

VOL. XVII.

STATE CONVENTION

Of the South Carolina Democracy

Held in Columbia.

A TWO RING CIRCUS ADOPTED.

Simple Resolution on Course of Mc-Laurein. Wade Hampton Nominatized. Candidates Must Abide Party Platform.

The Democratic State convention met in Columbia on Wednesday, and harmoniously transacted its business and adjourned. It was 12.00 when State Chairman Willie Jones rapped for order and announced that the convention would be opened with prayer by Bishop Ellison Capens. The hall was filled, both the floors and in the galleries. Bishop Capens made a brief but most appropriate prayer, invoking the Divine guidance upon the body. He asked that all things rest upon the foundation of peace and honor. He concluded with the Lord's prayer.

The roll was called, having been prepared by the secretary, was read and some substitutions were made.

Mr. Blaise of Newberry then nominated the Hon. Willie Jones for president of the convention. Col. Crews nominated Gov. McSwiney, who promptly declined the nomination, seconding that of Col. Jones. Mr. George Douglas Rouse of Charleston, in glowing terms, seconded Col. Jones' nomination. Mr. Blaise put the motion and Col. Jones was unanimously elected.

Col. T. C. Hamer was nominated for one of the secretaries of the convention and was unanimously elected. Mr. J. T. Parks of Orangeburg was elected the second secretary.

Col. F. M. Mixson was made sergeant-at-arms.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The temporary organization was made permanent and the vice presidents were chosen as follows:

- First District—J. W. Dunn. Second—W. C. Smith. Third—J. A. Slight. Fourth—W. L. Mauldin. Fifth—J. E. McDonald. Sixth—A. H. Williams. Seventh—W. D. Scarborough.

The rules of the house of representatives were adopted to govern the body. Senator D. L. Henderson of Aiken introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be known as the committee on the constitution and rules, to whom shall be referred all resolutions without debate, and that said committee in reporting on said resolutions shall have leave to report any special matter. It shall consist of one from each county delegation to be chosen by the delegation and reported to the chair.

Mr. W. D. Evans offered as a substitute to the above the following, saying there ought to be two committees:

Resolved, That two committees be appointed—one on platform and resolutions and the other on constitution and rules, said committee to be composed of one member from each delegation. All resolutions to be referred to appropriate committee without debate.

After some discussion the substitute was adopted and two committees were appointed in accordance therewith.

Senator Gruber called attention to the fact that there was no treasurer.

Mr. J. E. Boggs of Pickens was elected while he was asking what the question was.

The roll of the members of the State Democratic executive committee was then called and the elections made by the county conventions were confirmed, on motion of Mr. Buist of Charleston.

Resolutions were then called for and a number were presented and several were read from the desk before being referred to the proper committees.

Senator Tillman was designated to act as chairman of the committee on constitution and rules and Col. J. A. Hoyt to act as chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions. It was announced that both committees would meet in the afternoon. The convention then took a recess until 8:30 p. m.

THE CONVENTION REASSEMBLES.

At 8:30 o'clock the convention reassembled and Col. W. J. Talbert got the floor and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas Hon. Henry McVie, at the bidding of the Democratic party, has served the whole people of South Carolina for 27 years, first as associate justice and latterly as chief justice, with distinguished fidelity and ability, having in his first opinion in 1877 settled finally, and properly, as is now universally conceded, the question of the respective rights of D. H. Chamberlain and Wm. D. Hamilton as to the governorship of this State, and having once for patriotic reasons declined the office of chief justice, his lifelong ambition, to which after years of patient service as associate justice, he was finally elevated by a unanimously vote of the general assembly, and

Whereas he is now suffering from disease which prevents at present the active service which he has been accustomed to render, and inflicts acute suffering upon him, now to be it.

Resolved by the Democratic party of South Carolina in convention assembled:

1. That it hereby desires to express the debt of gratitude to the people of this State to the distinguished chief justice and to assure him of its warm affection and sincere sympathy in his affliction, and to express the hope that he may long be spared to counsel and guide the great people of this State, learning, probity and patriotism which should be both an example and an inspiration to the men who are to assume from him the duties of political and professional life in this State.

These resolutions were presented by Col. Talbert with appropriate remarks. He spoke feelingly and effectively.

Col. Brooks seconded the resolutions. Mr. Bacon of Charleston seconded the resolutions earnestly and hoped that the vote would be a rising one.

Mr. Stevenson spoke eloquently for Chesterfield county.

Gov. McSwiney also warmly seconded the resolutions.

Then they were adopted by a rising vote.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Col. Jas. A. Hoyt then presented the report of the committee on platform and resolutions. The platform, which was adopted, is printed in another column.

The committee also made the following report as to the other resolutions referred to it as printed in the proceedings of the morning session.

We, the committee on platform and resolutions, beg leave to report that we have passed upon all matters submitted to us and recommend the following resolutions, marked (A.)

Second, That resolution No. 4, introduced by Mr. Blaise, be adopted.

Third, That the resolution introduced by Mr. Croft, No. 6, be adopted.

Fourth, That the resolution introduced by Mr. Rogers, No. 9, be adopted.

Fifth, That the resolution, No. 1, signed "On behalf of the Pickens delegation," be laid upon the table.

Sixth, That all accompanying papers be laid upon the table for the reason that the subject matter is embraced in the foregoing report.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Jas. A. Hoyt, Chairman.

THE HORSE CREEK TROUBLE.

The Blaise resolution relating to the Horse Creek trouble, as given above, was taken up, with the favorable report, and Senator Gruber asked for minority report. The minority report was read as follows:

We, the undersigned members of the committee on platform and resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Cole L. Blaise with reference to a certain lockout of cotton mill operatives in Aiken county, beg to submit this as a minority report: That we cannot concur with the views of the majority report, as we have not sufficient information to form a correct opinion and because we believe Mr. Blaise's resolution to be extreme.

George R. Rembert, James Norton, D. H. Cooper, R. T. James, J. H. Lesesne, Chas. H. Henry, J. L. Tribble.

There were 11 members of the committee. Mr. Rembert said, who had favored the minority report. Mr. Rembert told why the minority had acted as it did. The minority had no political thunder to turn loose, and they did not wish to adopt haphazard resolutions affecting any citizen, no matter whether that citizen be interested in corporate enterprises or not. Haphazard resolutions could never be avoided until politicians seeking cheap thanks were no more. He appealed to calm judgment and asked if it was right to condemn without hearing. Mr. Rembert dealt with the interests on both sides, and referred to the votes to be gotten.

Col. Talbert as a member of the majority of the committee said he hoped the minority report would be consigned to oblivion. If there was any law it was in advantage to be given. It should be given the poor and the weak. Where was the lack of information? Have the majority not read the newspapers in the last few weeks? These people go people, and been locked up in jail. There should be no conflict between labor and capital. The rich men had acted arbitrarily. It was a question of common sense, of humanity. The Democratic party should act in such a matter and not be so tender-footed about it. (Applause.) He referred to the allusions to the candidates. He was a candidate and was not afraid to be a candidate. He was willing to advocate what he thought was right and take sides. He was not of the kind who wore a standing collar high enough to look like a whitewashed fence about a lunatic asylum. His young friend would soon be budding. He date and was even now budding. He had stood by these good people of Horse Creek. It was a question of corporation rule vs. the people.

Mr. R. T. James of Oconee said the Democracy of South Carolina was on trial. Great issues should not be swept aside by jests. Equity and justice should be done all—mill men or workmen. He told of Mr. Courtenay's coming to Oconee and building a cotton mill there. This mill was not planted there by foreign capital. It has been stated that the capital in the mills here come from the north. Most of it comes from our own people. There was nothing but wild newspaper reports. Gruber was the chairman of this committee. He was announced as a candidate for the United States senate. As soon as he read it he said there's "nothing in that." We cannot rely on irresponsible newspaper reports. No such action should be taken in the absence of definite information.

Prof. W. N. Marchant said the words of the resolution were mild words. If he could have written the resolutions they would have been much stronger. He knew all about cotton mills he worked in the Graniteville factory years ago. He knew the Horse Creek people. They were the best people that ever lived on the face of this earth. They had been denied the pleasure of earning their daily bread. This had stirred him as nothing had done in 50 years. He was not a candidate.

Voice—Cut it short. (Laughter.) Prof. Marchant—I will not cut it short. (More laughter.)

Prof. Marchant took a glass of water and spoke earnestly of the lack of inquiry into the condition of the people of our mills. Do you suppose anybody would take me for an ignorant man? (Laughter.) He would change the zephyr-like words of the resolution into a destructive cyclone. He had seen the death of heroism in Graniteville when the Merrimac was sunk the Merrimac. Mr. Croft asked Prof. Marchant to yield to him for a few moments to make a motion. Prof. Marchant yielded. Mr. Croft explained the question. It was this: 6,000 industrial people in Aiken county who had not struck had been turned out because of trouble in another State. It has brought destitution and suffering. This is the worst kind of a trust

one that will not give honest labor employment. He referred to it as a "conspiracy." He moved to table the minority report but withdrew the motion.

Third, In reference to the proposed amendment of Mr. G. W. E. Starpe, your committee recommends as follows: After the word "members" on next to the last line, page 2, insert "but not for members of the county board of control of the dispensaries, nor for county dispensers," so that it will read as follows: "Provided, That the county executive committee of any county shall be at liberty to order a primary election for magistrates and masters, but not for members of the county board of control of the dispensaries, nor for county dispensers."

The various resolutions offered by Messrs. H. I. Manning, J. W. Gaines and D. H. Magill in regard to changes in article 10, we have considered them all carefully as well as the whole subject of a change in the pledge to be given by candidates and we recommend an amendment to said article, as follows: After the word "nomination" near the end of said article, insert the following: "and each candidate for the United States senate and for the United States house of representatives shall file an additional pledge that he will support the political principles and policies of the party during the term of office for which he may be elected, and work in accord with his Democratic associates."

A congress on all party questions. All pledges shall be filed on or before 12 o'clock on the day preceding that day fixed by the State executive committee for the first campaign meeting.

Two ring circus adopted. Senator Tillman also presented the following, which likewise was adopted without a word of discussion or a vote against it. This was one of the matters supposed to be loaded disposed of.

Article XI of the constitution be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Article XI. Before the election in 1902, and each election thereafter except as herein provided, the State Democratic executive committee shall appoint and arrange for the campaign meetings to be held in each county, not less than two weeks apart, one of which meetings shall be held only by candidates for State offices, and the other only by candidates for United States senator, United States house of representatives and circuit solicitors.

In addition to such campaign meetings the county chairman of the respective congressional districts and judicial circuits shall, when there is more than one candidate for either of said offices, arrange for and appoint separate campaign meetings for their respective districts or judicial circuits, the time and place of such meetings to be published in each county, at which only the candidates for said offices shall be invited to address the people. Provided, That in any year in which no candidate for United States senator is to be voted for, the State executive committee may designate one of the campaign meetings to be held in that county for the purpose of addressing the people.

After several had tried to get the floor the vote on the motion to indefinitely postpone the whole matter was taken. There was a bad tangle, which carried Senator Tillman to his feet for the first time. The motion was lost, 81 voting to indefinitely postpone, 145 to the contrary.

The resolution was then adopted. COXEMING McLAURIN.

The resolution condemning McLaurein was unanimously adopted with applause.

The rest of the report was adopted. AS TO CURIA.

The following resolution offered by Chairman Hoyt for the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Democratic party, in convention assembled, felicitates the patriots of Cuba upon the happy conclusion of their long and heroic struggle for independence, and greeting the new republic with hearty wishes for its prosperity, declares the gratitude with which it looks upon the United States, should she hereafter of her own free will seek membership in the American Union. Until that time shall come we hold that the government of the United States, by its consideration of the honor and expediency, should maintain with the republic of Cuba a policy of liberal commercial reciprocity.

TILLMAN'S TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON.

Senator Tillman then came to the front and said:

Mr. President: This convention has paid fitting tribute tonight to a living South Carolinian. I think that we should express ourselves in regard to one who has crossed over the river. I therefore ask to offer the following resolution:

Whereas it has pleased God, in His wise Providence, to call to his eternal home a distinguished citizen, Wade Hampton, and whereas, we, the representatives of South Carolina, in convention assembled, recalling his glorious example in war and in peace, and especially mindful of his invaluable services to the State as her great lawyer and counselor in 1876, would put on record our sense of his noble career and our appreciation of his loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina has lost a noble and one of her greatest citizens and most distinguished soldiers and a leader and counselor in her direst necessity, to whom she owes a debt of lasting veneration and love, His name and fame are a heritage of which any people might be proud.

Mr. Croft seconded the resolutions. Col. George Johnston spoke feelingly of the deceased Statesman and recalled incidents in his career. His tribute was eloquent and beautiful. From his retirement Gen. Hampton had come forth in 1876 and we owe his memory our gratitude.

Senator Mayfield offered the following amendment: "And we further recommend that a suitable statue be erected by the State and placed in the State Capitol." This was adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Daughters of the Confederacy had a request for action on the Hampton memorial, which was read and the secretary was instructed to inform them of the action taken.

ISSUES QUIETLY DISPOSED OF.

Senator Tillman then presented the following report of the committee on constitution and rules which was adopted by sections, without discussion or opposition.

The committee on constitution and rules beg leave to report as follows:

The Daughters of the Confederacy had a request for action on the Hampton memorial, which was read and the secretary was instructed to inform them of the action taken.

Senator Tillman then presented the following report of the committee on platform and resolutions which was adopted by sections, without discussion or opposition.

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THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Democratic Convention Wednesday

AS PRESENTED BY COL. HOYT.

The Document Reaffirms and Endorses the State Platform of Two Years Ago on All Important Points.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention at Columbia last Wednesday. It was presented by Col. J. A. Hoyt and was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, by the Democracy of South Carolina in convention assembled:

1. That we reaffirm and endorse the platform of principles enunciated by the State Democratic convention of 1900, with especial stress upon the following sections:

"That we view with alarm the power which the trusts through the Republican party are exercising over legislation and national politics and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life through the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combine while they use the money obtained from them and extorted from poor people to detach the ignorant voters of the country."

"That we denounce the imperialistic policy of the Republican administration as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the fundamental principles of the United States, and as dangerous to the liberty and freedom not only of the people of the Spanish islands, but of the citizens of this country as well. The benevolent assimilation of the Philippines has proven to be the benevolence of murdering the people of that island by every means available. We denounce it as an outrage upon the consciences of liberty-loving Americans. Our free institutions cannot long survive the destruction of these principles upon which they rest, and the subject of the Philippines should be ended at once, with definite and specific declarations to the natives as to the intentions of this country to aid them in the establishment of a free government of their own choice under a protectorate by the United States."

"That we reaffirm and endorse the correlated sections of the Kansas City platform upon the subject of trusts and imperialism as follows:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, and control the prices of every article of the finished products, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means devised for appropriating the fruits of industry for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked, we shall be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest and unscrupulous practices of the trusts and the evil of the trusts in the United States is conclusive proof of the truth of the charges that trusts are the enemy of the people. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and for the regulation of all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize a branch of interstate commerce, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails, and all modes of interstate commerce, shall be exercised to the extent of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariffs laws should be amended by putting the product of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

We are opposed to private monopoly in every form, and view with apprehension the increasing power and disregard of the interest of the people by the combination of corporations, especially of those chartered by other States. It is the duty of the general assembly to enact more stringent laws for the control of all corporations, domestic and foreign, and for the prevention of all trusts and combinations between corporations carrying on competitive business. We are in favor of the United States to control all corporations, whether domestic or foreign, engaged in business within her borders. We deny that congress has any legitimate power to regulate corporations except as they may be engaged in foreign or interstate commerce, and we demand that the national government confine itself in bestowing corporate existence to such agencies as are required to exercise such functions as the constitution specifically confers upon the United States. We are unalterably opposed to any amendment of the federal constitution looking to any enlargement of the powers of congress in relation to the regulation of contract by citizens of the State or in relation to the corporations, and we demand that laws be enacted further restricting the power of federal courts to interfere with the internal affairs and administration of justice in the State. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear."

We reaffirm our belief in a tariff for revenue only, and the tax on imports should be regulated as to meet the needs of an honest and economical government. We condemn all class legislation, such as the ship subsidy bill, which we believe to be in violation of the fundamental principle of the constitution, and we condemn all sectional legislation, such as the Crumpacker bill, which we believe to be intended to arouse sectional animosities."

We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter."

WEATHER CONDITION.

Official Review of the Crop Condition in this State.

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The Whole Island of Martinique in a Panic Condition.

MOUNT PEELE AT IT AGAIN.

RESCUING THE PEOPLE.

ST. VINCENT ALARMED.

Cost of Rearing Boys.

In a Bad Fix.

Appeal For Orphans.

His Own Self.

Two New Bishops.

Father and Son Hanged.

WEATHER CONDITION.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in the State issued last week by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau:

The first part of the week ending Monday, May 19th, was warmer, the latter part cooler than usual making the average temperature nearly normal at 73 degrees, with a maximum of 85 degrees at Gillisville and Saluda on the 14th, and a minimum of 50 degrees at Heath Springs on the 16th. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine, as the last half of the week was generally cloudy.

Unevenly distributed showers occurred throughout the week, and over the entire State, with the heaviest rains in the lower Savannah valley and the Pee Dee sections, and with a maximum fall of 4.50 inches at Shelton, Deaford county. The showers were local in character, and many localities had only sprinkles, or no rain at all, while nearby localities had copious amounts. Hail was noted in Berkeley, Greenville, Richland, Union, Marlboro, Marion, Newberry, Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw, Chester and Williamsburg counties, but in only a few sections was the hail destructive to crops, although it necessitated considerable replanting in Union, Marlboro and Marion counties.

Farm work was retarded by too much rain in a few localities, and by the dry and hard condition of the ground in others, but generally it made fair progress. It was too wet in some of the eastern counties to kill grass although grassy fields are the exception. Most of the field crops are clean and well cultivated. The need of rain is especially indicated for Chester, Edgefield and Saluda counties, and generally for all the central and western counties, except Oconee, and there are many dry localities in the eastern counties.

The stands of corn were badly broken during the week by worms, necessitating much replanting. A considerable portion of the bottom land crop remains to plant. Corn has a good color generally, and in most places is making rapid growth. It has received its second cultivation.

Cotton is doing well, with good stands on sandy lands, while on dry red lands the stands are not so good, and some is not up. A little remains to plant where the ground is too dry. Cut worms injured stand in a few places and is nearly finished over the eastern counties. Cultivation has kept pace with the growth of the plants, and only a few reports indicate grassy fields. The latter half of the week was too cool for cotton. Sea-island cotton is in good condition.

Tobacco stands were broken by cut worms, but the plants look strong and healthy, although undersized. Rice is coming up to good stands, and has received its first hoeing. Preparations are underway for June planting. Wheat lost condition, owing to dry weather, and is heading low. Oats continue to vary greatly, but generally still in need of rain. Harvest is still confined to the coast regions.

Peaches, cherries and apples are dropping, but in places enough peaches will remain to ripen an average crop. Melons are doing well. Vegetables are plentiful in the eastern counties, and truck shipments continue heavy. Sweet potato slips are being set out. Gardens are generally poor. Pastures scant.

Someone has figured that the average boy who is dependent upon his parents for a livelihood until he reaches the age of 21, costs \$4,000. The question naturally arises, does it pay to raise boys; are there not other crops that would prove more profitable? If a boy turns out to be a cigarette fiend, it is safe to say that the parent might have invested his money to a much better advantage. But if the boy grows to manhood with the lesson well learned that wealth and success grow on bushes that are watered with the sweat of one's brow, the parents need not begrudge whatever they have spent upon him, for he will be a source of increasing joy and pride of their hearts, and when they grow old and their hands tremble and their steps are faltering, they will have strong arms to lean upon and help them over all rough places that lie in that twilight path of theirs.

Penniless and with his dream of love, happiness and a home shattered, J. J. Kelly, of Richmond, Va., applied Friday to Charity Clerk Kelly of Oswego, N. Y., for work and funds to carry him back to the South. Kelly answered a matrimonial advertisement, corresponded with a wealthy widow of Oswego. Every mail carried messages of affection to his sweetheart, and he received pledges of undying love in return. Attracted by visions of wealth and happiness he threw up his job in Richmond and went to Oswego to claim his bride. He stayed at a hotel until his funds were exhausted, and then the widow refused to marry him. Kelly said he will answer no more matrimonial advertisements. Clerk Kelly provided him with transportation to Syracuse.

Charles Norman, a prominent farmer of Spocoom, Ill., committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by taken strychnine. The act was committed in his front yard. The cause assigned for the deed is that his farm has been badly damaged this week with the heavy rains and many fields will have to be replanted. This made him despondent. The act was deliberate, as was shown by four notes he left to his wife and mother, telling them he was tired of this world. He was 33 years of age. He leaves a wife and three children.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, now in session at Dallas, Tex., Thursday, elected Dr. F. E. Hoss of Tennessee and Dr. A. Coke Smith of Virginia bishops. Dr. Hoss is the editor of the official paper of the Methodists, published at Nashville.

A crowd of prominent citizens of Ellsbery, Ohio, threatened to hang Rev. Harris, the Holy Band leader, Friday but Brown county's deputy sheriff and his assistants took Harris to Georgetown, where he now is. It is reported that Harris' tent will be burned. The leader of the crowd said that if Harris ever returned he would be lynched. Great excitement prevails in and around Ellsbery, and it is feared that there will be blood shed if the Holy Band people continue to hold meetings. The wife of John Teeters and other Holy Band members were taken to the asylum Friday. Teeters was taken Thursday, crazed on account of the meetings.

Heavy rains Friday caused a creek running through Perry Pa., to overflow its banks. Several small houses along the banks were washed away before the occupants could escape. One woman, name unknown was drowned. Several women and children were rescued from trees and house roofs. The family was saved by cutting through the roofing. G. W. Cooper, a hotel proprietor, at the risk of his life, swam to a tree and rescued two women and a baby. One bridge was washed away and others are in bad shape.

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