

Dines.

found a piece of timber and crawled

upon it. Once I saw, on the crest of a wave, one of my late comrades, (I think

it was Mate Neilson.) but only for a

moment, and he was gone. Then such a bottle as I had for life! Not for all

the gold in the universe would I go

through such an experience again.

The sea was running mountains high

and many times wrested from me the

drift. I caught it as often, until, spy-

ing a piece of the steamer deck about

six feet square, I swam to it. For near-

y twenty four hours I was alone on

he sea, and you can judge my joy when

I saw the steamship Navahoe bearing

down upon me. It was then early

Tuesday afternoon. The work of Capi

Staples in wearing around to windward

and picking me up. after disabling his

small boat, showed both seamanship

Capt. Gaskill could not recall the

names of his entire crew, but said there

were fourteen, all told, on board. Neil-

son was first mate; Charles Oliver,

THE GEO. L. COLWELL.

FERTILIZERS GOING UP.

Back.

H. M. Tucker & Co., brokers in ferti-

lizers and fertilizer materials, and ob-

tained the following statement from

Mr. H. M. Tucker regarding the situa-

tion: "The probabilities are that there

will be a sharp advance in the general

prices of fertilizers. The prices of fer-

tilizer materials have materially advanc-

meet this advance of raw material.

in the price of labor, and of the gener-

al running supplies, machinery, etc.

necessarily used in the manufacture of

that the cost of manufacture and of

of last year from \$2.28 to \$2.40, and

advance in the cost of the manufactur-

fore for a continued average higher

price for fertilizers this year than last

for the up-country that the advanced

prices of cotton and other articles of

production should more than compen-

sate for this increased cost in fertiliz-

and humanity."

fated vessel.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

VOL. XV.

A Disastrous Hurricane Visits the Town of Florence.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

A Great Many Houses Unroofed, and the People Kept Up

> All Night on the Watch,

Florence, S. C., was visited by a terrible hurricane Monday night of last week, during which many buildingwere either unroofed or moved from their foundations, a large amount of fencing blown down and the trees badly twisted and broken. Nearly every store and residence in the city suffered more or less damaged from water.

The weather Monday was exceedingly murky; the rain fell in torren,s and the wind blew at a terrific rate. Business was suspended almost entirely, for it was practically impossible to get any where through the blinding sheets of rain that were being driven by a forty-

mile wind. Towards evening the wind grew fast ter and the rain fell thicker so that before sundown very nearly all the stores closed for the evening and the men folks hurried home to make themselves comfortable for the night. They were disappointed, however, for very nearly everyone was up throughout the night sweeping the water out of their homes for there few that it did not get the ful effect of the heavy rain that fell

throughout the night. Between 11 and 2 o'clock the wind seemed to have reached its height. which was very nearly 70 miles an hour while the rain seemed to be coming down in sheets.

L Towards morning the storm had passed over and by 10 o'clock had spent its

A walk over the city Tuesday showed that the First Methodist church had been damaged more than any other building, for the roof was lying in the street and the interior of the building badly damaged.

The court house was partly unroofed and also badly damaged from rain. One of the buildings at the Coast Line shops was unroofed. The electric light plant had a large

portion of its roof torn off. The kitchen of the Rev. J E. Wilson was twisted from its foundation. Besides this several small buildings

in the suburbs were completely demol-The Electric Light company suffered

heavy from destruction of their wires. blowing down the poles, etc. The telephone companies suffered on company. All of last night and part of Tuesday Florence was cut off

from telegraphic communication from all points north, east and west of the city. The only were that was in work ing order was between Florence and Charleston. The trees are badly damaged and

many of them were stripped of their foliage, and the streets today were fill ed with limbs of trees, fencing, signs and pieces of roofing - News and Cou-

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

Damage te Wilmington, N. C., and its Seashore Resorts.

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C. authoritative reports from Wrightsville and Carolina beaches say that the storm which reached the height of its fury at 5 c'clock Monday morning has wrought great havoc to property at these points. No loss of life is reported.

At Wrightsville there are sixty odd cottages, and of this number fifteen are a total loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The trestle of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad and its track aggregating in extent about three miles is a wreck and the damage is conserva tively estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50. 000. At Wrightsville Sounds on the mainland, about one mile this side of the beach, considerable damage was also done and this is estimated at several thousand dollars. The two large summer hotels on the beach were not destroyed, but were damaged to some ex-

tent. At Carolina Beach, near the mouth of the river, there are about twenty-five cottages, boat and club houses, and also a large hotel. About eighteen of these totally destroped and the remaining badly damaged. The loss is placed at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Both beaches were fortunately deserted on account of the season.

A special from Southport says that there was considerable damage along the water front there by the storm, but no loss of life reported. A small pas senger steamer and a tug, the Alexander Jones, were beached. No other news or damage to shipping has reach-

ed here. The Clyde steamer New York, Capt Ingiam, arrived from New York Tues day afternoon. She encountered the storm off Frying Pan light ship, but rode it out with only slight damage to her cargo of general merchandise.

The damage in Witmington along the wharves by reason of the high tide this morning will approximate about \$2,000. The maximum velocity of the wind here was estimated at from 75 to 90 miles per hour.

THE BLOW IN CHARLESTON.

One Child Killed by a Falling House. A Fifty-Eight Mile Wind.

The Carribean storm passed by Charleston at 2 o'clock Tuesday morn ng. sending the barometer down to 29.07 and producing a wind velocity of 58 miles an hour a few hours previous. The wind attained a velocity of 50 miles at 9 o'clock last night and increased in force until the 58 mile was reached, at which it blew for some time. Several small frame houses were blown down, among which was a negro house on Coming street, where a 5 yearold child was killed and several other people were wounded by the falling

wires were damaged and much other property was damaged. The shipping interests in port were not hurt, special preparations having been made in the way of putting out additional anchors and hawsers. Anxiety is felt for the large fleet of vessels, which sailed from Charleston Saturday and Surd . The verdict of the coroner's jury a inquest over Alonzo Boyd, the Negro boy killed in the falling of the house on Coming street, was that "the deceased came to his death by misfortune or accident, as a result of the falling of a house and the act of God," etc.

Damage at Virginia Beach.

A dispatch from Norfolk says the storm in that section was very severe Monday night. About 1 o'clock that morning the wind increased in velocity to 58 miles an hour. Very little damage was done in Norfolk, but at Virginia Beach fishing nets, pounds, poard walks, fencing, etc., was washed The loss there is estimated at \$10,000. The three masted schooner Kate Darlington was wrecked on Ocean View Beach, having been driven high and dry at 1 a. m. by the wind. In passing through the Capes Monday night she was run into and badly er ppled by an unknown steamer. Her anchor would not hold. The Darlington was returning from Atlantic City. where she had conveyed a cargo of umber. The cides were unusually

STATE THANKSGIVING.

Gov. M. B. McSweeney Issues His Proclamation to the People.

Gov. McSweeney Wednesday issued he following Thanksgiving proclama-

The people of this State have been bundantly blessed during the past year. Gratitude is one of the Chrisian virtues. We should give thanks at all times. Men too often forget the goodness of God. There should not only be gratitude in our hearts, but here are times when we should give stanch Clyde steamship Navahoe, Capt visible evidence and audible expresson to that gratitude. We have been | Hardly had the gang plank been securremarkably free from pestilence and courge. We have been permitted to pale-looking stranger, came ashore and lant and to garner. The rains have a carriage was called to take the sick ome and the earth has yielded her man to St Francis Infirmary. "That fruits and we have been allowed to enman," Capt Staples said to inquiries, is fruits and we have been allowed to enoy the labor of our hands. We have the captain of the steamship Geo. L made progress in manufacturing the roduct of our fields and our forests. It has long been customary to take one iay out of the three hundred and sixty live when we shall cease from the toils of our labor and render thanks to the Giver of all good for the many blessngs we receive. To the end, therefore, that we may, with thankful as new, but he was pretty shaky when nearts show appreciation of the tender | we hauled him aboard. are of our Heavenly Father, 1, M. B. McSweeney, governor of South Caroli- | selves," continued the captain, when io hereby appoint and set apart Thurslay, the 30th day of November, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to

Let all public offices be closed and all private business and labor of every sind cease and let the people assemble in their accustomed places of worship about 12 30 o'clock I went up on the and render thanks with grateful hearts | bridge, after being below a short time, to their Creator and Preserver for the lot of wreckage. "We are passing a olessings of life and liberty and happi-lot of wreckage." 'Keep a sharp lookolessings of life and liberty and happiand by our own deeds of charity prove the sincerity of our gratitude.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of South Carolina to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in the city of Columbia, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1899. M. B. McSweeney.

the governor: M. R Cooper, Secretary of state.

Sold for Freight.

The advertisement in The Greencille News for the sale of a number of inclaimed freight packages containing chool charts, school books and school urniture consigned to W. W. Tutwiler, ecalls the adventures of that smooth itizen in working off on unsuspecting and innocent school trustees quantities were said to be exorbitant prices, and the charge that Superintendent of Eddeation W. D. Mayfield was not sufficintly watchful to spoil his game. Nothng could be learned here yesterday lutwiler had gone. All that was snown at the freight office was that the packages were shipped here from Saturday morning," he said, "with a Freenwood and Ninety-Six, where they emained unclaimed for six months. Mr. Tutwiler apparently did not think ais goods worth the freight charges and s probably in some other State seeking new worlds to conquer. - Greenville

Two Schooners Wrecked. Advices from Morehead City, N. C., say: The three-masted schooner barles S. Davis, Somers Point, N. J. from Savannah for Philadelphia, lumor laden, is ashore at Bogue inlet, 25 miles west of Morehead City. The ves-el and cargo are a total wreck. The rew of eight men were all saved. The vessel was commanded by Capt. John W. Adams of Philadelphia. He is three masted schooner Thomas L James of Keyport N. J., is also ashore at Bogue inlet. She is lumber laden, from Savannah for Philadelphia. The cargo and vessel are in bad condition. The crew of eight were all saved. Capt. Pierce reports the worst storm ever seen on this coast.

Lost at Sea

The two-masted schooner Stonewall Capt. Milliken, from Wilmington to Shallotte, N. C., with a cargo of merchandise, was caught in the recent storm after she had entered Shallotte river and was blown out to sea. Vessel's cargo, with crew, supposed to be lost. Two masted schooner Lee, Capt. Williamston, bound from Shallotte with cargo of naval stores and produce given timber. Slates, tin and tiles were up as lost. The little tug Woodward loosened and toru off roofs and hurled of the Cape Fear quarantine station into the streets, fences and trees were and a small launch, also belonging to blown down, shutters were wrenched the government, were broken loose ready, I had still the instinct to strike evidence against the warring factions off, telephone, telegraph and electric | their moorings and sunk in the storm.

ALL BUT ONE LOST.

The Sole Survivor of a Wrecked Steamer Reaches Charleston.

ON WRECK 22 HOURS.

The Lumber-Laden Steamer G. L Colwell and All Aboard Except Captain Gaskill, Lost

in Storm.

Another tale of shipwreck and suffering comes from Charleston. The steamer Navahoe, Capt. Staples, arrived there Wednesday morning from New York. Monday she encountered the gale, stood out to sea and hove to for 18 hours. Tuesday, about 50 miles east of Charleston lightship she rescued Capt. John Gaskill, sole survivor of the crew of the steamer George L. Colwell, of Detroit, bound for New York from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lum ber. Capt. Gaskill was clinging to a piece of wreekage of his lost vessel to which he had clung for 22 hours.

Capt. Staples and his officers displayed care and skill in rescuing Capt. Gaskill. At first a skiff was lowered with a picked crew; this was smashed against the iron hull of the steamer and the crew struggled manfully in the angry sea until hauled in by life. lines. Capt. Staples steamed near the wreckage, a line was thrown to Capt. Gaskill, who made it fast around his waist and was hauled aboard. He had been badly bruised. He was kindly cared for on board and is now in St. Francis Xavier infirmary here progressing favor-

ably.

The following particulars of the wreck we clip from the News and Cour

Twenty-four hours overdue and considerably shaken up by an encounter with the Carribbean Sea hurricane, the Staples, came into port Wednesday. ed when the captain, accompanied by a Colwell, wrecked off this port Monday morning, and we picked him up fifty miles east of here Tuesday afternoon. He was cut and bruised by shifting lumber and stuff before the vessel was wrecked and is otherwise badly shaken up, so he gees to the repair shop for a bit. I think he will come out as good

"We had a dusty time of it our f the president of the United States, see, we came out of New York Satur, the cost of the material has responded day afternoon and caught bad weather to the general advance in the cost of right along When off this coast we raw material in all of the industries. got into the very teeth of the hurricane be kept and observed by all the people and lay-to for eighteen hours, going to cost of the manufactured article, as, sea probably fifty miles. Monday was a hard day and the night was worse. from \$1.50 to 1.75 per ton higher than Tuesday morning the seas were running very high and the wind was terrific. At ness which they daily receive. Let out, then,' I replied, 'for we may find he people on this day also remember some poor fellow affoat on it.' With the the fatherless and not forget that the words scarcely out of my mouth, I took poor and the needy you have with you | up the glasses and, sweeping the water always, and that we are told by Him who on all sides, discovered a man on a raft made the great sacrifice for us that it about haif a mile to the eastward. The is more blessed to give than to receive, whistle was blown and even at that distance we could see, through the glasses the frantic signs of joy made by the ed article. "The trade may look therelone mariner.

"I ordered out a boat as soon as we came near to the tiny raft, but it was stove in before it could be lowered into the water. Then I decided to move the Navahoe up to the raft and ware round to windward, taking great care not to collide with the frail support which upheld the shipwrecked man. A rope was finally gotten to the man on the raft and with difficulty he was pulled up on the Navahoe's deck. He managed to tell us his name and the fate of his ship, the Geo. L. Colwell, and then gave out, for he had clung to a few planks for nearly twenty-four hours and had not had food or rest for nearly twice that length of time. We did what we could to make him comfortf public school paraphernalia at what able on the Navahoe and he will stop at the Infirmary here until he is himself

THE SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Capt. Gaskill was lying in a little white bed at St. Francis Lufirmary when bout these paskages nor where Mr. | a Reporter called and asked for a story of the wreck.

"We sailed from Fernandina, Fla., cargo of 400,000 feet of pine lumber, and, with variable winds, was off Charleston, say fourteen miles, heading east and north for Cape Romain, at about 2 o'clock Mouday morning, when the heavy blow struck us, but the weather had been bad Sunday afternoon. The squall was northwest, veering to northeast, and the cross seas were fearful. The ship strained and behaved badly from midnight and at 2 o'clock the engines were working miserably. A little later the terrible rolling had thrown ashes and coal about so much that the pumps became choked. had put out the cornucopia drag and then the anchor, with forty fathoms of chain, but neither helped us at all, and when, a little later, the engines stopnow at Morehead with his crew. The | ped, we wallowed in the trough of the sea. Two gangs were working with buckets and a deck pump, but the wa ter gained on us rapidly. At about 4 o'clock the Colwell was so low in the water that a heavy sea swung it almost over and dumped the decked load of lumber. With it went the after deck house and smoke stack. There were nine men in the after house and we never even so much as heard a cry as they went to their grave beneath the scething waters. After relieving her self of the deck load the Colwell righted and plunged on for a time, one minute high on a wave, then down in the valley, with the boiling foam above us. It must have been two hours later that a great crash came. Louder to us than ever was the horrible roar of the ocean. and the Colwell split in two about amid-

ships. There were only five men then

board and we were thrown violently

into the sea. Half crazed as I was al-

Between the British and Bcers

THE BRITISH IS WHIPPED.

They Lost Artillery and Ammunition by Stampede of Mules in Night March. Fought to the Last.

made public the following dispatch from Gen. White describing the operations of Monday:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 31, 7,50 p. m -I

took out from Ladysmith a brigade of

mounted troops, two brigade divisions second; William Murray, chief engiof the Royal artillery, the Natal field neer; Charles Rockfeller, assistant battery and two brigades of infantry, to engineer; William Mackenzie, steward econneitre in force the enemy's main All on board were white men and were position to the north, and, if the opshipped in New York, Capt. Gaskill's portunity should offer, to capture the home is in Hoboken, N. J., and he hill behind Farquhar's farm which had, was the only married man on the illon the previous day been held in strength by the enemy. In connection with this advance, a column consisting The steamship Geo. L. Colwell was a of the Tenth Mountain artillery, four wooden vessel, built in 1880 at Bay half companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieut Col Charl-City, Michigan, and for a long time used as a freighter on the great lakes. It was bought by the Yellow Pine Lumber ton and Maj Adye, deputy assistant ad-Company of New York a short time jutant general, was dispatched at 11 p. ago and put in the coastwise business. m.. on the 29th, to march by night up It was of 447 tons gross and 371 tons Bell's Spruit and Seize Nicholson's net register, and was loaded when Nek, or some position near Nicholson's wreeked with 400,000 feet of lumber. Nek. thus-turning the enemy's right It is understood that the vessel was flank. The main advance was successinsured. Five voyages had been made fully carried out, the objective of the between Fernandina and New York beattack being found evacuated and an fore the one which began last Saturartillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns of positions and Maxims, is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position, and, after a How the Trust Will Get Its Money strong counter-attack on our right, the In view of the fact that the prices of all manufactured fertilizers had materially advanced recently a Reporter for

of position. they remained unmolested till dawn, higher, and the same applies to the the time being occupled in organizing cost of all am a miated ingredients, as the defense of the hill and constructing well as the advance that has been made stone sangars and walls as cover from fire. At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9 30 a m fertilizers. This altogether would mean when strong reenforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great material would average over the cost energy. Their fire became very searching and two companies of the Gloucesthis will necessitate a proportionate ters, in an advance position, were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous. At 3 p m our ammunition was practically of over \$2 per ton. "It is fortunate exhausted, the position was captured and the survivors of the column fell into the enemy's hands. The enemy treated our wounded with humanity, Gen. Joubert at once dispatching a letter to me, offering safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. A medical officer and parties to render first aid to the wounded were dispatched to the scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and the ambulances at dawn this morning. The want of success of the column was due to the misfottune of the mules stampeding and the consequent loss of the guns and small arm ammunition reserve. The official list of casualties and prisoners

Total Number of Soldiers Who Suf fered During the Year.

LIST OF CATUALTIES

A recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and rolunteer armies between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant general of the army, shows a grand total of 10.-076 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 3, 454, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men

wounded. The death list, numbering 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6.395 en listed men. Of this total but 38 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed, the remainder of the deaths resulting from

various causes including the following: Wounds, 10 officers and 192 enlisted men; disease, 165 officers and 5.344 enlisted men; accident, 6 officers and 209 men; drownings, 3 officers and 88 men; suicide, 2 officers and 52 men, and murders or homicide 52 enlisted men. In the regular army the total casualties in actions and deaths amounted to 4,155 and in the volunteer establishment 5, 921. In the casualty list the regulars had 127 officers and 1.856 enlisted men killed and wounded and the volunteers 105 officers and 1,366 calisted men killed and wounded. In the regular army between April 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899, 917 enlisted men were discharged by sentence of general court-martial and 2 949 enlisted men de erted Three officers of the regular army who were killed also held commissions in the volunteers forces in which they are included in the above recapitulation.

Witnesses Intimidated.

The feudists charged with the murder at Manchester, Clay county, Ky., have comparatively easy sailing, as witnesses summoned to appear and testify against them will not testify against the warring factions. Mrs. Sarah Collins, chief witness against James and Millard Philpot and Alexander Fischer, charged with the murder of her husband, committed sticide by taking poison; fearing, it is claimed, to testify against them. Other feud cases have been postponed from day to day on account of absence of witnesses, who refuse to attend court and testify against the feudists, believing, they say, that their out and try for something floating. I would imperil their lives.

A BLOODY BATTLE

at Ladysmith.

The British war office at London

infantry brigade and cavalry having been repulsed, the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the engagement the naval c ntingent under Capt Lampton of H. M. S. Powerful, came The News and Courier called on Messrs into action and silenced, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns The circumstances which attended the movements of Lieut Col Carlton's column are not yet fully known, but from reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this ed and will advance still more, in consequence of which the manufacturers of point two boulders rolled from the hill fertilizers will be compelled to advance and a few rifle shots stampeded the inthe price of the manufactured article to fantry ammunition mules. The stammeet this advance of raw material.

The prices of fertilizers have for sevitorial broke loose from their leaders and got oa, in conformity to the proclamation urged to give further particulars. "You eral years been on a very low basis, but away with practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater portion of the regimental small arm ammunition. The reserve was similarly lost. and that will necessitate an additional The infantry battalions, however, fixed bayonets and accompanied by the perfor instance, phosphate rock is now sonnel of the artillery, seized a hill on the left of the road two miles from the it was last year and the sulphur in pyrites Nek, with but little opposition. There is also from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton

dysmith is no way aff zeted." Imprisoned for Kissing.

will be reported shortly. The latter

are understood to have been sent by

rail to Preteria. The security of La-

From New Haven, Conn., comes the story of the undoing of a Yale freshman, and the sorrows of his sweetheart, and with the story comes proof that the old blue laws of colonial New England have not entirely passed away. Stephen O. Lawrence, a member of the freshman class at Yale, was the escort of Miss May Carroll, a pretty young girl of New Haven, to the theater where they saw Uncle Tom's Cabin. Losing themselves in the story being acted before them, they soon grew mellow in disposition and sympathetic in heart, of which they gave evidences later on. After the performance Lawrence took his yovng lady to an ice cream festival. The combination of Uncle Tom's Cabin and ice cream was too much for the young man, and consequently as he left the festival, it having become necessary to aid her in the adjustment of her wraps, he bent low and touched her ruby lips with his. Being only a freshman, and therefore unskilled in osculation, the young man made such a resounding smack that a nearby policeman was awaken from his slumbers and bore down upon the frightened couple, escorting them to the police station. The following morning the stern old judge, a puritanical soul, sentenced them each to fifteen days in jail.

Haselden's Side.

In last wee's issue we published some extracts from letters written to Outz charging that Haselden received numerous presents of liquor and beer from hauses coing, or desiring to do, business with the State Board of Control and that he shared these with his friends and neighbors. In reply to this charge Haselden publishes a letter signed by thirty-five of his neighbors in Marion county certifying to his high highest terms.

CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

Colonel Thomas Wants Certain Information About Them

Col. John P. Thomas is working diligently towards getting up the Confederate records of this State, without the financial support of the State and that dan made a touching and appropriate is all the more reason why he should be given the data he so earnestly asks for. It is a burning shame that the record of this State in the late war is me to make a plea for the farmer's wife.

Columbia, November 1, 1899. In response to the circular letter of and amendments to "River's Account of the Raising of Troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate Service, 1861-65," to be handed in or reported by November 1, 1899, the following survivors have responded being onehalf of the number called upon: Orr's regiment rifles, Sergt Major

Hemphill. Fifth regiment, Col Asbury Coward. Twenty-fourth regiment, Col Ellison

Capers. Twentieth regiment, A. S. Salley,

Watie's artillery, Sergt Bridges.
*Twenty-sixth regiment, Col J. H. Hudson. Eighteenth regiment, Col W. H. Wal-

Fifth cavalry, Col Zimmerman Da-Lucas battalion, Major J. J. Lucas. Second artillery, Capt T. K. Legare.

German Artillery, Capt Theo Mel-St Helena Mounted Riflemen and Palmetto Battalion Artillery, Lieut T.

Second cavalry, Adjt. J. W. Moore. Eighth regiment, Major T. E. Lucas. First regiment regulars, Col Wm Butler. Fourth cavalry, Col Wm Stokes.

Seventh regiment, Capt J. H. Brooks.

Second foreign battalion, Lieut Col F. H. Brooks. Hampton Legion, Lieut S. E. Welch, acting adjutant.

Palmetto Sharpshooters and 5th regiment, Col Joseph Walker, Sixth and 9th regiments, Major J. L. Coker. First cavalry and 7th cavalry, Lieut

Twenty-first regiment,-Fourteenth regiment, Col J. N. Brown. Charleston battallion and 27th regi-

W. G. Hinson.

ment, Col Julius A. Blake. Historic matter, Col Ed McCrady and Capt W. A. Courtenay. The time for additional responses is

hereby extended to D cember 1 next. The foundation of the hi-tory of the part taken by South Carolina in the war between the States, 1861-65, rests | what plans have you to share these upon the complete and accurate account of the raising of troops in the State for State and Confederate service.

The duty of surviving officers and men to make the record as full as possible is a self-evident proposition. Hence it is urged upon former commanding officers, living, to whom Riv ers' pamphlet was sent, and who have not thus far responed, to make answer by December 1 next.

John P. Thomas, State Historian of Confederate Records. HESTER'S COTTON STATEMENT.

The Crop Half Million Bales Behind Last Year.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued Thursday covers the monthly movement to October 31. Compared with last year, the month is behind in round figures 549 000 bales and behind year before last 152 000. The amount brought into sight for the two months of Septemher and Outober shows a decrease of 396 320 under last year, a decrease of 109.167 under the year before last.

The movement from the first of September to October 31st shows receipts at all United States delivery ports 1 .-916,385, against 2,414,060 last year; net overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers, 299,430, against 192,794 last year; southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports, 269,863, against 245,463 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season, 366,491, against 396,174 last year and 314,750 same time in 1896. These make the total amount of the crop brought into sight during the two months ending Oct. 31st, 2,852,169, against 3,248,491 last year.

Foreign exports for the first two months of the season have been 1,242,-898, showing a decrease under last season of 177,946.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior markets at the close of October were 1,473,681.

Including ports and interior towns eft over from the previous season and the number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the two months, the supply has been 3,471,067, against 3,516,057 last year. Up to this date last year 28 81 per

cent, of the cotton crop had been marketed, and for the same months in 1897 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 26 44, and for the same time in 1896 the percentage marketed was

Sound Advice.

The prices of fertilizers are rising. So are all other prices. A big cotton crop will surely be sold at a low price and cheap cotton with everything else dear will mean ruin for the South in 1900. Let farmers learn. The drought has been a blessing to them. It cut down the cotton crop and brought better prices. Heed the lesson. Sow abundantly of wheat and oats. Wheat is a cash crop now. Make some meat at home, make plenty of corn, begin the year's work with the firm purpose to make cotton the surplus crop. Another great cotton acreage will be surcidal and will check the prosperity we are only beginning to feel .- Greenville

The home of Rev. W. A. MacDonald

Infant Burned to a Crisp.

THE FAMER'S WIFE.

A Word for the Housekeepers of the

At the late convention of wheat growers in Greenwood, Mr. C. H. Jorplea for the farmer's wife.

"While we are advocating a revolu-

tion in our farmfng methods, permit not yet complete, and Col. Thomas Give her every possible diversion which shows why it is so difficult to com- your limited means will permit. Make plete the records. He makes this state | the home life attractive and inviting. Every farm in the country should have its garden of bright flowers and variegated shrubberies. Nothing brightens the undersigned calling for corrections a room more or is apt to receive the tender care of a woman than flowers. Indulge your wives and daughters, as often as possible, in that greatest of all boons to women-social pleasures. Every neighborhood should have its woman's social club devoted to literature, sewing or lovely conversation. Women on the farm should be of the highest order of intelligence." J. H. C., in the Carolina Spartan,

says: "Not long since we published some valuable communications about the advantages or danger of a country life for young people. We now want expressions of opinions from the good women, the mistresses of the farm houses, on the social country life they lead or wish to lead. The men on farms have many ways in which they meet their neighbors. Election days, saledays, court week, muster days, tax-paying days, market days and other times throw the farmers together. But it is not so with their good, home-keeping, home-loving wives. Big meetings come on occasionally, and between sermons the well-filled baskets are brought out and are freely shared with visiting friends, acquaintances and strangers. The pleasant intercourse enjoyed on such occasions is really close akin to the more distinctly religious exercises within the church walls. Genial, unselfish interest in the welfare of others is a good field for religious truths to fall in and bear good fruit. Let not the busy home-keeper think that all the preparation she makes for such occasions is only outside, secular, worldly. In feeding the hungry she may feed herself, and even an unseen divine guest. And, then, country people are seldom cold or distant when a neigh-bor's house is singled out for a visit from the angel of affliction. Then the little worries and complaints between people are forgotten, and a sick little child may become a great peace-maker.

But, aside from all these, farmers wives need other occasions of social enjoyment and recreation. We take fot granted you have some musical instruments in your home and that you have good, fresh, attractive reading matter for parents and children. Now comforts or luxuries with your friends, whose dinner horn you hear every day We are not now thinking about ties." that tire you for days to prepare for them, and for weeks to recover from them. We mean cheap, simple, restful, healthful occasions on which young and old may meet and be really and sensibly happy together, go home at proper hours, in proper spirit, comforted, refreshed, strengthened enrighed by the flowing together of human hearts and numan sympathies.

Orange Blossom Special. Capt. Jack Allison ran an orange

blossom special Thursday night from Trenton, S. C., to Charlotte. He had seven bridal couples on board at one time-five white and two colored. The white brides were "all pretty and timid," Capt. Allison said. They were spotted as soon as they got aboard, and the rest of the passengers forgot to watch the scenery, so intent were they on watching the newly-married lovers. Capt. Allison has been running on the road for 25 years, and this is the first time he has hauled so many brides and grooms on one train. One couple came from Trenton; two from Columbia; one from Blackstock; two from Chester and one from Rock Hill-all South Carolinians. - Charlotte Observer.

A Fatal Runaway.

Miss Sallie White was killed at Huntersville, 14 miles east of Greenville, on Wednesday afternoon by being thrown from a buggy. She and Mrs. John White were out driving, and when near the Huntersville store the horse became frightened and ran. Both the ladies were thrown out of the buggy about the same time, but Mrs. John White was not seriously injured. The accident occurred about 4 o'clock, and Miss White died about midnight from internal injuries. No bones were broken.

Killed at a Party.

A dispatch from Cheraw to the State says the negroes there were considerably excited Thursday over the murder of a young negro man nemed Ed Selagainst 1.528,871 the same date last lers. There was a party at a house near town and a large number of negroes who are working on the railroad attended. Several of the town darkies went there and a general row was the result. Pistols were drawn and 10 or 15 shots were fired. Ed Sellers was hit in the stomach and died in about an hour after No others were hurt. It has been impossible to locate the person who did pany people. the shooting, as there were a number engaged in the fight.

Many Wars.

We are so busy with watching our own war in the Philippines and the British-Boer conflict in Africa that probably the greater number of us have overlooked the fact that Belgium is having a little war of her own in her dependency, the Congo Free State, that Italy is about to have a brush with Morocco, and that there are revolutions going on in Venezuela and Columbia. The makers of guns and ammunition ought to be enjoying a season of great prosperity.

A Good Suggestion. Messrs. Haselden and Ouzts will kind-

ack yard where the jimson weeds and beggar lice and cockle burrs are growing against the fence, and there conduct the remainder of their controversy, remaining until it is completed. If it is never completed they will oblige us about seven miles from Colquitt, was by continuing to remain all the same. destroyed by fire early Wednesday At the present time we regret to have character and speaking of him in the morning. One of the infant children to announce that they fatigue us .left in the house was burned to a crisp. | Greenville News.

KILL THEIR UNCLE

Result of Inquest Over the Body of a Murdered Man.

A MYSTERIOUS FAMILY FEUD.

Two Brothers and a Cousin, All

Named Johnson, Were Engaged in the Killing.

Another murder is reported from the upper part of Greenville County. The killing took place between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, within a few hundred yards of Marydell, where there is a country store and postoffice, and the victim was Jesse W. Johnson, an elderly man, who was shot in the breast by his nephew, Geerge Johnson, with whom he had been on disagreeable terms for quite a while. George came to Marydell badly used up in a battered condition, which led to an investigation, and the facts were revealed that he had shot his uncle, who died in a few minutes. An inquest over the body resulted in a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of George Johnson, and that Marshall and Avery Johnson were accessories thereto, all of them being nephews of of the deceased. George and Marshall are sons of Oliver Johnson and Avery

is the son of John Johnson. Two other brothers of the deceased M. M. and D. N. Johnsons testified at the inquest. The origin of the trouble was not brought out in the testimony and still remains in doubt. A sitisen of the neighborhood met the young men on the way to their uncle's house and George said they were going to settle the difficulty with him, which the neighbors knew existed. Another story is that George said he was going to settle with his uncle for work dene, but there was no evidence on these points. M. M. Johnson, one of the deceased's brothers, saw part of the difficulty, and swore that Marshall and his brother were fighting at the Johnson saw mill or near there, George made a grab at the deceased by the arm, and he caught

George, who dew_a pistol_and fired the fatal shot. Avery Johnson claimed the pistol afterwards, when all three of the nephews went away from the place where the shooting had occurred, which was within 50 yards of the deceased's home. Avery took no part in fight and Jesse Johnson had a rock in his hand, but did not use it, nor did he hit George during the altercation with Marshall. George had the pistol in his hand going toward the deceased when M. M. John-

son first saw him. D. N. Johnson, another brother of the deceased, saw the fight from a distance, and knowing the previous trouble he ran to them. He caught hold Marshall and they fell to the ground and he did not know that Jesse was killed until after bis separation from

Marshall. Mrs. Aletha Johnson, wife of the deceased, testified that George, Avery and Marshall came near to the house and called for their uncle, who went out to them. He was met by Marshall and the others went to the road. Marshall struck her husband and the others came back. George with something in his hand, and struck his uncle in the face, when she heard Marshall say,

'Shoot him quick." The evidence was confined nearly al together to relatives, and the examination failed to reveal the cause of the

Arbor Day.

trouble.

The following circular has been issued by Mr. McMahan in reference to arbor day: To the County Superintendents of Ed

ucation. The legislature, by an act approved February 16, 1898, has directed "That the free public schools of this state shall observe the third Friday in November of each year as Arbor Day, and on that day the school officers and teachers shall conduct such exercises and engage in the planting of such shrubs, plants and trees as will impress on the minds of the papils the proper value and appreciation to be placed on flowers, ornamental shrubbery and shade trees." Until the observance of this day in our schools has become an established custom, it may be overlooked unless specially brought to the attention of the teachers. You will,

therefore, urge upon all the teachers

of your county to celebrate the day in their schools. John J. McMahan. State Supt. of Education Three Men Killed.

A distressing accident occurred Thursday morning on the Georgetown and Western railroad. The log train of the Atlantic Coast Lumber company loaded with timber, was backing down to Georgetown, when it struck a cow, which derailed six cars, throwing them over the side of the track, killed three colored men and badly injuring three others, besides injuring a fine horse used in loading logs. The dead and wounded were carried to Georgetown and taken care of by the lumber com-

Married Nine Times.

Wesley James, an old Negro, whose home is in Charlotte, has one of the most remarkable histories we have ever heard of. He has been married nine times. Eight of his wives are dead, and he now lives with the minth. He 's 75 years old and is hale and hearty. His oldest children, twins, are 55 years old, and his youngest, twins also, are 12 months old. James says he is the father of 56 children, and many of them he has not heard from in years .-

Bad War Record. The Pennsylvania Republicans are

Charlotte News.

probably sorry that they tried to "work the soldier racket" in their campaign for the state treasurership. The man retire to the remote recesses of the they nominated for the office was the lieutenant colonel of the Pennsylvania regiment that went to the Philippines. Instead of having a walk-over, as was probably expected, he finds that he is obliged to defend himself against pretty well substantiated charges of cowardice and shirking in the face of the enemy. Meantime the Democrat who is opposing him is talking business to the voters and winning friends,