requires the of the Contates at the Capiashington, on the through present and and distress.

the thirtieth day of of Our Lord one thoured and ninety three, pendent of the United hundred and seven-ROVER CLEVELAND. evening. The President tions for the issuance of

before his departure for ead of the first week in t is understood, was only rrived at this morning's on, after giving full weight erous telegrams received rts of the country urging

consideration which caused ent to change his mind was wed in a remark made by cabinet officers a few days t if the President received le assurances that there was a od of the prompt repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, at be disposed to call Congress rearlier than he had announced. ferred, from the fact that that sident has done so, that he ers he has obtained the assur-

he desired. ost of the cabinet have followed resident's example and left the or are leaving, for brief vacations. who remain say the President's amation speaks for itself, and deto discuss the situation further. Unexpected Contingencies" Arise.

Washington, June 30.—It is nost conclusively established that calling of the August session of ongress was not determined upon ntil after midday today. The plain cts appear to be that the disturbances f value arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland at last was compelled to acknowledge that the "unexpected contingencies necessitating earlier meeting of Congress," which he spoke of in his celebrated interview of June 5th, had arrived. The action of the British government in India brought matters to a crisis. Previous to that startling event Mr. Cleveland had manifested a firm determined to adhere to his plan of calling Congress in September. After the suspension of silver coinage in India, the President resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to act, and each of his cabinet officers maintained a sim-

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It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that from the day when the announcement of the action of India was made, the President took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press despatches, of the slightest approach to a panic in the money market, prepared at any moment to take the course which he has now adopted, if it seemed to him that his so doing would in any way tend to allay alarm and restore public confience. When, today, he found telegrams on his table, not only from the Eastern and middle States, but also rom the South, and even from some of the silver States of the Northwest, arging that Congress be called together at the earliest day possible, to end the uncetainty, he determined to delay no

But even in taking this action, the President took steps, as far he could, to prevent its being known before the stock exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market.

The effect of the announcement apon Senators and Representatives in the city was very marked.

Ex President Harrison's Opinion. New York, June 30 - Ex Presi- tion.

dent Harrison, when asked tonight as to his opinion of President Cleveland's call for the August session of Congress, SENATOR BUTLER AND STATE POLI said that, presuming that the latest dispatches contained correct information, it was about the only thing Mr. Cleveland could consistently do. "If he thinks," said the ex-President, "that the country is in a state of strangulation, and that he has the remedy, why the sooner he applies it the wiser he will show himself. If he thinks he can give necessary relief, he had better lose no time. The cry is that there is not enough money. think there is plenty of money, but that the people are holding on to what

they have got and hoarding it. "I am not prepared to say whether think that the August session of Congress will restore confidence, which is said to be demoralized. There may be serious obstructions. I cannot tell what may be the extent of Mr. Cleveland's knowledge on the subject, but I know that they would not have repealed the Sherman law for me.

"There is the entire South, with the exception of three States, or about three, solid for silver. I cannot say how much control Mr. Cleveland has over Congress. Congress may refuse on to repeal the Sherman law. But, in any event, there will be an obstructive minority, and Congress may add some objectionable features in its place."

Lieut. Peary and His Party, in Which are Just Thirteen, Ready to Sail.

New York, Jane 30 .- Lieutenant Peary, with Mrs Peary and eleven other explorers, started again to day North Pole hunting. The Lieutenant and his wife are at the Bartholdi Hotel

The whaling steam bark Falcon, which is to carry the party Northward, has been fitted out in Philadelphia for her two years' cruise.

my hand and the seal said Lieutenant Peary. "She is 162 'The Falcon is a very staunch craft feet long, 26 feet beam, and when loaded draws 17 feet of water. Her bow is a solid mass of timbers sheathed with plate iron, so that she will not suffer injury while plowing through the ice. She can steam nine knots an hour. "There will be thirteen in the party,

including Mrs Peary and her maid." "We will sail from here to Portland, my old home, and stop there one day. We will stop at St John's and The determination to and then start for the Arctic seas. session the first week in When we get to Inglefield Gulf we will erect the hut which I have had built for me here

"All of the men of my party are young-between twenty-five and twenty-eight years old-and all are sturdy. We intend to try to get further North than any party ever has been before. The main object of our expedition, though, is to determine the extent of the detached islands North of Greenland. I discovered on my last expedition that Greenland was not a part of the mainland, as it was always supposed to be, but an island, you know.'

"Are you going to attempt to reach the North Pole?"

"Yes, and we hope to do so." The chief food carried is pemmican, a preparation of meat, suet, sugar and currants, one pound of which is said to be equal in nutritive quality to four pounds of good beef. There will be three tons of this food on board the

THREE SAMPLE PILLS.

The Sudden and Mysterious Death of Mrs Rosanna Evans

GREENVILLE, June 26 .- To day an nquest was held on the body of Mrs. Rosanna Evans about six miles from Greenville. She died last Tuesday under suspicious circumstances, and rumors have floated around that her husband had something to do with her death. It was whispered about that she was poisoned. The body was taken from the grave and the stomach will be sent to the State chemist for analysis.

Her husband was at the inquest and gave his evidence. He testified that she got out of bed on Saturday night and took three pills, which some one had left at the house as samples. Here the mystery begins, as Evans cannot explain anything about who left the pills. Between 9 and 10 o'clock he says he was awakened by her hard breathing. He got up and found her in a deep coma, from which she was not aroused. The matter rests until the State chemist makes the analysis. No reason is assigned why Evans should want to put his wife out of the way. If nothing else results from the inquest it will at least throw suspicion on sample pills.

MOWER IS THE MAN

Newberry County. NEWBERRY, June 29 .- The pri-There was no excitement and no bitter-George S. Mower is nominated, by a good majority, over Dr C. T. Wyche, the "reform" candidate. Ten out of sixteen precincts give Mower a majority of 186. Giving Dr. Wyche the same majority as received last year by Mr. Sligh in these same precincts, still leaves Mower a net majority of 90 votes. It is not at all probable | people may think of it. that Dr. Wyche's majority will be as large as Mr. sligh's was, so it is safe to say that Mr. Mower's majority will be

from 100 to 150. WYCHE BEATEN AT HOME. PROSPERITY, June 29-The vote (Wyche's home) resulted: Mower 157, Whyche 116. Everything points clearly to Mower's election and forbearing spirit. No people He was 45 years old and had been bars, as was alleged; that it was the now have twice that number. Our been on the streets fifteen minutes

TELLS WHERE HE IS AT.

Working for the Unity of the Party and Break Down Factional Prejudice-Some Wise and Timely Obser-

vations on the Situation.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 23.—Your editorial copied in "The State" of the 22d inst gives me the opportunity that I might otherwise not have had of replying to criticisms made from time to time touching my action in regard to the Federal appointments from this State. You say among other things, "If Senator Butler desires to give all disfavors to Tillmanites he should recognize those in good and regular standing. Again you say-"so far as we can see Senator Butler does not want the conservatives to support him. He seems to be depending entirely

upon his ability to "induce" enough

men to desert his opponent."

I assume of course, that you do no want to misrepresent me, but the adove indicates very clearly that you are not informed as to what I have done and propose to do, about the Federal appointments. You will therefore be good enough to allow me me to state my position for myself and in my own way. In the first place, I had but one appointment to make in my own right, clerk of the inter-State commerce committee, of which I am chairman. I gave that to Dial C. Roper, of Marlboro, who had been strongly recommended to me by the Hon. C. S. McCall and other friends, as a gentleman of high character and ability and fully qualified for the duties of the position and I am qualified to be able to say he has measured fully up to the endorsements given him. Let me say in passing that since we have been allowed secretaries, or clerks, I have selected young men who were struggling to complete their education and thereby afforded them the opportunity offered by the business colleges and educational insti-

tutions in Washington. They have opportunity to do this. by availing themselves of time outside of the hours for their official duties. It is a source of much gratification me to know that in this way I have been able to aid six very deserving young men who availed themselves of the privilege to study in the best schools to which they would not have otherwise had access. Mr Roper is the seventh, and he too intends taking a course in a business college, which will be of much value to him when he has completed it. So much for that, the only appointment I have at my disposal.

In regard to those appointments where my province is only advising, have sought to know three things of applicants who have asked for my en-

1st. Whether they are democrats 2nd, whether they are qualified and 3rd, whether they are persons of good character and standing.

In the absence of personal knowl edge we are sometimes misled as to these qualifications, but I have not yet recommended a man or woman, not personally known to me, who has not been strongly endorsed by friends and neighbors at home.

If, therefore, there should be any mistake, the first endorsers must be held responsible.

In making my recommendations have not stopped to inquire, and do not expect in the future to stop and inquire to what politicial faction in South Carolina the applicants belong. It is sufficient for me to know they are democrats, are qualified and of good character. If you can inform me of any case where I have departed from this rule I shall be very much indebted, and promise upon a satisfactory showing to withdraw my endorsements but I can not do so upon vague and undefined insinuations.

You say I do not seem to want the support of the conservatives. I want the support of every good man in bringing about a reconciliation and better feeling among our people, but I do not want the support of any man who can not give it freely and concientiously. If it is expected of me. before I can be re-elected to the senate, that I shall enter into every local squabble and fan the flames of bitterness and bickerings which have brought so much humiliation upon the State, I shall have to disappoint those who expect it, and if the penalty is to be defeat, I shall take defeat.

I shall go ahead and do my duty to passed off quietly in this county today. | ness and without reserve, and if it is not satisfactory, the people can send some one to take my place. This is not only their right but their duty. The office does not belong to me, but to the people, and they can and will make such disposition of it as they

please-my own conscience tells me. I have tried to discharge my duty faithfully. I don't know what other

litical freedom with the spirit of intolerance so rampant as that which prevails among us. We must learn to respect honest differences of opinion; we must settle those differences in the forms of reason rather than in the spirit of vituperation and abuse; we must throw off the thraldom of bossism, secret political cabals, smuggling defiance of public sentiment and public law before we can reach that plane of enlightered progress so essential to our well being as a people.

This consumation is of far more importance than my re-election or the lection of any man to the United States senate. The State can and will survive my defeat, and so will I. But she will not recover for a generation from the defeat of the efforts of good men to bring about harmony and good feling and good order among our people. Some of my friends expect me to

recommend for office, none but conservatives. It does not seem to me that this would be wise. I recognize among the men of what is known as the reform faction, as good democrats as any in the country, with qualifications and characters as good as the best. Many of the same men rode with me on the field of battle. On the march I was by their side and they were by mine, in the terrible ordeal of reconstrucion and redemption of South Carolina. A feeling of comradeship grew up out of the common trials and sufferings which nothing can wholly eradicate. I can not turn my back to these men simply because they see fit to exercise their highest privilege of differing with me, not in politics, but in policies. If they differ with me honestly in politics, I shall still respect their opinions. I have the same feeling for men in what is known as the conservative faction, and why should I not? . There are as good, true and tried men in that as in the other faction. You may say the State authorities do not recognize the conservatives in State appointments. a rule, I believe this is true, but it is not wise to follow a bad example. Nothing is to be gained in this interest of harmony, which I assume all good and patriotic men desire, by imitating the methods of unpatriotics and unwise men. I do not and can not wear their collar. No clique or action or ring has ever controlled me, and I am too far along in life now to bend my neck to their yoke. I do not claim to be more independent or infallible than ordinary mortals but I do claim to have profited somewhat by experience which a good many are not willing to

State, and am ready to join in an honest effort to end it. Enlightened discussion of public measures, and fair, just criticism of public men is not only legitimate, but beautiful and instructive. Political agitation, conducted for patriotic purposes, prevents stagnation and should be encouraged, but blustering intolerance, such as emanate from shallow pated intellects under the guise of popular leadership must necessarily lead to error, and alternately

admit, and I see nothing but ruin and

disgrace in the continuance of political

strife between the white people of this

political degredation and ruin. I do not write this to you in any spirit of complaint or reproach for what you have said about me, but to define, as nearly as I can, my position in regard to the federal appointments from this State.

My public record is public propert and as such liable to criticism. If can not explain satisfactorily to my constituents any and every official act I deserve to be condemned. Of course I shall be held responsible, measurably at least, by every applicant who fail get an office for the failure, and this, too, in the face of the fact that I do not make the appointments, and however potential my influence with the appointing power may be, the president has the last call and finally makes his own selection. This, however, is the fate of most public men and I can not and do not expect to escape my share of responsibility. Very truly yours,

M. C. BUTLER:

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

The Gathering at Birmingham Postponed Until September.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3 .- Adjutant General Norman, by order of Commanding General Gordon, has issued a general order postponing until September 15th and 16th the grand Confederate reunion at Birmingham, Ala., which was to have taken place on the who had never fired a great gun beall the people as I see it, and if the 19th and 20th of July. This step manner of its performance is not accept. | was in response to almost a universal able to my friends, I can only regret it | request on account of the financial sitand take the consequences. Neither uation and the fact of its being harmy lite nor happiness depends upon vest time in some sections. This my re-election to the senate. In due postponement makes no change in the time I shall give to the people who arrangements or dispositions already sent me there, an account of my stew. made. Delegates appointed will serve mary election for a State Senator ardship. I shall do this with frank- and every former order for arrangements will remain in force.

> Found Dead at His Post man of the fast freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, observed to-night that

Orangeburg and the 28th.

'Twas on this day a hundred and seventeen years ago that was achieved the splendid victory which prevented the capture of Charleston by the British and deferred for a considerable period the invasion of our State by a relentless enemy. And the accounts of the battle of Sullivan's Island are so familiar and so vividly given that it would hardly be pardonable in me to undertake a description of the brilliant affair, even though I might presume to hope that any decree of success would reward my efforts. But there is one feature of that famous battle to which the historian does not give the prominence it deserves, and it is concerning that feature alone that I have been tempted to say something. allude to the part that Orangeburg played in the memorable drama.

It will be remembered that when the attack became imminent Gen. Charles Lee, who was invested with the chief military command of Charleston and its precincts, and who was a man of "unquestionable talents," after a careful review of the situation, gave it as his decided opinion, that Fort Sullivan would prove untenable to the Americans. This was a very natural inference. The fort was unfinished. It presented only a walled front to the enemy on the southeastern side, looking out upon the channel, and partly upon the southwestern side, looking to the city. The northeastern and northwestern sections were unfinished." It was mounted with but twenty-six cannon, only twenty of which could be brought to bear at one time upon the fleet, and it was garri soned with four hundred and thirtyfive men of all ranks.

At the northeastern extremity of Sullivan's Island, about two miles from the Fort, in a redoubt mounted with one eighteen-pounder and a six-pounder, was stationed Col. William Thomson's regiment of Orangeburg troops, numbering seven hundred and fifty men. This little battery commanded "the breach," an arm of the sea which separates Long Island from Sullivan's

The armament of the British consisted of the powerful fleet of Sir Peter Parker, and three thousand regulars under Sir Henry Clinton, both able and experienced commanders in their respective departments.

The troops of the latter officer were already encamped on Long Island, and according to the plan of the battle, were to cross "the breach" to Sullivan's Island simultaneously with the naval attack upon Fort Sullivan. march directly upon the latter's works and assail it in the rear and at the exposed sections. Could this movemen be accomplished, the complete annihilation of the fleet would amount to nothing, and the Fort, with its gallant defenders, would fall an easy prey to Clinton's overwhelming force. this Lee was aware, and he had good reason to apprehend that the project would be successfully carried out. He could not believe that a regiment of continentals, only 750 strong, would be able to prevent 3,000 British regulars from executing such a purpose, and hence his unfavorable report to Governor Rutledge concerning the feasibility of holding Fort Sullivan. But Lee underrated the efficiency of Thomson's little command, which so effectually performed the part assigned them that Clinton was compelled to abandon the undertaking.

The following description of this action, from the pen of Dr. Joseph Johnson in his traditions of the Revolution, will give some idea as to how this little band of patriots acquitted themselves in the engagement: "They were posted at the eastern

extremity of Sullivan's Island, in a redoubt, called 'the advance guard,' constructed of palmetto logs, with merlins, on a brick foundation. At this point the army under Gen Clinton was to make the grand attack, as soon as the fleet should become engaged with Fort Sullivan. They accordingly marched from their encampment on Long Island, down to the edge of the inlet (i. e. 'breach'), where it was fordable, except at high water. They were flanked by an armed schooner and sloop, and by a flotilla of armed boats from the fleet, with orders to reach the landing on Sullivan's Island, and rake the platform of the redoubt, while the army crossed over the inlet and stormed Fort Sullivan, which was entirely open on the west. Col Thomson had but two cannon, and they were manned only by his rangers, fore this occasion. "The flotilla advanced bravely to

the concerted attack, cheered on by head on the Victoria's mess deck. The the army paraded on the shore, with- Camperdown had a narrow escape in speaking distance of the boats. from sinking. When within reach of his guns Col Thomson opened on them so well directed a fire that the men could not be kept at their posts; every ball raked their decks. The flotilla made repeated attempts to reach their desshot. This being equally well directed the flotilla. * * * *

Gen Clinton from fording the inlet, and not the depth of water."

sion, Col Thomson received the thanks of Governor Rutledge and of Congress-Vol. I, Moultrie's Memoirs. page 183. * * */ *

The effects of Col Thomson's fire were not known until long after the Revolution. The British officials and their ministry did not like to acknowl edge it; the reputation of their navy was made to bear the disgrace of this defeat; the army was not suffered to come within gunshot of the Americans.-Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution.

Col William Thomson died on the 22nd of November, 1796, aged sixtynine years. He was always subject to the calls of his country whenever his services were needed for public purposes, and was twice made Sheriff of Orangeburg county. His home was Belleville, near Fort Motte, which plantation is now occupied by one of his lineal descendants, Mr William Rhett Taber, one of the most successful planters and polished gentlemen of this county. Among the other distinguished families descended from this illustrious soldier are, the Darby's, (of Fort Motte) the Goodwins, the Haskells, the Rhetts, the Sinklers, and others.

THE VICTORIA'S SURVIVORS. at Malta Causes Great

Excitement. VALETTA, Malta, June 30 .- The British cruiser Edgar and Phæton of the Mediterranean squadron arrived today, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battleship

Large crowds gathered along the water front, awaiting their arrival. Everybody was excited and eager to learn the full particulars of catastrophe.

Victoria.

As soon as the cruisers were reported off the port, hundreds of small boats conveying the relatives and friends of the survivors and a number or relatives of those who lost their lives put outside the harbor to meet the warships. The latter came into port slowly, thus allowing the small boats to keep up with them without much difficulty. The survivors crowded along the bulwarks of the cruisers, calling to their friends in the small boats and answering as fully as possible the hundreds of questions put to them by everybody within hailing distance.

Every available craft in the harbor was crowded, and the bastions of the fortifications were blocked with people. As the warships slowly steamed to their anchorage, cheer after cheer broke from the crowds on shore, and they were taken up and repeated by those on the cruisers. Business was partially suspended in the city, everybody being intensely anxious to see the men who escaped and learn from them everything concerning the frightful disaster. Quite a number of natives of Malta were in the crew of the Victoria, and it is known now that ninety Maltese went down with the ship.

As soon as the Edgar and the Phæton came to anchor, preparations were made on board of them to transfer the survivors to the coast defence ship Srion, which is stationed here. The transfer was soon made. Four officers and 21 men, sick or who were hurt in the accident, were among the number transferred. All the sick and injured are doing well. The Edgar brought 18 officers and 140 men and the Phæton nine officers and 127 men-a total of 27 officers and 267

Admiral Tryon to Blame.

LONDON, June 30.—The Times correspondent at Malta says that in spite of the edict placed on the mouths of the survivors, he learns that Vice Admiral Tryon admitted that the accident was all his tault. Rear Admiral Markham, realizing the impossibility of executing the order to deviate sixteen points while the columns were so close, did not respond promptly, but the Victoria again signalled, "What are you doing?" Thereupon the Camperdown obeyed the order.

It is asserted that Staff Commander Smith of the Victoria, remarked to Vice Admiral Tryon, "there is no room for the ships to turn in," but Tryon replied: "Let her go." Then it became a question which ship would strike the other. The Camperdown struck the Victoria just in front of the turret, cutting over six feet into the doomed vessel and leaving her figure-

TEN THOUSAND STRONG A Great Gathering of Confederate Veterans

Chicago, June 30.—"I have been

tined point, and did come so near to here for three days," said Col J. C. CHESTER, Pa., June 27 .- The fire- it as to be within the range of grape Allison, of Alabama, "arranging for the accommodation of 300 people from soon cleared the decks and dispersed Montgomery and Mobile, who are coming to Chicago with the Confeder-Mr Alex Forrester left Charleston at ate excursion in July, and have par the engineer did not slack up in the commencement of the Revolution celled them out according to the prices rounding the curve here, and clamber- and joined the British troops in this they are willing to pay. This excured up into the cab to see what the expedition. He said, in my presence, sion will be the biggest, I think, that Our people are unhappily divided trouble was. He made the startling that he was in the schooner, and that has ever left the South. It will leave into something like hostile camps. discovery that the Engineer, Ebe- it was impossible for any set of men Birmingham July 21st, following the Suspicion, misrepresentation, falsehood neezer Craig, was dead at his post to sustain so destructive a fire as the close of the reunion of Confederate and selfishness have taken the place The fireman quickly reversed the Americans poured in upon upon them Veterans. Nearly every camp and of confidence, unity of purpose, self de engine and brought it to a standstill on this occasion; that it was the de bivouac in the South will be reprenial and State pride. My efforts shall in front of the Chester station. When structive fire from Col Thomson's fort sented. In order to secure the unprebe exerted to restore good feeling and the train stopped a few miles North of which prevented the flotilla from ad- cedented low rate of \$10 for the round confidence to effect a more tolerant here Craig was appearantly all right. vancing, and not the shoals and sand trip, we guaranteed 5,000 people. We can ever enjoy religious, social or po- employed on the line about four years. repulse of the flotilla which prevented tickets give us a ten days stop here." previously.

JULIA FORCE ACQUITTED. For his good conduct on this occa- SHE WILL BE SENT TO THE LUNATIC

ASYLUM. The Prisoner Breaks Down And Sobs-The

Jury out only a Few Minutes. ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.-The Julia Force murder case was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock before Judge Richard Clark. The statement of Miss Force was introduced By Solicitor Hill for the prosecution.

This statement was written by Miss Julia. She claimed that it embodied a true statement of her entire life to the time of the killing of her two sisters. It was remarked in that it extended back to six months before she was born.

Messrs George and Allie Force were put upon the stand by the defense and denied the truth of her statements.

Miss Sarah Colly testified that Miss Force told her that the statement was written on Tuesday before the killing. It is an unusual thing to see the amily of murdered persons seated by

the murderer or murderess but such was the case this morning. When the opening argument was begun by Solicitor Hill and counsel for the defense announced that they had closed, the solicitor made a few remarks outlining the State's case. He was followed by Mr. Burton Smith for the defense. Mr. Smith made a

fect of it was plainly visible upon the faces of several. Colonel Hardeman, of Macon, followed, also for the defense. He is a kinsman of Miss Force, and he made

strong appeal to the jury and the ef-

an exceptionally fine arguement. When Hardeman refered to the fact that Miss Julia Force had wished her mother damned the defendant fected and sobbed softly.

After the dinner recess Judge Clarke charged the jury. During the delivery of his remarks Miss Force sat immovable before the jury with her face buried in her hands. In his charge Judge Clarke referred to the enormity of the crime, and said the ury should consider the prior life of the prisoner- He said the crime was probably without a parallel unless it be in the Borden murder case if that crime was committed by Lizzie Borden. the murder was even more horrible

As the judge was charging the jury the prisoner broke down sobbing convulsively. The jury remained out only a few minutes, and at 3 o'clock brought in a virdict of not zuilty.

It will be remembered that Miss Force was tried shortly after the murder on a writ of lunacy and was promptly judged insane.

Solicitor General Hill held that the proceding was irregular as the case should have gone first before the criminal courts where the prisoner had the privilege of entering a plea of insanity, but establishing it to the satisfaction of the jury. This has been done, and about Miss Force's insanity there seems to be little doubt. She will be sent at once to the State Lunatic Asylum at Milledgeville.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Showing the Condition of the Crops in South

The following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Monday, June 26, issued by Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture for this State:

While the rainfall has not been excessive in its general amount, it has been so continuous as to prevent plowing and hoeing in nearly all sec-The coast counties received rain on

five days of the week and other counties tour days, except Florence, Chesterfield, Darlington and Eastward. This state of affairs has allowed grass to continue until it has reached such alarming proportions as to cause

serious injury to both cotton and

Cotton and corn on bottom lands are drowned out and many fields will be abandoned. Fruit has felt the evil effects of rain and many discouraging reports have been received of the rotting of peaches and melons and dropping off of grapes. Corn in many places has turned yellow, making reports much less encouraging than last

The most encouraging reports are from the Piedmont region and the North middle belt, where the rains. though frequent, have been showery and allowed some work to be done. Cotton is generally reported as from

two weeks to ten days late. In Orangeburg County the prospects are extremely poor for anything over half

A good crop of sweet potatoes has been set. Much stubble land has been sown with peas and, where up, are a good stand.

Gardens continue to be reported, as in good condition One or two hail storms were reported, and considerable damage has

resulted from high winds to cotton and

J. H. HARMON, Director. Central Office, Columbia, S. C.

An Augusta Editor Drops Dead.

corn in some localities.

Augusta, Ga., June 28.—William H. Moore, editor of the Augusta Evening News, dropped dead in his room at 7 o'clock to night. He had