

The Manning Times.
LOUIS APPELT, Editor.
 MANNING, S. C., AUGUST 30, 1911.
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One year..... \$1.50
 Six months..... \$1.00
 Three months..... \$0.50
 Single copy..... 10c
 ADVERTISING RATES:
 One square, one time, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged for as regular advertisements.
 Liberal contracts made for three, six and twelve months.
 Communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.
 No communication of a personal character will be published except as an advertisement.
 Entered at the Postoffice at Manning as Second Class matter.

THE TRUSTEES SHOULD REFUSE.

The recent school book adoption is not being accepted by all of the people without protest, and in some cases the acceptance has been rejected entirely. We do not know but it would be a good thing if every county board would follow Florence in this matter and sit down on the action of the State board. The Florence County School Trustees' Association denounced the recent school book adoption and they inform the State Superintendent that they can not and will not require the patrons of the schools in Florence to conform to the change. It will be remembered the board made a most radical change in the books to be used in the public schools, for what reason no one as yet has given a satisfactory explanation, the head of our public school system opposed the change, but the board by its majority over-rode his protest, and went ahead to change about eighty per cent of the books, which simply means, that the patrons of these schools are required to undergo this extra expense and annoyance.

Had the adoption been made by a new board we might have reasoned it out to mean the former board was unfortunate, and possibly incompetent to select the books to be taught in our public schools, but this is not a new board, it is the board that adopted the books which have been used the past five years. Did they adopt these books carelessly, and find that they had made great mistakes in their selections, and, if so, did it amount to so great a mistake as to require a practical wiping out of their former selection? The people are asking what influence the book publishers brought to bear to bring about such a radical change? This question has not been answered satisfactorily, the fact that the State Superintendent made a vigorous protest against such a radical change, and the further fact that an examination of some of the adopted books has already caused protests against their use in our schools, strikes us as being a good ground for a general protest from all of the counties, and for the trustees to refuse to be governed by the State board's adoption.

We know of no law which would force the people to buy new books, if their teachers will teach the old books, then the people, the patrons of the public schools, have the whip handle in their own hands, and can refuse to exchange or buy the new adoption, if they took such a stand it would teach a lesson to those in authority that would have its effect for many years to come. This is a government of the people, and when those they put in authority go heedlessly along and do things which are not necessary, and bring upon the people a needless expense, a halt can and should be called; therefore, we heartily endorse the action of the Florence trustees, and would recommend similar action here.

The schools open in a few days but there is yet time for each set of trustees to instruct the teachers they employ to ignore the new adoption, but to go ahead with the same books they have been using the past five years, or to take only such of the new ones as are actually needed for good work in their respective schools.

MERIT AND NOT POLITICS.

The contest for the Judgeship to be made vacant by the resignation of Judge Klugh in the 8th, circuit promises to be a lively one; already two of the Abbeville Bar are candidates, and there is no telling how many more candidates will come from the other counties in that circuit. Of course, every lawyer, whether or not he has had a case in court regards himself qualified for the bench, and if he can secure the endorsement of the other lawyers of the circuit he stands a good chance of election before the general assembly. As we said last week Hon. W. N. Graydon is a candidate for the judgeship, and we do not believe a better man could be found for the position, if a sterling character, long experience, and success at the practice in its various grades, broad minded and independence are the requisites, he is possessed of these qualities and would be a splendid acquisition to the bench. But if politics is to play an important part in the selection of a man to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, we fear Graydon will not measure up. He has no political prestige further than the service he rendered while a Senator, and here he manifested an independence which forced even his opponents to admire him. Graydon is a reasoner and once he is convinced, there is no vacillation, but promptly and forcefully he makes known his position and, against all comers he is able to defend by his logical arguments his decisions.

WHEN WILL THEY BE SATISFIED?

It is rumored that Hon. Frank B. Gary will be a candidate for the bench when Judge Klugh resigns, but we hardly know whether to credit the rumor or not. Mr. Gary is a fine man, and no doubt he is a good lawyer, but it does seem to us that we have as many of one family on the bench as is proper, enough to at least satisfy the general public, unless the State should adopt the policy of placing the judiciary in the hands of this one distinguished family. One brother is an associate justice, and for whom we have the highest regard, another brother is on the circuit bench, he too, is a very popular man, now to take still another brother simply because there is a vacancy in his circuit is going it rather strong we think. When the legislature assembles we have no doubt the former speaker, and vacancy—filling United States Senator will find that many of his friends will feel that the bench is fully supplied at this time with members of the Gary family.

THE ELECTION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY ALABAMA.

The election in Jefferson county Alabama, which includes the city of Birmingham, reversed itself on last Thursday on the liquor question. In 1907 the county voted for prohibition by a majority of 1,806, and returned to the saloons by about 2,000 majority. The issue was mainly dispensaries or saloons, although the question of "wet" or "dry" was also voted upon. It will be remembered that the Alabama legislature in 1907 adopted a very stringent prohibition law, so stringent that as the time we predicted it would not stand any longer than the people could get a chance at the polls to reverse it. There is only one way to handle this troublesome question, and that is by local self government.

SUMTER'S BOND ISSUE SHOULD BE AMICABLY SETTLED.

The Sumter road bond issue will have a stumpy road to travel before bonds are secured. It will be remembered that the election commissioners threw out a box on the ground there were fourteen illegal votes cast in it, which gave to the advocates of the bonds a majority, otherwise it would have been a tie; now comes the attorney for the opposition, armed with affidavits showing that seven of the fourteen alleged votes were cast by men who voted for the bonds, this brings the result back again to the tie. In our opinion there is but one way to have this matter settled satisfactorily, and that is to adopt the suggestion of "The Item," to declare "No Election" and let it go back to the voters; unless something of the kind is done, there will always be a source of irritation, contention and soreness, that can not help the county, and especially the city of Sumter will be injured thereby.

We are interested in the outcome of the bond issue in our adjoining county, for the reason, if Sumter votes to bond herself for good roads it will have a strong influence on the voters of this county should the subject be presented to them, and, we think it likely in the not far distant future. Therefore we hope not to be regarded as "butting in" where we have no concern. It is our judgment the building up of the highways is the best investment a people can make, it is that which brings an immediate return to every citizen, and the only way the object can be properly accomplished, is through the issuing of bonds to raise the money. If Sumter arranges to build up its public roads through bonds, in all probability Clarendon will follow suit, we have a live progressive people who will not be content to travel in the old ruts while our adjoining friends are enjoying the comforts and conveniences of first class highways. For this reason we are anxious that a satisfactory adjustment of the differences can be reached. When this has been done and the good work begun by our neighbors, it will bolster up the argument in this county when the campaign is on for good roads.

COTTON TARIFF NOT DISTURBED.

President Taft vetoed the cotton tariff bill, which in our opinion meets with the approval of even those who voted for the reduction. There has been a whole lot of little politics played in the congress which has just shut up shop, the hypocrisy has been so glaring that it is practically confessed the cotton tariff reduction measure was supported by the southern members to be in position to rebut the charge of inconsistency, we do not believe there was a southern man in congress who at heart wanted the tariff reduced on cotton, and especially do we think the southern men interested in the sugar and rice schedule played little politics when they voted for a tariff reduction on these articles grown in the south, and which, if the duty is taken off, open the gates for the foreign product to flood this country at prices far below the cost of production of labor here. The veto by the President saved to the cotton growers a lot of money for the present crop, but when congress reconvenes there is no telling what the Democratic majority in the House with the mixed-breed senate will do in order to get an advantage over the party which has had control these many years, and which claims the credit for the present progress and prosperity of the country.

SENATOR E. D. SMITH HAS ADDED CONSIDERABLE TO HIS PRESTIGE SINCE HE PUT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE EMBARRASSING POSITION IN THE MATTER OF SENDING OUT ESTIMATES OF THE COTTON CROP, A NEW REPORT IS TO BE GIVEN OUT FRIDAY, AND IF THE FORMER ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT SHOWS TO HAVE BEEN GREATLY OVER ESTIMATED, AS IT IS BELIEVED WILL BE THE CASE, THEN SMITH WILL HAVE DONE THE SOUTH A VALUABLE SERVICE, AT ANY RATE HIS DIRECTING THE ATTENTION TO THE LAX METHODS EMPLOYED TO ESTIMATE THIS IMPORTANT MONEY CROP MUST RESULT IN GOOD.

Senator E. D. Smith has added considerable to his prestige since he put the department of agriculture in the embarrassing position in the matter of sending out estimates of the cotton crop, a new report is to be given out Friday, and if the former estimates of the department shows to have been greatly over estimated, as it is believed will be the case, then Smith will have done the South a valuable service, at any rate his directing the attention to the lax methods employed to estimate this important money crop must result in good.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

FRANK J. CHESEBROUGH makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHESEBROUGH & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county of Lucas and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH of the bladder treated by the use of HALL'S CATHARHIC CURE.

Petit Jurors.

- Court convened in Manning September 18th, Judge R. E. Copes, presiding.
- F. H. Chewning, Silver.
- A. E. Felder, Pinewood.
- J. M. Wingate, Workman.
- J. H. Dingle, Summerton, R. F. D.
- J. W. Touchberry, Paxville.
- J. H. Alsbrook, Foreston.
- R. B. Beaton, Silver, R. F. D.
- H. E. Fisher, Summerton.
- W. P. Corbett, Paxville.
- M. L. Shirer, Summerton.
- Thos. H. Ridgeway, Silver, R. F. D.
- W. H. Rhodius, Manning, R. F. D.
- C. S. Land, Foreston.
- J. M. Rowe, Summerton, R. F. D.
- E. P. Mathis, St. Paul.
- W. R. Floyd, Summerton, R. F. D.
- P. F. Mathis, Turbeyville.
- J. V. Howland, Manning, R. F. D.
- W. H. Coker, Summerton.
- W. P. Roberts, Wilson.
- David Shoemaker, Silver, R. F. D.
- Henry A. Richbark, Summerton.
- J. H. Hamilton, Foreston.
- S. E. Hodges, Paxville.
- D. M. Carraway, Paxville.
- T. J. Shirer, St. Paul.
- R. R. Klant, Mayesville, R. F. D.
- N. B. Davis, Silver, R. F. D.
- C. S. Bowers, Manning, R. F. D.
- W. D. McClary, Summerton.
- H. A. Brailsford, Pinewood.
- J. P. Coleman, Davis Station.
- J. H. DuBoise, New Zion.
- H. A. Hodges, Summerton.
- H. V. White, Wilson, R. F. D.

THE CROP YIELD.

Those who think that the claims of deterioration in the cotton crop is more imaginary than real should take a trip over the fields and convince themselves that the estimates made recently are very conservative. They do not tell the alarming story as fully as it exists. Instead of the falling off being 25 per cent as some of the estimates are, reliable information to us is that the loss will be nearer 30 per cent. Crops that in the early part of July promised a full yield now show clearly the effect of the seasons, the fruit upon the stalks are fully matured and the stalks are practically dead, there will be no "top crop" and many of the bolls on the stalks are drying up to give up only a small part of the fleece that should have been in it. From the reports made to us, not by alarmists, but clear-headed conservative men, Clarendon will not make as much cotton as it did last year, and a month ago there was a good promise of at least 10 per cent more.

The News and Courier says that "it is cooler here than it is in some other places." There is much truth in the statement if the teachings of the ministry is correct.

Poor Mrs. Russell Sage will be required to pay into the treasury of the State of Minnesota about \$800,000 inheritance tax, this is a hard blow to the good lady. Had her husband invested in South Carolina no such misfortune would have befallen her. We would suggest that she get out of that State with her money and plant it here.

The Democrats of Texas are going to work earnestly to arouse the South to send delegates to the national convention for Woodrow Wilson for the presidential nomination, while those of the West are working tooth and nail for Champ Clark but the probability is, neither will lead the Democratic host in the great battle which will come off next year.

The recent registration in Charleston show 9,210 names on the books, there will be a purging of the double entries which will reduce the number down considerably. According to the number of white population, we doubt if Charleston has over 6,000 voters, it has never voted that many, but in a hot election where the politicians are intensely interested, and the beer is free, there is no telling the number of votes that can be gotten to the polls.

Governor Smith of Georgia has vetoed the Act passed by the legislature, permitting the exchange of railroad mileage for newspaper advertising. Just why newspapers should not be permitted to contract with the railroads for mileage or anything else we can not see, it strikes us that the governor's action is a direct strike at the constitutional right of contract. However, the newspapers of Georgia may be allowed to sell their space for real money which in the end will suit them better in most instances we imagine.

A Road Made in a Day.

Lothian road, a prominent street in Edinburgh, was made in a single day. Sir James Clerk of Pent-uk bet with a friend that he would between sunrise and sunset prepare the line of road, extending nearly a mile in length by twenty pieces in length. It happened to be in the winter season, when many men were unemployed. He had no difficulty in collecting several hundred of these on the ground at the appointed time, when he gave them all a plentiful breakfast of porter, whisky and bread and cheese, after which, just as the sun rose, he ordered them to set to work, some to tear down inclosures, others to unroof and demolish cottages and a considerable portion to bring earth to fill up a great hollow to the required height. The inhabitants, dismayed at so vast a force and so summary a mode of procedure, made no resistance. So active were the workmen that before sunset the road was sufficiently formed to allow Sir James to drive his carriage over it.

Easy to Make a Gun.

The ameer of Afghanistan once started a gun factory of which he was very proud and placed it under the supervision of a smart Yankee who could keep his business to himself. Ameer Khan, one of the ameer's chiefs, came in to see the factory one day. The Yankee showed him around, and at the end of the inspection Ameer Khan said: "This looks very simple. Now tell me just how to make a gun, and I will set up a factory in my own province on my return home." "It looks simple," said the Yankee, "and it is simple. To build a gun you make a hole first; then you wrap some around it, and there you are." Ameer Khan shook his head. "Ah," he said, "there is plenty of air for the hole in my province, but how the iron should be wrapped around it is a thing none of my people know."

Bruce at Bannockburn.

Robert Bruce was the descendant of a Norman. He was half an Englishman and half a Scotchman, and by his mother's side he was a claimant to the Scottish crown. After many daring adventures and rude perils, borne up throughout by strong persevering conscience and an ardent love of liberty, Bruce was able to get together a patriotic army to meet the English at Bannockburn in 1314. Before the battle began the Scottish army knelt down in prayer. Edward II. was looking on. He turned to his favorite knight and said: "Argentine, the rebels yield. They beg for mercy." "They do, my liege," the reply was, "but not from you." The battle ended not only in a victory, but in a rout.—Samuel Smiles

The Express Business.

The officials of the Southern Express Company have shown some concern at the proposed investigation into their business which is to be made by the State railroad commission of South Carolina. If the investigation is intended to be a really searching inquiry into the methods of the express business and particularly of the system of charges employed by the company, there is, undoubtedly, reason enough for concern on the part of the officials. A strict rate regulation and service requirement of the express companies such as is made of the railroads would revolutionize the express business, which is conducted according to no known law except the law of the greatest profit obtainable from an ignorant and complacent public. There has never been any sort of regulation of the express business by the various commissions which have brought the railroads into some degree of order and responsibility to the people, although the express companies are supposed, in a general way, to be subject to the jurisdiction of the transportation commissions. It is a very hard thing, doubtless, to get at the inner workings of the express business, whose whole constitution is wrongly based. The express service should be a part of the railroads' business, as it is in Europe. There is no more reason for the railroads to farm out the express service privilege than there would be for them to farm out the passenger business of their lines. One of the big trunk lines operating between the Ohio river and the East has announced plans for taking over a branch of the business now carried on by express companies, and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a movement toward the abolition of these private express companies altogether. If the investigation which is to be made of the Southern Express Company by the South Carolina railroad commission contributes to this end, it will have been a great public benefit.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says there is a growing conviction that the express companies, by "long continued exactions" have "forfeited their right to public sympathy; that they perform a service which might be better performed by the railroads and could be performed by them more cheaply," and every influence the public can bring to bear should be exerted toward compelling the railroads to assume this service, which properly belongs in their sphere. It is, indeed, quite possible that the railroads could be compelled to give an express service upon demand of a shipper, without interposition of the express company. "That the express evil is inextinguishable," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, "is shown by the fact that no differential justification of the existence of an express company has ever been made." The conviction that the express business has no place outside the functions of the railroads themselves, where it can be properly regulated and held to accountability, is spreading widely, and that conviction is bound to find expression, before very long, in a definite movement to compel the absorption of the express service by the railroads.—Charleston Post.

Water Front Damage Great.

In the immediate vicinity of Charleston estimates vary from a quarter of a million dollars upward. It is probable that the loss is about a million dollars. That is the figure which a number of the most capable observers hit upon. Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms both came through the storm with no loss of life on either island, but the night was one of great terror on both, and much damage has been done on both. Many houses on Sullivan's Island have been wrecked, and the hotel on the Isle of Palms suffered severely. The transportation system has been put completely out of business.

Damage Estimate Impossible.

The hurricane was at its height at midnight Sunday night, when the wind attained a velocity of 94 miles the hour and the barometer dropped to 29.43. The wind continued to blow fiercely until about daylight and then gradually subsided until the storm passed on somewhere to the south of Charleston and inland—the weather bureau does not know just where.

Water Front Damage Great.

In Charleston the greatest damage, of course, was done along the water front, but practically every house south of Calhoun street testified to the fury of the gale. Along Broad street, East Bay, King and Meeting streets scores of residences and places of business were unroofed and had the windows blown out. The rain, which fell heavily Monday night was in consequence most unwelcome, even though accompanied by but little wind. Hundreds of trees in all parts of the city were blown down or split to pieces. The streets everywhere Monday were filled with wreckage of all sorts. Little business was transacted. The work of repairing the damage has already progressed well, however, and the street railway was in operation Tuesday and the streets, it is promised, will all be open to traffic.

WORSE HURRICANE SINCE 1893.
Brave Old Charleston Struck by Sea Lion--15
Deaths and \$1,000,000 Damage Done--
Wind Reaches Velocity of
94 Miles Per Hour.

The worst storm since 1893 had Charleston and the entire Carolina seacoast in its grip from Sunday afternoon until Monday morning. Traffic was suspended, the railroads could not get out of the city until the afternoon of Monday, and there was general anxiety all over the State. telegraphic and telephone communication was entirely cut off, nothing definite was heard from the city until the train due here at 9 a. m. reached Manning at 6 p. m., then the News and Courier was eagerly devoured. The story as told by that most excellent newspaper was a most thrilling one, and under the distressing conditions the management certainly manifested remarkable bravery and enterprise in getting out the edition.

The pleasure resorts, Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms were filled with people from the city, and from this and other States, all cut off from communication. But with all of this terrible condition Monday's paper had not found where there was any loss of life. The storm came up very suddenly and there was little time to get the people off of the Islands. The superintendent of the consolidated vent over in person and gave the warning so the people could get away, but he only succeeded in reaching a part, many tarried until it was impossible for them to reach the city. But Monday's paper reports that no lives were lost at either Sullivan's Island nor the Isle of Palms, and at midnight the wind had reached 94 miles an hour.

The first authentic news from the island reached the city late in the night by a party that came over in a flat boat. Our readers can best be served with as much of the News and Courier's story as we can get into this issue taken from it of yesterday: "The hurricanes which bore down upon Charleston Sunday evening, and which held the city in its grip throughout Sunday night, passed on early Monday, leaving behind it a trail of death and wreckage unparalleled in this community since the great storm of 1893.

Six deaths are known to have been caused by the hurricane. Besides that of Engineer Coburn, reported in The News and Courier Monday, two young men and a negro woman were killed in Mount Pleasant, and two white women were drowned in Charleston. The names of the dead are: Alonzo J. Coburn, Southern Railway engineer, Charleston. Ida Morgan, white. Rosa Robinson, white. E. V. Cutler, motorman, Charleston. Robert E. Smith, Columbia. Mrs. M. Goodson, Waycross, Ga. Charles Goodson, 2 years, Waycross, Ga. Mrs. G. Richter, Charleston. Mary Richter, Charleston. Lillian Stender, Charleston. Two unknown negro men, James Island. Two unknown negro men, John's Island. One unknown negress, Sullivan's Island.

Besides these rumors of a number of other drownings and killings have been brought in, but these it has been impossible to corroborate. It is impossible as yet to say just how great has been the property loss as a result of the hurricane's work. No reports from the sea islands or from the coast have yet been obtainable.

Mr. James Sotile expressed his thankfulness that no lives were lost, and is busy making preparations for rebuilding temporary quarters for the big crowds of Sunday and Labor Day. Mr. Sotile will do everything possible to make his employees comfortable.

HEROISM OF EMPLOYEES.

The little crowd of employees, who were unable to make their way to the hotel, and took refuge in the upper stories of the stag adjoining the pavilion, were found safe and in good spirits, and tell a great story of their experiences and the many heroic acts of the men. Most of the night was spent in prayer. Among those deserving of special mention in this connection with preserving the women and children are Messrs. H. M. Schachte, C. C. Smith, Vincent Minor, E. C. Steele, G. Duggan and C. E. Everett. All of these were untiring in their efforts to pacify the excited women and children.

The main building of the hotel has not been injured to any extent, but temporary repairs will begin immediately for Labor Day, Monday, September 4, and preparations will be made to accommodate the large crowd expected. This popular resort will continue in its efforts to serve its patrons in the best manner possible.

EFFECT ON BEACH.

Again the superiority of this resort comes to mind, as it was peculiarly noticeable that there was no undertow on the beach, only an up and down beach wash, thereby eliminating many of the dangers of surf bathing peculiar to most of the beaches along the coast. Even during the early stages of the storm, the beach was alive with bathers, who seemed to enjoy the huge white-caps driven in by the powerful wind.

Prominent among the effects saved in the pavilion was the large new soda water fountain, which had just been installed. While pianos, counters, chairs and fixtures of all descriptions were ruthlessly hurled into the open and smashed into kindling wood, the fountain remained entirely intact, and stood out beautifully from out of the wreck and ruin, its mirrors shining and flashing brightly.

MR. OSCAR E. JOHNSON TELLS OF THE NIGHT'S WILDNESS.

That more houses have been damaged and destroyed on Sullivan's Island than ever before is the opinion of Mr. Oscar E. Johnson, who was one of the business men who came to the city Monday afternoon on the Sappho. Mr. Johnson, who lives on the farthest end of the Island, at Station 2S 1-2, had an experience Sunday night which he does not care to repeat. There were about a dozen people in the house where he was staying. At 10 o'clock, when the wind changed, they were driven from the house and forced to make their way through water that was both deep and swift to another. They accomplished this with difficulty, but no sooner had they gotten to the second house than the piazza was blown away and then the roof. The men of the party were compelled to brace the doors to prevent them from being blown down, fearing that if this should happen the house itself would go to pieces.

Many did. That belonging to Messrs. Isaac Ball and Campbell crashed just after they had left it. No one was hurt. Another house fell while a man, a woman and five or six children were on the back steps. All escaped uninjured. Dr. Sprunt's house was among those blown out of position. Mr. Johnson considers it miraculous that so much damage should have been done to property on Sullivan's Island and yet no one be hurt. The colored people, he said, were frightened terribly, and probably constituted a majority of the passengers who came over on the Sappho. The white people were seemingly agreed in thinking that the storm was gone to stay.

Mr. Johnson said that the opinion of those who experienced both storms was that that of Sunday was worse than that of 1893.

SCORES REACH CITY FROM ISLE OF PALMS. PROPERTY LOSS GREAT.

Weary and worn and relating a thrilling tale of a terrible night spent in the Seashore Hotel during the storm several score excursionists and city people arrived in the city yesterday evening at about 6:30 o'clock on a flat boat from the Isle of Palms, bringing the first authentic news from that exposed resort and relieving the minds of hundreds of relatives who have been anxiously awaiting some sort of communication from them for over twenty-four hours. The Isle of Palms party were brought to the city through the push and energy of Mr. A. S. Guckenheimer, a prominent business man of Savannah, who left his family at the hotel Sunday evening and attempted to reach the city. He was forced to spend the night on the Lawrence on the Mount Pleasant side of the harbor, and only arrived in Charleston early yesterday afternoon. He immediately chartered a tug and flat boat and steamed off for the Isle of Palms, where he found his family safe and sound, after their strenuous experiences of the night before.

ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSS.

According to the stories related yesterday by several who had experienced the fury of the storm at the Isle of Palms, no fatalities took place, but the property damage was considerable. Mr. James Sotile, the owner of the resort, alone estimating his loss to be not less than \$35,000. Mr. F. G. Schaefer, a travelling man of Atlanta, who spent the terrible night on the little island, and who, according to several of his companions, did much to live up

to the sinking spirits of the terrified women and children in the party, gave a very vivid account of his experience during the night: "Notwithstanding the fact that one of the most terrible storms which had ever visited this port was raging for many hours, all the guests made merry," said Mr. Schaefer. "The stanch Seashore Hotel withstood the storm, except for a portion of the left wing, which was carried away, as were the servants quarters. It was necessary to nail and brace every door and window in the hotel. The ladies bravely took things as they were, and each and every one in her role proved herself a heroine. There were also many little children, who bravely held themselves throughout the entire excitement, lasting for hours, not a scream was heard or a tear shed, by the smallest child. Indeed, it was a brave crew, weathering the storm like old sailors, and under the command of the gallant captain, Mr. Jack H. Clancy, who all the while made merry, singing many snatches of songs and telling many amusing tales.

GUESTS MADE MERRY.

"Miss Dub presided at the piano during the height of the storm, while the Misses Mildred and Ethel Guckenheimer entertained with singing and recitations. Several young gentlemen deserve special mention for their brave efforts in boarding up windows and doors, barring out the terrible wind and storm. Those deserving special mention in doing this effective work are: Messrs. Edw. C. Stothart, Robt. Magwood, Jas. Allan, Jr., and James Sotile, the owner of the Isle of Palms, who led his little band of brave men through every part of the house making things as secure as possible from the storm.

A number of employees and some few visitors took refuge in an upper story of the Stag Hotel, adjoining the pavilion, and it was ascertained afterwards that these were safe."

The following the extracts are furnished from a diary kept by Mr. Schaefer, and afford an apt illustration of the state of mind in which the refugees at the hotel were in yesterday morning after the storm: FROM MR. SCHAEFER'S DIARY.

"3:30 A. M.—It is just reported that the servants' quarters, recently erected, of forty rooms, all occupied by colored help, was completely destroyed by the storm, and a number of the employees took refuge in trees. Several have been able to make their way to the hotel, and these report as above.

"7 o'clock A. M.—The storm has subsided, and those who last night experienced the trials of such a storm, and barely escaped death, are witnessing the results of this terrible devastation and of the sea's fury. What we now behold is wreckage and ruins, and only the main portion of the hotel building, in which were housed about one hundred guests and employees, remained intact.

"Had not a kindly Providence thrown out to us the life line, this terrible night just past, we all might have passed over to the Great Beyond.

MASS OF RUINS.

"What was once the most beautiful seashore resort of the Atlantic coast is now transposed into a mass of debris. The car terminal of the Consolidated Railway, at the entrance of the pavilion, and the car station, at the Seashore Hotel, is entirely demolished. The roof of the piazza fronting the bath house was completely torn away and the board walks leading from the hotel to the pavilion and the car station were washed away, showing the ferocity of the storm."

Mr. James Sotile expressed his thankfulness that no lives were lost, and is busy making preparations for rebuilding temporary quarters for the big crowds of Sunday and Labor Day. Mr. Sotile will do everything possible to make his employees comfortable.

HEROISM OF EMPLOYEES.

The little crowd of employees, who were unable to make their way to the hotel, and took refuge in the upper stories of the stag adjoining the pavilion, were found safe and in good spirits, and tell a great story of their experiences and the many heroic acts of the men. Most of the night was spent in prayer. Among those deserving of special mention in this connection with preserving the women and children are Messrs. H. M. Schachte, C. C. Smith, Vincent Minor, E. C. Steele, G. Duggan and C. E. Everett. All of these were untiring in their efforts to pacify the excited women and children.

The main building of the hotel has not been injured to any extent, but temporary repairs will begin immediately for Labor Day, Monday, September 4, and preparations will be made to accommodate the large crowd expected. This popular resort will continue in its efforts to serve its patrons in the best manner possible.

EFFECT ON BEACH.

Again the superiority of this resort comes to mind, as it was peculiarly noticeable that there was no undertow on the beach, only an up and down beach wash, thereby eliminating many of the dangers of surf bathing peculiar to most of the beaches along the coast. Even during the early stages of the storm, the beach was alive with bathers, who seemed to enjoy the huge white-caps driven in by the powerful wind.

Prominent among the effects saved in the pavilion was the large new soda water fountain, which had just been installed. While pianos, counters, chairs and fixtures of all descriptions were ruthlessly hurled into the open and smashed into kindling wood, the fountain remained entirely intact, and stood out beautifully from out of the wreck and ruin, its mirrors shining and flashing brightly.

MR. OSCAR E. JOHNSON TELLS OF THE NIGHT'S WILDNESS.

That more houses have been damaged and destroyed on Sullivan's Island than ever before is the opinion of Mr. Oscar E. Johnson, who was one of the business men who came to the city Monday afternoon on the Sappho. Mr. Johnson, who lives on the farthest end of the Island, at Station 2S 1-2, had an experience Sunday night which he does not care to repeat. There were about a dozen people in the house where he was staying. At 10 o'clock, when the wind changed, they were driven from the house and forced to make their way through water that was both deep and swift to another. They accomplished this with difficulty, but no sooner had they gotten to the second house than the piazza was blown away and then the roof. The men of the party were compelled to brace the doors to prevent them from being blown down, fearing that if this should happen the house itself would go to pieces.

Many did. That belonging to Messrs. Isaac Ball and Campbell crashed just after they had left it. No one was hurt. Another house fell while a man, a woman and five or six children were on the back steps. All escaped uninjured. Dr. Sprunt's house was among those blown out of position. Mr. Johnson considers it miraculous that so much damage should have been done to property on Sullivan's Island and yet no one be hurt. The colored people, he said, were frightened terribly, and probably constituted a majority of the passengers who came over on the Sappho. The white people were seemingly agreed in thinking that the storm was gone to stay.

Mr. Johnson said that the opinion of those who experienced both storms was that that of Sunday was worse than that of 1893.