The war department at Washington

Friday took prompt measures for the

taken to send supplies, and the trans-

port McPherson was ordered put in readiness to sail from New York Mon-

mayors of all cities of more t an 150.

000 population asking them to call

In the absence of any appropriation the

department must rely upon private con-

tributions, and it is expected that the

WORSE AND WORSE.

A dispatch from Ponce says: A hur-

ricane struck here at So'clock Tuesday

rivers overflowed, floeding the town. It is estimated that 200 persons were

wreeks. It is believed the damage done

will amount to over \$500,000. No

The island of Montserrat, D. W. I.

cane Monday. All the churches, es-

DEVASTATION IN GUADALOUPE.

Villages in Ruins and Valuable Crops

Completely Destroyed.

A dispatch from Fort de France.

Martonique, says the authorities of the

Island of Guadaloupe are still without

news from the interior owing to the in-

terruption of telegraph communication

as a result of the recent hurricane. But

other advices which have reached La

crops have been nearly totally destroy-

ed. At La Pointe A-Pitre seven per-

sons were injured and at Moule the dam-

age done was considerable and several

have been overturned.

nouses were destroyed.

orrespondingly light damage.

Advices from La Point-A-Pitre

Mourie, a suburb, was half destroyed.

At La Pointe-A-Pitre, Island of Gua-

daloupe, immense damage was wrought

and according to a report not yet con-

When Will it Turn Up.

A dispatch from Washington under

late of August 10 says the West India

hurricane, which has been raging since

early in the week, has been lost for the

time being in the waters to the north of

the eastern extremity of Cuba, where

the weather bureau officials report it

storm will reach Nassau, in the Baha-

mas, tomorrow morning. Its progress

has been very slow, averaging about five

Warnings have been sent to cities on

miles an hour, with a diameter approx-

the South Atlantic coast, on the north-

ern coast of Cuba and the Bahamas

advising that all shipping remain in

their harbors until the storm has pass

An Awful Death.

A dispatch from Walhalla to The

State says: On Saturday morning last

persons came here for the burial outfit

of Waller Bynum, who met with a

most violent death on the afternoon be-

few miles away. He rode one mule and led another, and in some way he

feet hanging in the stirrup. He

was dragged for a mile or more in that

condition by the mule. His body was

terribly mangled, his clothing was torn

off, the road being rough, narrow and

rocky. Before his body was found it was dragged across Chattooga river

erhaps before life was extinct.

coung Bynum was a very temperate

roung man-in fact a tectotler-and

nis death was a severe shock to his

many friends and the neighboring com-

Fighting in Hot Weather. Dispatches from Manila says details

of Gen. Me Arthur's advance beyond San

Fernando show that the Americans

covered five miles in the first five hours,

and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles

The casualties are between 30 and 40.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting

munities.

imating probably 500 miles.

this morning.

There were a number of fatalities.

firmed, 102 persons were killed.

er working.

ante has suffered considerably.

soon afterwards left for Saintes.

a prompt and liberal response.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

professed willingness and desire to pay

for them, and if possible save all such

items. This should by no means pre-

vent their holding the bond of the su-

SEVERE HURRICANE

Millions in Property and Hundreds of Lives Lost.

Large Number of Towns Wrecked and American Soldiers Killed.

PORTO RICO SUFFERS MOST.

Many Other Islands Suffer Severely.

A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, says a hurricance broke over the south coast of Porto Rico on Tuesday morning and swept northeast. There was no abatement for nine hours, the

greatest damage being done between 8 morning and lasted until 3 p. m. The and 10 o'clock a. m. At San Juan four natives were drowned in the harbor, eighty houses drowned. The town and port are total were demolished and hundreds were unroofed. The damage to property is estimated at \$500,000; commissary stores news has been received from the inteto the value of \$50,000 were destroyed. | rior since the storm broke.

A dispatch by cable from Ponce says the town was almost destroyed. Al- was completely devastated by a hurrimost all the frame buildings are down. the bridge is swept away, and there is tates and villages were destroyed and no communication between the port and | nearly 100 persons were killed. In adthe city proper. The damage to the port is estimated at \$250,000. Two na- housel ss, and terrible distress exists tives are known to have been drowned. among the sufferers. The records and property of the custom house are ruined, and all the vessels

are ashore. At Albenito very little remains standing except the cathedral and the barracks. Four natives perished and three United States soldiers were badly injured. As the town is without food, government relief has been dispatched thither. Eleayey was levelled to the ground, 200 houses being demolished. Two United States soldiers were injured there and many cavalry horses

At Catano the entire plant of the Standard Oil company was ruined. The loss on the property is \$200,000. At Bayamon a majority of the houses were destroyed and the rest were flooded. Two hundred cattle were killed, and the railway seriously damaged. The village of Carolina was literally razed. At Cagas four persons were killed.

A courier who has just arrived from Humaco, capital of the province of that name, on the eastern coast of the island, reports awful destruction there. The loss of property is estimated at \$500,000, but this is the least item in the disaster. The courier brought an official report from Capt. Eben Swift of Fifth United States cavalry, who says: "Humaco was totally destroyed by the hurricane. Forty six bodies have been he debris. Eight privates of Troop injured; two fatally. Sergt. King the Eleventh infantry was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing. At the port of Humaco 18 bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred people

are starving here." Three persons were killed at Las Piedras and five at Juneo. Couriers from the other districts are anxiously expected at the palace. The steamer Slocum. Capt. Thomas, en route from Mayaguez to San Juan, was caught in the storm. but her passengers and crew were saved through the heroism of Mr. Single, first officer. The coffee crop is

ruined, and the loss will reach millions. Very great injury has been done also to the orange crop. No definite returns have yet been received from the southern section of the island apart from Ponce. It is certain, however, that the food supplies in the stricken districts have been destroyed and in these quarters the quantity of government stores on hand is small. Relief wagons will be sent out in various directions. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, the governor general, has cabled to the war department an appeal for assistance.

HELP NEEDED.

The secretary of war Thursday received the following report from Gen. Davis, commanding at Puerto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9. Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Puerto Rico yesterday. The prineipal military loss at San Juan one temporary company barrack wholly destroyed, some quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here save two small local schooners sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom house here badly damaged and goods stored therein. Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The losses by the inhabitants is very great and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, owing to loss of houses, fruit and provisions there was a famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing and money for the destitute will be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless and very great distress must follow.

Davis, Commanding. MANY LIVES LOST.

The governor of the Leeward islands, Sir Francis Fleming, confirms the dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to the Associated Press aunouncing the devastation caused by the hurricane at the island of Montserrat, says 74 deaths are already known. He adds that 21 persons were killed at the island of Nevis. The hurricane was not so severe at

Antigua. One death is reported there. but many persons have been rendered homeless. The other presidencies of the Leeward islands have not reported the damage done.

As later advices come in from Montserrat, it is seen that the first reports | night three miles from Angeles, which | and disposition made of the assets, etc., conveyed only a faint idea of the suffer- will be made the northern base of operings of the people and their deplorable ations, instead of San Fernando, where condition. The administration appeals a garrison of 600 men has been left.

of the Virgin islands, the destruction at the west end, where the smaller ties of holding their trenches until they subservient to the will of the superin- most out of the government, and high is his and what is the State's, accomhouses are a tangled mass of wreckage. became too warm and then retreating tendent. The fact that there were office is sought not from motives of panied with a remarkable faculty of Thirty persons were killed and the in- in disorder. They are now falling back about \$4,600 of Ragsdale notes in the patriotism, but of plunder. We think westward toward Poric. habitants are in great distress.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

r. lief of the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. When press dispatches and Gen. I'vis advices made known the extent mittee in Full. of the disaster steps were immediately

day. She will carry rations and other recessaries. Secretary of War Root The Treatment of Convicts Alriday afternoon sent an appeal to the most Beyond Reproach, the upon the public spirited and humane people of their city for supplies of food. Condition and Management of the State Farms Commended. appeal of Secretary Root will meet with

The Penitentiary investigating comnor McSweeney. It is a most interesting public document and summarizes ernor McSweeney reads as follows:

this State at its last session passed a concurrent resolution to appoint a com-W. F. Stevenson chairman. It selected Point-A-Pitre say the coffee and cocoa Meetings were held from time to time. the condition and management of the Penitentiary.

persons were killed and wounded, At The matters examined were embraced Petit canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number injured. The villages of Grippen and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed and the ight-houses of Monroux and Foscilloz tiary proper and the use and disposition The town of St. Louis de Marie Ga-Gov. Morachini arrived at Point-A-

Pitre on the French cruiser Cecile and 1. As to the treatment of the con-News which has reached The Associated Press correspondent here from the British Antillles says the Island of supervision his personal urricane; that St. Thomas and St. north of the Dominican republic. All communication between Puerto Plata and the interior, not including Santo Domingo, is interrupted, and it is imossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Puerto Plata to San Domingo is no longing, and without friends or hope of re- tice for an officer to be making pres-Eventually the hurricane swept over dress should be treated with all the ents to public men, but when he fails Cape Haitien with less violence and consideration which strict discipline to pay for them and takes the State's We are glad to be able to property and gives it to public men he will allow. report that Mr. Neal has always shown does two wrongs, he misappropriates and of Guadaloupe, says the cyclone his desire to do his full duty by the public property and attempts, apparlid enormous damage in the interior of that island, a number of coffee and occa estates being devastated. Le

convicts from a humanitarian stand- ently, to control the influence of public 2. We find the farming property in that, he has allowed the governors of fine condition, well stocked and culti- the State during his administration all vated; large crops are made, and valua- to get such things as they desired from ble improvements in the way of build- the penitentiary, and has neither preings and dykes and ditching and clear- sented the bills for them nor placed ing have been made during his admin- them in the assets and on the regular istration. The superintendent deserves | books. A list of their accounts which commendation for the energetic and he should have presented and collected skilful management of the affairs and or published in the list of accounts due improvements made on the property, is hereto attached. He has himself, both on the farms and at the Peniten- also, taken supplies to a large amount tiary itself. The DeSaussure and Reid at a very low price and has never paid farms have been paid for under the ad- for them, an account of them being ministration of Mr. Neal. We are not also set forth in this report. We find prepared to say that the farming business, however, is profitable. There has superintendent shall be furnished with been, for instance, for the year of 1898 an average of 138 hands used on the Reid and DeSaussure farms. The evidence is that they will pay \$50 per year per head when hired out, making \$6,950 net from their hire. The total products from these farms for 1898 as reported | tivate land near the city, and this has by the board was \$41,013.95. The cash returned from the farm produce. De-

Saussure and Reid farms, pages 24 and 11. is \$12,735.55, and 99 bales of cotton on hand January 1, 1899; there was possibly on hand at that time under a liberal estimate, \$7,000 worth of other produce, making a total of \$22,210.55 accounted for, and leaving a balance of steeding a for and leaving a balance of \$18,893,40, which must have been consumed. Now, this crop rost, therefore, the hire of convicts, \$6,950; accounts fore. Young Bynum lives just across the river in Georgia and left his home to go for a sister who was teaching a paid for the two farms \$20,069:39; rent of land, estimating it at one fourth of the crop, \$10,253.48, and produce consumed in the making, \$18,803 40. The erops cost, therefore, \$56,076.27; the was thrown from the mule, one of his value of the crop. \$41,013.95, leaving a deficit of \$15,062.32. From this should be deducted the value of permanent improvements, claimed as being made during the year, (see Exhibit A.) \$1,000, leaving an apparent deficit of \$14,062.32. To this should be added the interest on the cquipment, which is valued by the directors at \$25,000. on the penitentiary. If not too small the page 21 of the report of 1897, which at per cent would be \$1,500, making a total deficit of \$15,562,32. From this, of course should be deducted the corn and oats and bacon furnished to the Penitentiary itself, which at a liberal estimate from the testimony before us, could not exceed \$5,000 from the crop

ations on those two farms. 3. As to the general financial affairs the Penitentiary proper and the use we are constrained to report that the investigation has brought forth a state of affairs which is not creditable. In the first place it will be found by a close ex- ple in their rulers, and when that thoramination of the testimony taken that | oughly permeates the masses respect Tico. They followed their usual tac- fairs of the institution, and were too come a question of who can get the faculty of distinguishing between what Kansas, Michigan and Texas. On the bank with the Penitentiary's endorse- the penitentiary authorities should

of 1898, which would necessarily leave a loss of \$10,562,32 from farming oper

proceed at once to ascertain the value ment representing convict hire for two of the a sets thus given away and preyears on Mr. Neal's place, while the disents bills for them to the parties who rectors thought the hire had been paid, received them, many of whom have shows that their knowledge of the af-Report of the Investigating Com- fairs of the institution was entirely superficial. The fact that they paid him \$10 a month stable rent for six years and two months for allowing Penitenperintendent liable for such things as tiary horses to stand in his stables, are not settled for. He has misappro-FINANCES BADLY MANAGED. where they were kept purely for his priated the assets and should account convenience, and now profess not to for them. There is another matter know they were paying it, is another evidence of the somnolence of their faculwhich deserves attention in our general remarks. The managements, it seems, ties when approving accounts. has been receiving favors and granting They either knew that such was the them in return. It should pay for all

ease, or they did not know it. If they assistance it gets and then charge for knew they were paying it, they were deliberately yielding to Mr. Neal's desire for money, to which he was not transportation for the officials, making entitled, and were therefore culpable, no charge; in return his horse was or, if they didn't know it, they were boarded at the penitentiary during the approving and paying an item monthly session of 1898 of the legislature. mittee has filed its report with Gover- for several years which was wrong and While this may be very convenient, it never found out. Either supposition is not business. If Mr. Ashley's favors is sufficiently humiliating. We would were worth receiving they should be note here that we know of no law auworth paying for, and likewise the board the work of the committee as much as thorizing the directors to keep a lot of of the horse is worth paying for. This possible. The report brings out in a horses and carriages for the use of the free and easy method of balancing one concise manner the mismanagement in superintendent's family, and we regard against the other will render it imposa business wa; that has been found at | it as an unwarranted extravagance. The sible to ascertain at any given time the this State institution and the farce of evidence here is that the bookkeeper liabilities of the penitentiary. No one previous examinations, with limited had to use his horse on penitentiary will be able to ascertain what the unrescope of inquiry, perhaps, but which, business, for which the State fed him turned favors received at the hands like the directors, made no careful re- in part, while the horses for whose of the friends of the superinsearches, but took things on faith or stable rent we were paying handsomely tendent are worth, nor waen the instiinquired only into the charges made. were being used by the superintentution will be called upon to board man The committee merely summarizes the evidence as taken and published, which there was stable room for these horses or horse in return. It amounts to a reciprocity treaty between the superinwas all it was expected to do under the resolution of the General Assembly. at the penitentiary. The custom of entertaining largely at the penitentiary tendent and his friends, which may involve the institution in endless liabili-The report of the committee to Gov- grew up also under Mr. Neal. Crowds ty and expense. It should be stopped. ate there free at the bounty of the Another unbusinesslike feature of the To the Hon. M. B. McSweeney, State, making the taxpayers their Lotel management is the contract of the in-Governor: The General Assembly of keepers, and expreising a thrifty institution with the knitting mill compastinct to get all they could at the pub ny in the penitentiary. They give the lie credit. Unfortunately the board of mill a 25 horse power motor and pay the mittee of two Senators and three Rep-resentatives "for the purpose of inves- themselves there thus adding to the and are to charge the mill only what tigating the affairs of the Penitentiary," pay allowed by-law the further provis-with instructions to report to you. The ion of hotel bills. In justice to the in five years and haven't even put in undersigned were appointed as said board, however we will say that after a meter to be able to tell how much committee, and organized by electing this investigation was begun and that matter was brought out they decided to company wants to settle at 10 horse John Taylor as expert bookkeeper and discontinue that practice and pay their Miss M. F. Gibbes as stenographer. own board. This is as it should be. power. The directors don't know what was used and have paid for 25 horse The lavish entertainment there, though, power. This is unbusinesslike and as it was expedient to do so, as is shown was such as should not be tolerated again. Politicians, contractors, State by the record herewith submitted. again. Politicians, contractors, State Much testimony was taken bearing on constables, and personal friends all found a welcome and good cheer there. The result has been that the institution came to be considered as a place where under three heads: 1. The treatment of the convicts. 2. The condition and management of the farms and the report as wrong. We find that he has son, take charge of his plantation in disposition of farm products. 3. The given away many articles produced by convicts to work it and agreed that the general financial affairs of the Peniten- the penitentiary to prominent men, net proceeds, after paying for the consuch as a bookcase to Congressmen made of the assets of the Penitentiary Latimer, furniture to D. H. Tompkins, proper including accounts due to the secretary of State, and T. J. Cunningham and S. P. J. Garris, directors, and Senator Tillman, who also got a carload victs, we find that Mr. Neal has always of brick, which he says Neal gave him, been an advocate of humanity and that but which Neal says he sold him. wherever the treatment of convicts | Most of these articles Neal now proesses to be ready to pay for, although there is no doubt of their kind and hu- he had never charged himself with fully attended by physicians and not Croix suffered lightly, that Antigua was mane treatment. One instance of very them up to the institution of this inrequired to labor more than ten hours a seriously hit and that at St. Kitts 200 severe whipping is reported as being vestigation. Mr. Garris also got a day, nor on Sundays and holidays. given by one subordinate, Mr. J. J. carload of brickbats and some pigs and Sections 566 and 569, Vol. 2, Rev. The hurricane passed over Puerte Cooley, which Mr. Neal is not responsiturnips, for which Mr. Neal does not ble. We wish to commend the methods think he should pay. Mr. Gatris had The plain intent of the law is that used by Mr. Miller, manager of the been anxious to settle the pig bill, but he shall hire them to himself, directly Lexington farm, in this particular: His could not ge. it made out, and the or indirectly, or be personally interestmanagement has reduced the necessity other items were presents and they ed in the amount of work done. The for whipping to a minimum, and yet contend were worthless. We do net proceeds being his, the tendency he gets excellent results. While we not think it wise, though, for directors would be to give Watson the best labor. know that the convict must be con- to be accepting even valueless prestrolled, we feel that the dictates of ents from the renitentiary. If Mr. Neal humanity require that the unfortunate | had paid for these things when he gave who is without character of legal stand- them away it is a questionable prac

is public property and properly culti-

steam laundry established in the peni-

there ever since free, until the termin-

ation of Mr. Neal's term of office.

to call them to the attention of the gen-

work it over time and report as much lost time as possible. Having run under this contract for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, he had his debt reduced as a result from \$17,000 to \$14,000 (See exhibit H). Then he took a contract from Watson (Ex. H) whereby exclusive control was returned to him, but the convicts were hired to Mr. Watson (See Ex. G), and no bond was taken from Watson. This was plainly done men by the use of it. Further than to mislead the board of directors as he frankly admits that they would not have hired them to him. Thus he became the master, the contractor in fact. with Watson as a stalking horse. All the profits inured to his benefit. Instead of paying the State for the convict hire for 1896 he took a worthless note of his foreman, one Ragsdale, and endorsed it as superintendent of the penitentiary, borrowed money on it and returned it as cash received. The note has never been paid and the bank threatens the penitentiary with suit for it. The same thing occurred in 1897 also that there has been a rule that the 1898 no pretence of payment has been wood and coal free. This is not warmade. The net proceeds of the farming ranted by law, and is merely another device to increase the salary of the superintendent contrary to law. Again, the governors have been allowed the use of convicts, tools and stock to culnot been charged to them. This is excused by Mr. Neal on the plea that the governor is ex officio chairman of the board of directors and has in consemence always gotten what he asked ior. If that is correct, it is time that

operations for 1896 and 1897 were paid to Mr. Watson on Mr. Neal's debt to him, except \$1,465.85, for which Mr. Neal gave Watson a receipt as superintendent, and which was not turned into the treasury, but which is covered by one of the Ragsdale notes. The State has been left out for the entire three years and in 1898 neither Watson nor the State has been paid anything. In November, 1895, Mr. Neal collected of W. Q. Hammond \$500 on convict the governor should be taken off the hire, which he key! and used. In Deboard. We do not refer in speaking of cember, 1895, he collected from Cooley the cultivating of land to the patch & Fowler \$500 convict hire, which he around the governor's mansion, which also used. In February, 1897, he collected from these two firms over \$13. vated by convicts, but to independent 000 and deposited to his own credit and farms outside. Again, the board had a used \$539.95 of the same. He collected from J. J. Fretwell \$387.17 for oats tentiery and operated by the convicts. (Ex. M) and failed to pay it in. He Mr. Neal and Governor Ellerbe have gave a check to the bookkeeper for \$172 both had their family washing done to balance his account for cash in hand and it has not been paid. He took a Now, while it is disagreeable to refer note of W. W. Russel for \$600 for his to these matters, we deem it our duty own accommodation and endorsed it as superintendent of the penitentiary and eral assembly. If the governor's salary is too small it should be increased by the placed it in bank, and it has never been paid the bank is after the penitentiary general assembly, not supplemented by for the money, and Mr. Neal admits that he is liable therefor. He collected governor should be satisfied therewith. \$740 stable rent, which was unauthor-The same remarks apply to the other ized, but which he claims was allowed officers mentioned. It should be a pleasure to those gentlemen who have by the board of directors, which they deny, and which appears to have been received these things from the State to make reparation, and the lesson should approved in the prison pay roll. He has gotten supplies from the penitentiabe learned once for all that a public officer, because he is a public officer, has ry for which he has not paid, amountno more right to the property of the ing to \$638,29. His family washing State than the humblest citizen, and has not been paid for and he got a carprominent men the inference properly should pay for. All these matters, taleducible is that he is bartering it for ken with his presents of State property their influence, and they should be to his friends and his having his superintendent, Ragsdale, to furnish the last month. above suspicion and keep themselves cows to the penitentiary at a big profit. so by declining such presents. Any which profit Mr. Neal got, his keeping other course breeds distrust in the peoopen house for his friends at the penitentiary at the State's expense. stamp

[Continued on Fourth Page.

THE COTTON CROP

In Poorer Condition Aug. I Than at Same Date in Years.

Thinks.

BIG STATES SHOW LOSSES.

Georgia. Alabama and Texas Crops Decline 6 Points During Month. Corn, Wheat and Other Crops.

The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on August 1 to have been 84, as compared with 87.8 on July 1, 91.2 on August 1, 1899, 86.9 at the corresponding date in 1897 and 85.8 the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

There was a decline during July amounting to 5 points in North Carolina, 1 in South Carolina, 6 in Georgia, Alabama and Texas. 4 in Tennessee and 2 in Missouri. On the other hand, there was an improvement of 1 point in Louisiana, 2 points in Virginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 3 points in Florida and Mississippi and 4 points in Arkansas. The average of the different States

on August 1 were as follows: Virginia 88; North Carolina 83: South Carolina 78: Georgia 79: Florida 93; Alabama 82: Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana 86; Texas 87; Tenpessee 84; Oklahoma 80; Indian Terri-

The Texas report includes the condition in the recently submerged region, a special report on which is alpower it uses. They have not settled most ready for publication. Corn 89.9; spring wheat 83.6; oats

90.8; barley 93.6; spring rye 89.0; buckpower has been used. Now, the mill | wheat 93.2; potatoes 93.0; timothy hay 86.7. The average condition of corn improved 3.4 points during July, and on August 1 it was 2.9 points higher than negligent, in our opinion. Now, as to at the corresponding date last year, 5.7

Mr. Neal's financial transactions and points higher than on August 1, 1899, his moral obliquity in the matter. In and 3.2 points above the mean of Authe first place, in the face of the plain gust 1, 1897, and 3.2 points above the spirit of the law he arranged as soon as mean of the August averages for the he became superintendent to have his last ten years. The averages in the kinsman and creditor, J. Belton Wat- principal States are as follows: Ohio 90; Indiana 94; Illinois 91; Iowa 82; Anderson county and procured for him Missouri 88; Kansas 196; Nebraska 99. The average condition of spring wheat declined S.1 points during July, and on vict labor and the farm expenses, should | August 1 it was 12.9 points lower than be applied to his debt to Watson, and on the corresponding date last year, he was thus to get advantage of all 3.1 lower than on August 1, 1897, and 3 profits made by the convict labor, indipoints lower than the mean of the Au-

rectly hiring them to himself. The law gust averages for the last ten years. enjoins upon him the duty of watching | The condition in the principal States is those who hire convicts preventing op-pression and enforcing the rule that Nebraska 66; South Dakota S4; North they shall be humanely treated, care- Dakota S6; Washington S5; Oregon S1. at the corresponding date last year, 48 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 8.3 points above the mean of the The averages in the principal States

> sylvania 98; Ohio and Minnesota 95; Iowa 94: Kansas 85, and Nebraska 92. The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 6.9 per cent. as compared with 6.4 per cent. of the crop of 1897 in farmers' hands one year ago, and 10.1 per cent. of the crop of 1896 in farmers'

are as follows: New York 90: Penn-

hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley im-August 1 it was 14.3 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 6.1 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 8.6 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The condition in the principal States is as follows: New Yord and Minnesota 90; Wisconsin 96; Iowa and North Dakota 94; South Dakota 89: California

The average condition of spring rye declined .7 point during July and on | that there are more than 100 men scat-August 1 was 4.7 lower than at the tered along the trail between Laird corresponding date last year and .S Post and the Pelly banks and relief point lower than on August 1, 1897. but still 1.5 above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. with another Ragsdale note and in In Wisconsin, which State produces more than one-half of the entire spring rye crop, the condition on August 1

> was 93. Preliminary returns indicate an increase of seven eights of 1 per cent. in reached Glenora when the Strathcona the acreage in buckwheat as compared | sailed. with last year. There is an apparent increase of 5 per cent. in New York and of 2 per cent. in Pennsylvania. The average condition of buckwheat is 6 to death last winter. A man named points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 1.7 points lower than on August 1, 1897, and 2.2 points above the mean of the August averages

for the last ten years. The average condition of potatoes de clined .8 point during July, but is still 9.1 points higher than on August 1, 1898 15.1 points higher than on the corresponding date in 1897 and 6.9 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

Of the 13 principal sweet potato States. S report a decline during July and 4 an improvement, while in one. and there was nothing in bank to pay it | North Carolina, the condition remains about the same.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduc tion of 3.4 per cent. in the hay acreage Of the States mowing one million acres or upward last year, only Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and California showed an increased acreage. The condition of timothy hay is 12.6 points below that of last year.

The average condition of tobacco has declined 11 points in Kentucky, 6 in Tennessee and Missouri, 3 in Virginia and Pennsylvania, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Ohio and Wisconsin and 8 in Indiana. On the other hand it has improved 5 points in North Carolina and Maryland, 5 points in New York, and when he attempts to give it away to load of cotten seed to plant, which he has about held its own in Connecticut.

the repor's as to the apple crop are not even more unfavorable than they were There has been a marked improve

ment in the condition of pastures throughout the New England States and also in New York and Pennsylvania, him as being utterly deficient in the with some improvement also in Ohio other hand, there has been a falling off in condition in Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa stood the company is not averse to leas- Japan, and with that in the field for Missouri and throughout the north- ing the island on very favorable terms | South Carolina leaf the desired compe-

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITIONS.

A Chance for South Carolina to Display Her Resources.

The Southern Exposition will be held in New York at the Grand Central Palace from the 31st of October to the 25th of November. The object of the exposition is to advertise the South and show to the country at large what wonderful progress has been made during the past quarter of a century in agriculture, mining and manufacturing and in educational science. The advisory committee consists of men prominent in all the walks of life from Texas to New York. The members of the committee from South Carolina are: Gov. McSweeney, Mayor Smyth. of Charleston, Hon. A. C. Latimer. of Belton, Hon. James Norton, of Mullins, and Capt. W. A. Courtenay, Newry, S. C.

Col. John J. Garnett is the director of the exhibition. Among others on the advisory committee are: Gen. Wheeler, Gov. Candler, of Georgia, Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, Mayor Watkins, of Chattanooga, Roger A. Pryor, Assistant District Attorney James L. Gordon and Collis P. Huntington. The exposition will have depart-

ments of fine arts, history, commerce and manufactures, agriculture, horticulture and farm implements, machin-ery, geology, minerals and mining, for-estry and forest products, women's, educational and Negro departments. For the forestry exhibit it is intended that each species of tree shall be represented by several specimens of all the commercials forms into which it is manfactured, and every shipping grade of each species and variety will be represented by two or three specimens. Every effort will be made to arrange a complete line of samples, so as to present an intelligent idea at a glance to the expert as well as to the

casual observer. It will be the purpose of the Negro department to show the progress of he Negro race in America from the old plantation day to the present. Exhibits of work done by Negroes in all walks of life will be found in this department, while in the educational exhibit the advancement of the Negro race in education will be shown.

The promoters of the exposition expeet to have every industry in all the Southern States represented.

The enterprise has the support of the Mayors in the leading Southern cities and is endorsed by the Governors of all the Southern States.

PERISHED IN ALASKA.

Thirty Half Dead Survivors of Edmonton Expedition Reach Wrangle.

A dispatch from Wrangle, Alaska, The average condition of oats im- says: The Stickeen river steamer proved 0.8 points during July, and on Strathcona arrived here Thursday with carrying a current of 2,000 volts. The August 1 it was 6.6 points higher than | 30 survivors of the Edmonton trail. They are weston men, except about 10. All these came in with the pack train sent out from Telegraph Creek and to revive them. Hopper revived in a August averages for the last ten years. Laketon by the various trading companies last spring.

The unfortunates tell heartrending stories of hardships endured and comrades lost and abandoned, and strongly denounce the trading and transportation companies as well as the Canadian other two never at any time showed officials and newspapers that so profusely advertised this route as a feasible one to the Klondike gold fields.

To outward appearances these men certainly give evidence of the awful suffering undergone since leaving Edproved 1 66 points during July, and on monton 18 months ago. Most of them are sickly looking, with unkept beards and greasy cloths-pictures of physical and financial wrecks. Several have grown gray and bear marks of seurvy. A few have just enough money to reach Seattle or Victoria, but the majority are without funds.

The citizens of Wrangle have applied to the United States government at Washington, but up to this time no parties have been sent out by the Hudson Bay company. The last reports brought to Laird Post are that many were dying of scurvy and hunger. It is estimated there are 30 of 40 sufferers at Telegraph creek awaiting the next trip of the boat. The sick that had to be carried on stratchers had not yet

Several starvation cases are reported. About 20 miles above Devil's Portage. two unknown men were found frezen Johnson from New York was found dead in a tent near the source of the Mudd river last fall.

A Wet Place.

of water, fell in a week.

Number of Lives Lost.

The Montreal fast express to Ottawa, which left Ottawa over the Canadian Atlantic at 9:30 Wednesday morning, Six or seven persons lost their lives. Ottawa, George McGuaig, fireman, McDougal!, of Maniwake, Quebec, and Special lines of work, such as road-Mrs. Joseph Rocheleau of Montreal.

Seeking a New Home. The British North Borneo Company

pines asking the company to lease or being offered.

QUARANTINERAISED

Yellow Fever Epidemic Practically Stamped Out.

NORFOLK DENOUNCED.

Merchants Will Transfer Their Business to Richmond. Fever Record

to Date. A dispatch from Newport News says: The yellow fever epidemic is practicaly at an end. The quarantine estab-

lished by this city against Hampton and vicinity was raised Thursday, following a conference between the health boards of Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk and Hampton, with the State board of health and representatives of the Marine Hospital service. The local quarantine against Norfolk remains in force, but will be raised Saturday evening. The record of the scoarge to this date shows a total of 43 cases, of which 11

resulted fatally. Twelve cases were discharged as cured and 20 convalescents remain in hospital at the Soldiers' Home. An interesting episode of the dread malady was the uprising of of the business men of the city against Norfolk, because of the quarantine of that city against Newport News, which was regarded as premature and unnecessary. The action of the Norfolk health authorities was denounced at a public meeting, and the majority of the business men pledged themselves to transfer their patronage to Richmond, providing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway would grant satisfactory rates.

Killed by a Live Wire.

Four firemen lost their lives Wednesday night in a blaze on an upper floor of the Mercer Chemical company's building at Eleventh and Harney screets, Omaha, Neb. The fire in itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire.

The dead firemen are: Jos. Adams, lieutenant; Otto Geiscke, tillerman Geo. Benson, pipeman, Charles Hop-

per, relief driver. Fireman Geo. Farmer and Albert

Livingston of the Chemical company also suffered severely from the shock. When the fire had been brought under control, the firemen set to work to lower the big extension truck upon which they had been working. Suddenly there was a sputtering and succession of flashes. The men who were working at the crank lowering the ladder, writhed in agony a moment and then fell to the pavement limp and apparently lifeless. In lowering the ladder it injured men were at once carried into an adjoining building and doctors who were present used every means known few minutes, and saying he was all right started to walk away. He had only gone about 50 feet when he dropped dead. Geiseke showed signs of reviving, but when only partially rallied sank back and expired. The any signs of animation, and were doubtless dead when picked up.

Unfit For Command.

A special dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Capt. St. John, of the British cruiser Peacock, who arrived here from Manila declares that Gen. Otis is utterly ignorant of the necessities or responsibilities of a campaign in the tropies. He has 5,000 dead to his account, the British officer declares, and his hesitation has already shown his forces that he has no grasp on the situation. Otis' field transport service is declared to be wretchedly insufficient and his hospital corps a farce; and his plan of campaign and had been received. It is admitted | calculated to advance the enemy's interest as no other could. A serious breach is declared to exist between the United States army and navy at the front, and Commander St. John says the "first thing the United States government should do is to recall this man. It is really pitiful to see the sacrifice of the splendid men of his army." Incidentally Commander St. John says that the press censorship is carried to the extreme in Manila to save Otis from being swept down in a flood of popular indignation.

Our Terrible Army.

The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, shows a total disbursement of \$138,253,923, leaving a balance of \$1,857,188 in the treasury out of the \$140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll Cherapucji, in Assam, northeast of June 30 was 991,519, a decrease of Calcutta, has the reputation of being 2,195. There were 40,991 names added the wettest place on the earth, the to the roll and 43,186 dropped. The average annual rainfall being 493.15 report shows the pension roll is decreainches, while it has the record of one ing. Of those dropped 34,345 were bemonth in which 147.17 inches fell. cause of death and 8,841 because of re-This year it seems bound to beat all marriage, minors attaining their maprevious records, 267.84 inches of rain jority, failure to claim pension and having fallen between January 1 and other causes. The war with Spain the middle of June. five months and a brought a total of 16,986 claims, of half, while 73.79 inches, over six feet | which number but 295 have been allowed.

The state department has received a report from Consul Heenan, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the jumped the track near St. Policarpe. crops in many of the provinces of Europine Russia is a much more serious So far as known the dead are: Jos. affair than is generally admitted. The Rocheleau and daughter of Montreal, famine districts are divided up, and Wilson O'Connor of Ottawa, Ned Stairs | government aid is being given according to the extent of the failure in the of Ottawa. The fatally injured are: several districts. Employment is being Nellie Ryan, Bridget Ryan and Ella given to a large number of peasants on

Our Tobacco All Right.

The news that the Japanese governhas received a request from the Philip- ment will continue to buy its tobacco in this country will be especially gratiell to Filipinos Banguey Island, just | fying to South Carolina growers, for outh of Palawan Island. It is only much of the American tobacco consumsparsely inhabited by natives. The ed in Japan is the product of this State. Filipinos, who are engineering the deal the report was recently current that say that in case of their defeat Aguin-The report was recently current that aldo and other leaders, with a large Japanese competition, had secured consection of the Filipinos, may settle at trol of the firms in that country which Banguey, under British protection and | had been its competitors in our market; company's rule. The board is now con- but not even the American Tobacco sidering the question, but it is under- company can buy up the government of tition will continue. - State.