance obnoxious to the editor gets into his newspaper during his absence? Is not this Scriptural error? No, no; there is nothing haphazard about the Bible. This passage of Scripture was as certainly intended to be put in the Bible as the verse, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," or "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son."

And I select it for my text today because it is charged with practical and tremendous meaning. The people of God, the Philistines had their own giant, with the exception of a few giants. The race of giants is mostly extinct. I am glad to say. There is no use for giants now except to enlarge the income of museums. But there were many of them in olden times. Goliath was, according to the Bible, 11 feet 4 inches high, or, if you doubt this, the famous Pliny declares that at Crete by an earthquake a monument was broken open, discovering the remains of a giant 46 cubits long, or 69 feet high. So, whether you take sacred or profane history, you must come to the conclusion that there were in those times cases of human altitude monstrous and appalling.

David had smashed the skull of one of these giants, but there were other giants that the Davids had not yet subdued, and one of them stood in my text. He was not only of Alpine stature, but had a surplus of digits. To the ordinary fingers was annexed an additional finger, and the foot also a superfluous addendum. He had 24 terminations to hands and feet, whereas there are 20. It was not the only instance of the kind. Tavernier, the learned writer, says that the emperor of Java had a son endowed with the same number of extremities. Volcatus, the poet, had six fingers on each hand. Manpunctus, in his celebrated letters, speaks of two families in Berlin similarly equipped. "I have seen two cases of the same physical superabundance. But this giant of mine is in battle, and as David, the stripling warrior, had dispatched one giant the nephew of David slays this monster of my text, and there he lies after the battle in Gath, a dead giant. His stature did not save him, and his superfluous appendages of hand and foot did not save him. The probability was that in the battle his sixth finger on his hand made him clumsy in the use of his weapon, and his sixth toe crippled his gait. Behold the prostrate and maimed giant of the text: a man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot, and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."

Behold how superfluities are a hindrance rather than a help! In all the battle at Gath that there was not a man with ordinary hand and ordinary foot and ordinary stature that was not better off than this physical curiosity of my text. A dwarf on the right side is stronger than a giant on the wrong side, and all the body and mind and estate and opportunity that you cannot use for God and the betterment of the world are a sixth finger and a sixth toe and a terrible hindrance. The most of the good done in the world and the most of those who win the battles for the right are ordinary people. Count the fingers of their right hand, and they have just five—no more and no less. One Dr. Duff among missionaries, but 3,000 missionaries that would tell you they have only common endowment. One Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick in conspicuous places, but 10,000 women who are just as good nurses, though never heard of. The "Swamp Angel" was a big gun that during the war made a big noise, but the market of ordinary caliber and shells of ordinary length did the execution. President Tyler and his cabinet go down the Potomac one day to experiment with the "Peacemaker," a great iron gun that was to afflict with its thunder foreign navies. The gunner touches it off, and it explodes and leaves cabinet ministers dead on the deck, while at that time, all up and down our coasts, were cannon of ordinary bore, able to be in the defense of the nation and ready at the fit touch to waken to duty. The curse of the world is big guns. After the politicians, who have made all the noise, go home on the evening of the first Monday in November, the next day the people, with the silent ballots, will settle everything and settle it right, a million of the white slips of paper they drop making about as much noise as the fall of an apple blossom.

Disraeli says that a king of Poland abdicated his throne and joined the people and became a porter to carry burdens. And someone asked him why he did so, and he replied, "Upon my honor, gentlemen, the load was more cast off by far heavier than the one you see me carry."

It is but a straw when compared to that weight under which I labored. I have slept more in four nights than I have during all my reign. I begin to live and to be a king myself. Elect whom you choose. As for me, I am so well it would be madness to return to court."

gout and know not that, like the giant of my text, they are landed by a superfluous toe. A lot of them are landed by blood themselves of this financial obesity and monetary plumb, but many of them hang on to the hindering superfluity till death, and then, as they are compelled to give the money up anyhow, in their last will and testament they generously give some of it to the Lord, expecting no doubt that he will feel very much obliged to them. Thank God that once in awhile we have a Peter Cooper, who, owning an interest in the iron works at Trenton, said to Mr. Lester: "I do not feel quite easy about the amount we are making. Working under one of our patents, we have a monopoly which seems to me something wrong. Everybody has come to us for it, and we are making money too fast. So they reduced the price, and this while our competitors were building a better institute, which mothers a hundred institutes of kindness and mercy all over the land. But the world had to wait 5,800 years for Peter Cooper."

I am glad for the benevolent institutions that get a legacy from men who during their life were as stingy as death, but who in their last will and testament bestowed money on hospitals and missionary societies, but for such testators I have no respect. They would have taken every cent of it with them if they could and bought up half of heaven and let it out at ruinous rent or loaned the money to celestial citizens at 2 per cent a month and got a "corner" on large trumpets. Some are lived in this world 50 years in the presence of an appalling suffering and want and made no efforts for their relief. The charities of such people are in the "Paulo-post future" tense. The probability is that if such a one in his last will by a donation to benevolent societies tries to atone for his lifetime selfishness the heirs at law will try to break the will by proving that the old man was senile or crazy, and the expense of the litigation will about leave in the lawyer's hands what was meant for the Bible society. O ye overweighted, successful business men, whether this sermon reach you or not, let me say to each of you: keep your investments these tremendous fortunes I can tell you how you can do more to get your health back and your spirits raised than by drinking gallons of bad tasting water at Saratoga, Homburg or Carlsbad—give to God, humanity and the Bible 10 per cent of your income, and it will make a new man of you, and from restless walking of the floor at night you shall have eight hours sleep without the help of bromide of potassium, and from no appetite you will, hardly be able to wait for your regular meals, and your work check will fill up, when you die the blessings of those who but for you were perished will blow over your grave.

Sir Charles Bell was so impressed with the wondrous construction of the human hand that when the Earl of Bridgewater gave \$40,000 for essays on the wisdom and goodness of God, and eight books were written, Sir Charles Bell wrote his entire book on the wisdom and goodness of God displayed in the human hand. The 27 bones in the hand and wrist with cartilages and ligaments and phalanges of the fingers all made just ready to knit, to sew, to build up, to pull down, to weave, to write, to plow, to pound, to wheel, to battle, to give friendly salutation. The tips of its fingers are so many telegraph keys by reason of their sensitiveness of touch. The bridges, the tunnels, the cities of the whole earth are the victories of the hand. The hands are not dumb, but often speak as distinctly as the lips. With our hands we invite, we repel, we invoke, we entreat, we wring them in grief or clasp them in joy, or spread them abroad in benediction. The malformation of the giant's hand in the text glorifies the usual hand. Fashioned of God more exquisitely and wondrously than any human mechanism that was ever conceived, it is the work of God and lifting of God. Employ it in the sublime work of gospel handshaking. You can see the hand is just made for that. Four fingers just set right to touch your neighbor's hand on one side, and your thumb set so as to clinch on the other side. By all its bones and joints and muscles and cartilages and ligaments the voice of nature joins with the voice of God commanding you to shake hands. The custom is as old as the Bible, anyhow. Jehu said to Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand." When hands join in Christian salutation, a gospel electricity thrills across the plain from heart to heart, and from the shoulder of one to the shoulder of the other.

With the timid and for their encouragement shake hands. With the troubled in warm hearted sympathy, shake hands. With the young man just entering business and discouraged at the small sales and large expenses, shake hands. With the child who is now from God and started on unending journey, for which he needs to gather great supply of strength, and who can hardly reach up to you now because you are so much taller, shake hands. Across cradles and dying beds and graves, shake hands. With your enemies who have done all to defame and hurt you, but who now you can afford to forgive, shake hands. At the door of the churches where people come in, and at the door of churches where people go out, shake hands. Let pulpit shake hands with the pew and Sabbath day shake hands with weekday, and earth shake hands with heaven. Oh, the strange, the mighty, the undefined, the mysterious, the eternal power of an honest handshaking! The difference between these times and the millennial times is that now some shake hands, but then all will shake hands, throne and footstool, across seas, nation with nation, God and men, church militant and church triumphant.

Yea, the malformation of this fallen giant's foot glorifies the ordinary foot of the world. It is the work of God, and I fear you have never one thanked God. The 26 bones of the foot are the admiration of the anatomist. The arch of the foot, fashioned with a grace and a poise that Trajan's arch or Constantine's arch or any other arch could not equal. Those arches stand where they were planted, but this arch of the foot is an adjustable arch, a yielding arch, a flying arch and ready for movements innumerable. The human foot, so fashioned as to enable a man to stand upright as no other creature, and leave the hand that would otherwise have to help in balancing. The body free for anything it chooses. The foot of the eagle is fashioned for the sand to form the third fashioned for the tree branch, the foot of the hind fashioned for the slippery rock, the foot of the lion fashioned to rend its prey, the foot of the horse fashioned for the solid earth, but the foot of man made to cross the desert, or climb the tree, or scale the cliff, or walk the earth, or go anywhere, where he goes.

With that divine triumph of anatomy in your possession where do you walk?

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

Important Instructions as to New Money Order System.

The postoffice department has just issued an order through the postmaster-general, relative to the issuing of money orders. According to the new regulation the orders are authorized to be drawn on the office of issue. The only condition imposed on the order, is that it shall not be limited to a certain office. In order to bring about the change Section 124 was amended, and the new order of things will tend to convenience those who use the money order system. The following statements show to what use the new money orders may be put:

This change in the practice of the service has been introduced in order to widen the scope of the money order system, and is in keeping with the policy of the department to make it a more popular and useful adjunct of the postal service. It is believed that this modification of the regulations will receive the favor of the public and thereby result in a marked addition to the transactions of the money order system. It is requested that, so far as it may be done without expense, the widest publicity be given to this matter, to the end that the public may be acquainted with the fact that money orders may now be used for a variety of purposes, at moderate cost and with absolute security. Some suggestions that follow as to the practical use to which these orders may hereafter be placed are as follows:

1. As a savings bank, at places where banks are not in operation, when persons desire to deposit temporarily funds for safe keeping. Orders may be drawn to the favor of the amount of which will be refunded on demand, or the order may be endorsed to another person, at any time and payment made to the endorsee, on presentation of order. If lost, duplicates will be issued without cost.

2. To pay bills of tradesmen, etc., as a matter of convenience to persons who have no bank account and are therefore unable to draw checks.

3. In settlement of accounts, at small expense, between persons who reside at distant points. The farmer, for example, who is indebted to another residing 100 miles distant, may obtain an order payable to the individual to whom he is indebted, which the latter will receive through the person who procures and delivers the mail for the neighborhood. The expense and time required for a personal visit are avoided; the cost is but a trifle; the payment is regarded as absolutely safe.

4. In cities, for payment of accounts or settlement of dues to all kinds of organizations, a money order may be ordinarily procured and sent to the payee, without loss of time and at a cost of less than ten cents.

The additional advantages which are now offered the public might be enumerated at greater length. They will suggest themselves, however, to the employees of the money order system, and will be expected that, as opportunity offers, some pains will be taken to acquaint the public with these advantages, and to suggest the use of money orders as a method preferable because of cheapness, safety and convenience. The department will appreciate and commend the efforts thus made to secure from the public its practical approval of the improved service.

Hugging Must Cease.
The boys and girls are much concerned in the proposed changes in the rules for the dancing of the waltz, and some of them seem to fear the correction of certain abuses will remove all the pleasure from the dance. It has been decreed in the up to date dancing schools that hugging must stop, and the dancing masters have been evolving ideas as to the proper manner in which the waltz should be danced. The waltz is not to be banished from society programmes, but it will be regulated and made to conform to rules adopted by the dancing teachers. Henceforth the young floor holding his fair partner like a grizely bear may be ruled out of society. At any rate, the American Society of Professors of Dancing has decided to apply a remedy that will remove all objectionable features of the round dance; in fact, the professors have decreed that hugging while dancing must stop. The question of how to correct the objectionable features of the waltz is one that has been discussed and studied by the teachers of the terpsichorean art for many years. But this season the criticism became so severe all over the country that it was necessary to change things without delay. There is but one proper position for the arms in waltzing, and that is the one that is right one. The girls should face each other, the lady standing a little to the right. The man's right hand should be placed at his partner's back just above the waist line.

Death of Bayard.
Thos. Francis Bayard, of Delaware, died at Delham, Mass., last Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was born in Wilmington, Del., on August 18, 1828. He entered public life early and made rapid progress. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1868 with his father for a colleague, the only circumstance of the kind that has occurred in the history of the country. He was a presidential candidate in 1880, and was second to Hancock, who was nominated at the second ballot. In 1884, he was called to the position of secretary of state by President Cleveland, and during Mr. Cleveland's second term, served as ambassador to the court of St. James. The funeral was held Thursday in Wilmington, Del.

His Ashes Exhumed.
A dispatch from Havana says that nine o'clock Wednesday morning the official examination of the remains of Gen. Wm. W. Sherman, Secretary Govin, the civil governor, the bishop and the dean of the cathedral. The general public were ordered out of the cathedral, and no one was allowed inside after that hour. The entrance to the cathedral was guarded by a force of the Orden Publico, which kept back the crowd which assembled in front of the edifice. The remains of Columbus had lain in their resting place since January, 1796, when they were brought from Santo Domingo, that island having been ceded to France by Spain.

Killed the Wrong Man.
At Camp Ship near Aniston, Ala., Friday, Private Syble, of the Third Alabama (colored), shot and killed Corporal Oliver, Syble and another soldier were quarrelling when the former fired his Springfield rifle and putting the carbidge in the hands of the latter, he missed the man he shot at, and he hit Corporal Oliver in the head, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and turned over to the civil authorities.

WINNIE DAVIS MEMORY.

An Ohio Man Gives Liberally to the Monument Fund.

A splendid contribution to the Winnie Davis monument fund comes from a man who wore the blue in the war between the north and south. The amount is \$100, and the contributor is Mr. Harrison T. Chandler, of Cleveland, O., president of the Chandler & Price company, manufacturers of printing presses and printing machinery.

Mr. Chandler has written a letter to Mr. W. C. Dodson, of this city, in which he begs the honor of contributing \$100 to the fund and at the same time pays a fine tribute to the noble woman whose name the shaft will commemorate. The following is a copy of the letter:

"Cleveland, O., Sept. 26, 1898.
Mr. W. C. Dodson, Atlanta, Ga.
Friend Dodson: I have learned through the daily papers that the kind people of the south purpose erecting a monument to the memory of Miss Winnie Davis, the Daughter of the Confederacy, and in token of my esteem for her as a loving, devoted daughter, and in appreciation of her womanly loveliness in all her acts, north, as well as the south, showing to the world that there was one woman so pure and true that the public clamor of approval, or worship even, could not lead her to indulge in expression of hatred and enmity against the former supposed foes of her loved ones and her beloved south, which had adopted her as especially their own. I desire the honor of being permitted to contribute my mite toward the erection of that monument.

"And inasmuch as it is my probability an opportunity to contribute will not be presented to me here in person, I desire to herewith authorize you to pledge me for the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100), and request that you notify me as soon as a committee of your city is appointed to receive contributions so that I may, through you, honor the draft.

Respectfully yours
Harrison T. Chandler.
Mr. Dodson says of the donor:
"Mr. Chandler and myself have frequently discussed the war from our respective standpoints, and as a brave warrior of the blue and I as a humble wearer of the gray—but no hint or suggestion of a contribution to this cause was ever made by me, and his handsome donation comes purely and freely from his own big heart."—Atlanta Journal.

FURLOUGHS ARE GRANTED.

Time for Returning Expires on the 28th of October.

The Columbia Register, of Thursday says: "The soldiers of the First regiment are wearing a happy smile today. This morning furloughs were granted to the volunteers and consequently a feeling of joy passed over them all. For several days they have been in suspense, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to go to their homes. It is now granted, and the 28th of October will be the day that every soldier is required to be in camp. If he is not there he will be trouble in store. He of course will receive his discharge, but may have some penalty to pay. He will also experience no little difficulty in getting his pay, owing to his absence on the day of mustering out. But it is presumed that all the soldiers will return promptly in order to get their papers of discharge and thus quit the service. Several have asked for an immediate discharge, and consequently their requests have been granted. About 50 have been examined and discharged today. It is thought that a few more will present themselves to the examining surgeon and then ask Capt. Fuller for a discharge. It is safe to say, however, that the total number in this category will not exceed 100. The entire regiment with the exception of those who will be kept to do guard duty during the next 30 days is at liberty to go where it pleases, the only condition being imposed is that all return on the 28th of October. The guards will be required to remain here until the final muster out. Just how many of the soldiers who are on furloughs will remain is not known, but owing to a lack of funds some of them are experiencing some difficulty in getting away. It may be that they will wait for the coming of the paymaster. But here another question arises, how long will they have to wait? The paymaster is due here on the first, but no intimation concerning his coming has been received. He has been wired for, but no response has come. The soldiers did not receive their pay for the month of August until the 18th of September, and they are about 25 better this month. There are about 25 soldiers who are ill at the hospital in Jacksonville, but are rapidly improving. On Thursday nine of them were discharged. The health of the soldiers here is very good, and there are only a few cases in the hospital here."

Killed by Mistake.
A dispatch from San Juan says that a Porto Rican residing at Aguadilla, near Mayaguez, asked protection of both the American and Spanish troops against depredations by outlaws which it was predicted would occur. In response to his request the American authorities sent to his residence two soldiers of a Kentucky regiment, who arrived there Sunday evening at dark. The resident had not notified the Spaniards that he had requested American protection, and some Spanish soldiers, who had been sent to guard his house arrived after the Americans and mistook the latter for outlaws. In the confusion resulting the Spaniards fired, unfortunately killing one of the Americans. The name of the dead soldier has not yet been ascertained. The incident is greatly regretted by the Spaniards.

Foiled the Robbers.
Officials of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and of the Denver and Rio Grande Express company are receiving congratulations on the successful resistance of an attempted robbery of the Western Express train near Husted, Col., Thursday by four or five masked men. Engineer Henry S. Hinman, Fireman Frank H. Bennett, Conductor O. B. Craft, Train Porter Harry Hart and the brakemen are the men who put the robbers to flight. About 30 shots were fired. Expressman Sherwood, formerly a cowboy, stuck to his post while dynamite was being exploded underneath and on top of the car and freed on the robbers. A reward of \$300 has been offered for each of the men captured. A posse with a bloodhound is on their trail.

Can This Be True.
The Rev. Henry Bryan, who has been in the service of the State, says that soldiers are thrown in plain pine coffins, naked, and the coffins are only marked with lead pencil, which is quickly obliterated. He says paupers are much more respectfully handled when buried.

A Soldier's Romance.

The Columbia Record, of Friday says: "Marianne Smith, last night was called upon to perform another marriage ceremony. Besides dispensing justice with an equal balance, he can tie the marital knot with such grace and despatch that his services in this particular line are frequently called upon. In the present incident there is some little romance. The couple married was Mr. Jackson C. Rice, a private of Orangeburg in the First Regiment, and Miss Mattie Thornton of Alabama. The young lady has been on a visit here for some time and before the regiment left Mr. Rice met her. It was a case of love at first sight and a correspondence was kept up between them until the regiment returned here. They decided to marry and had made arrangements with a minister to perform the ceremony, but he being unwell Magistrate Smith was called upon by his residence. He performed the ceremony, and the couple Goodspeed in life, got his fee and three souls were made happy at once. Mr. Rice has been furloughed and it is understood that he and his bride have gone to Orangeburg county, which will be their future home."

Wants to Educate the People.
Mr. G. W. Walt Whitman has sent out the following from Jonesville: "To the People of South Carolina: I hereby signify my determination to leave the political field, and for the next 20 months devote my entire time to traveling throughout the State and addressing the people on their educational and moral interests. I have been in politics for 15 years for this purpose above every other; I have sacrificed all that I have been able to make and all that I had accumulated in one supreme effort to bring about good to the people, and especially those of you who are wealthy and philanthropic, to give me your help in every way possible. I shall make my own appointments; but, at the same time, will take pleasure in responding to any special calls for addresses that may be made upon me. The press of the state please extend this notice."

Hester as to Cotton.
Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton excise statement issued Friday shows a decrease for the month in round figures of 114,000 bales. The total for September was 955,350 against 1,009,439 last year. Receipts at all ports for the month were 687,524 bales against 773,407 last year; Southern mill takings exclusive of amount consumed at ports, 107,336 against 103,570 last year. American mills have taken during the month 181,533 bales against 249,984 last year. Foreign exports for September were 294,538, showing an increase over the same period last year of 975. Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior markets at the close of September were 746,342 bales, up 115 last year. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns and the number of bales of the new crop brought into sight during September the supply to date is 1,232,916 bales.

There Was But One.
A large number of the members of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, which some time ago purchased the old White House of the Confederacy, at Richmond, Va., and established a large Confederate museum, held a meeting at the museum and discussed in animated tones the action of some of the Southern and Chicago Confederate Veterans in suggesting Miss Lucy Lee Hill as the successor of the late Winnie Davis, Daughter of the Confederacy. They decided unanimously that there could be no successor to Miss Davis, who was the only woman who was born in the White House of the Confederacy, and therefore she alone was entitled to the distinction. They all agreed that Miss Hill is one of the most popular and highly esteemed of all the Southern girls, but could not accept the suggestion regarding her.

No Principle Involved.
We do not feel and we do not profess much interest in the success of the Democratic State tickets in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The party managers there have run away from the national platform in the besomely dirty way of getting away. It may be that they will wait for the coming of the paymaster. But here another question arises, how long will they have to wait? The paymaster is due here on the first, but no intimation concerning his coming has been received. He has been wired for, but no response has come. The soldiers did not receive their pay for the month of August until the 18th of September, and they are about 25 better this month. There are about 25 soldiers who are ill at the hospital in Jacksonville, but are rapidly improving. On Thursday nine of them were discharged. The health of the soldiers here is very good, and there are only a few cases in the hospital here."

We Should Take It.
There is a fine, large steel floating dock at Havana. It was towed there shortly before the outbreak of the war. It is large enough to accommodate the largest of our warships. Since the dock is not automobile, it is claimed that it must be surrendered with the other stationary public property in Cuba, and will become the property of the new government of Cuba, or of the American States as protector of Cuba and administrator of the affairs of the island, pending the establishment of a permanent Cuban government. A dock of the kind in the Caribbean is needed by the navy.

Will Join His Company.
Maj. Marcus B. Stokes, of the First South Carolina volunteers, but first lieutenant in the tenth United States infantry, will not return to Columbia permanently, much to the regret of his friends in the city and state. Lieutenant Stokes has been stationed here more than two years, being detailed by the government to remain here for the purpose of instructing militia. He states that as soon as he is mustered out of the volunteer service he will rejoin his company which has been ordered, or will be, to go to Cuba. Lieutenant Stokes deserves to go there with them.—Columbia Record.

This is Good News.
L. P. Mitchell, acting comptroller of the treasury, has rendered a decision on the question of the reimbursement of governors of States and territories for costs and expenses which may have incurred in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army. He holds that the governors may be reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred before the acceptance of the troops into the service of the United States.

Hartman Withdraws.
Hon. Charles S. Hartman, nominee of the Silver Republicans and Populists for congress, in Montana, has withdrawn and asks that the name of Hon. A. J. Campbell, the Democratic nominee, be placed on those tickets and supported by all who believe in free coinage of silver.

A HURRICANE.

Does Great Damage on the Sea.

RAGED EIGHTEEN HOURS.

Narrow Escape from Drowning as a Result of the Sudden Floods.

Apprehensions as to the Shipping at Sea.

For eighteen hours from three o'clock Sunday morning till six o'clock Sunday night Savannah, Ga., was in the grasp of West Indian cyclone. During that time the wind blew steadily from 50 to 70 miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy.

For miles in every direction around Savannah the low lands along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the mainland from a small island near Thunderbolt. But heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides. For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake, with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it piled up on the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm that was not yet harvested, and wiping out farm crops. The low rice growers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river, valued at \$250,000, all but 15 per cent was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,300,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the river, but was finally anchored safely. The wharves at the quarantine station at the entrance to the river here were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day at anchor at that station, and were taken to their moorings and driven into the marshes. Three of these were the British schooner Synanon, bound for St. Johns, N. B., the American schooner Milleville, for Milleville, N. J., the Fannie L. Child, for Boston, all lumber laden, and the Italian bark Franklin. How badly these vessels are damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there. At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope, suburbs of Savannah, all the boats which were on the bars and the crews of small boats were carried away.

The extent to which the railroads suffered is not fully known. The naval stores and cotton and lumber yards of the Plant system are submerged, and the tracks of the Central of Georgia and Alabama roads around the city are covered. The northbound express on the Florida, Central and Peninsular railroad, due here from Florida and at noon, has not yet arrived. Telegraph wires except one wire over the Western Union lines, are down, and the condition of the railroad tracks is unknown. A special train will be sent out at daylight over the Florida, Central and Peninsular route. All other roads are operating; the Florida, Central and Peninsular is running north of Savannah. The telephone, police, light and fire alarm wires are down, and the city is in darkness.

Off Hutchinson's plantation, opposite Savannah, and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, there were many negro families rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell. One man with a child in his arms, holding the little one above his shoulders started to cross the dams with the water up to his body. His wife with another child, stood in the window of their house on the door of which was already covered by the rising flood, and watched her husband feeling his way step by step along the top of the treacherous dam, one false step from which or a moving bank would throw him into a swift moving current. Finally he was sighted from across the river on the city side. A boat was put off and after half an hour's effort the family was rescued. Upwards of a hundred people were brought from the island to the city in boats. All day rescuing parties were at work. Tonight the wind has subsided, with the ebb of the water which receded in the afternoon again. Considerable anxiety is felt for shipping at sea. The steamer Nacho for New York, and the Merchants' and Miners' steamer, D. H. Miller, for Baltimore, went to sea Saturday night. The City of Macon was due Sunday morning from New York, but has not arrived, and the City of Augusta sailed from New York Friday and was due here Sunday night. The extent of the storm is unknown. Until telegraph communication is restored, or until news is received by rail from the country between Savannah and Jacksonville over which the storm passed the full extent of its damage cannot be told.

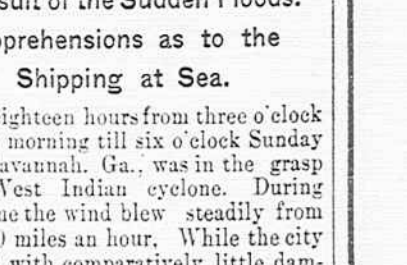
Has Been Saved.
The wrecking company engaged under Lieut. Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser after being got afloat was taken in tow by the Potomac, and conveyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion and Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived last night. The successful rescue of the ship was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of national salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the moon siesta. Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane and the towing power was increased. The Newark, under Capt. Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the Maria Teresa. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

Cotton in Texas.
One day this week Houston, Texas, received 41,847 bales of cotton—1,500 carloads of it, weighing 21,000,000 pounds and valued at \$1,000,000. Over 30,000 acres of land were required to produce this cotton. The Houston Post says, and it cost \$165,000 to pick it, the picking representing the labor of 2,400 men for one month. Such were yet day's receipts in a Texas town, yet we in South Carolina on the growing of cotton with Texas in the trying of to compete when Texas fixes the price.—State.

A Family Row.

The Republican party in nearly every State is having a family row, and parrot the trouble to investigate the matter, and it finds that in New York the feud between the Platt and anti-Platt factions seems to lose none of its bitterness. A large number of Pennsylvania Republicans are in open revolt against Quay and are very likely led by John Wanamaker. If these seceders would concentrate their votes upon Mr. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for governor, Quay's man would probably be beaten. Most of them have gone off after Mr. Swallow, the independent candidate, and Quay is smiling over a division of his enemies which means certain victory for him. The Republican convention in New York last week defeated Mr. Porter, President McKim's secretary, for the gubernatorial nomination, and left seeds of discord which will sure bear fruit. The Porter element denounced the "ring" which they say now controls the state, and the "ring" in reply defied Porter and his friends in very strong language. If what each of these factions says about the other is true, honest Republicans in either cannot affiliate with the other crowd. The Republicans of Massachusetts are quarreling, and in Maryland, they seem to be all in pieces. In Ohio the feud between the two Republican factions is so bitter that Governor Basshelt has left the state to avoid participation in the campaign. John Sherman is pouring hot oil into the administration, and prominent Republican leaders are declaring that Hanna should be in the penitentiary instead of the senate. All is not rosy among the Indiana Republicans, and in Illinois Governor Tanner is abused by men who wear the same political livery as he more bitterly than by Democrats. The recent Wisconsin Republican convention broke up in a row, the defeated faction going home with threats of vengeance at the polls against the victors. In Colorado there are two Republican state conventions, one an actual battle between the rival candidates, in which one man was killed. There are other states in which the Republicans seem hopelessly divided. The administration has everywhere Republican assailants. The silver question seems to have made a permanent rent in the party. Great as was President McKinley's plurality in 1896, we doubt he would not have been elected except for the almost solid vote of the Independents and of a host of bolting Democrats. The Republican party is far more divided now than it was in 1896, and the chances are that the election of a Democratic house of representatives in November are growing better every day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Put Up or Shut Up.

A writer in the News and Courier mentioned a farmer who after measuring a field of corn from which he said he gathered 22 bushels an acre last year, made a careful estimate of what that corn had cost him, including taxes on some of the value of the land, labor, seed, fertilizers, farm implements, etc., and found that it came to a little less than ten cents a bushel. Col. L. W. Yonkers of Barnwell, throws down a challenge to the News and Courier. He says: "I desire to say that I will furnish the land and stock and the implements, place the labor handy, and house it and pay ten cents for every bushel, that practical farmer, the Editor of the News and Courier, or anybody else can produce; provided, they bring a certificate of ordinary intelligence and of sound mind." The News and Courier refers the matter to the gentleman who reported the cheap crop.

Killed on the Rails.

An unknown girl about seventeen years of age was killed while walking the railway track near Newburgh, N. Y., Friday. The engine whizzed, and she became frightened in fact paralyzed. She had plenty of time to escape.