

CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

No. 21.

the best and cheapest medium through whom to effect the retail of the books, there is no reason why he should not be chosen if he consents to retail at the prices fixed.

I respectfully ask you to make five copies of your answer, to be submitted to the board at its meeting by your agent, that each member of the board may have a copy.

Very respectfully,
W. D. MAYFIELD,
Chairman Board Examiners.

John Doe and Richard Roe.

Some time ago John Doe had \$400 in a savings fund. Becoming alarmed at the financial depression he withdrew his money and now has it in his pocket.

Sometime ago Richard Roe had \$15,000 in bank. Becoming alarmed he withdrew the currency and hired a vault in the rear of the bank and the money lies there today.

John Doe and Richard Roe congratulate themselves that they are pretty smart—that they know a thing or two more than their fellows—and they are not slow to insinuate the same by sundry sly looks and mysterious expressions. At least they are safe from the storm.

John Doe and Richard Roe are fools. Money is not made to be hoarded. There is only \$22.50 per head of the population and every person who hoards more than that robs the public of that much of its share. Take care of your property and get all you can honestly, but don't hoard money. There is barely enough now.

Suppose there was a bread famine because a certain number of John Does and Richard Roes had bought up more than they could eat and stored away. Suppose there was available only an average of twenty-four leaves apiece, which was just enough if each got his quota, and that John Doe had secreted 400 leaves in his cellar and Richard Roe had locked 15,000 in his warehouse, would not public indignation be kindled against them?

Neither money nor bread is of any value until used and no man has a moral right to place either beyond the reach of those who need them and are willing to give compensation for them.

Of course a man should be cautious and husband his resources. But the man who thinks the proper way is to put his currency in a stocking or a vault is a fool and a public enemy.

If there were a few more thousand John Does and Richard Roes, the nation would quickly go on the rocks. Currency is the life blood of trade. The man who hoards it is a business vampire.

Don't be fools. Don't wreck this country. Take your money and put it in a bank, for if our banks all fail every other business will fail also and we will be in a maelstrom of bankruptcy.

Don't be scared. Daylight is at hand.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

AGAINST THE STATE.

Judge Simonon Decides that Railroads Can Bring Liquor into the State.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21.—The decision of Judge Simonon in the United States Circuit Court in the *hebes corpus* case of Langford was filed today.

Langford is the agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Prosperity, in this State. He was arrested and held under the twenty-fifth section of the State Dispensary liquor law for delivering to the consignee a keg of whiskey shipped from outside of this State. The section referred to forbids any common carrier to transport, or any agent deliver, packages of liquor which have not the official certificate of the State's Dispensary. The railroad company claimed that this section was contrary to the interstate commerce laws and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The State claimed that it was the exercise of its legitimate police powers.

Judge Simonon's decision briefly synopsized is as follows: The twenty-fifth section of the Dispensary Act makes it a misdemeanor for a railroad employee to deliver any intoxicating liquors from his train, and without requiring knowledge on his part that the package contains intoxicating liquors or that it is intended for sale. In every other instance mentioned in this section, including private carriers and railroad and express companies, knowledge that the intoxicating liquor is intended for sale is expressly required.

This is a discrimination against one class of people—railroad employees—and is in conflict with the Constitution of this State, and so not within its police powers, and therefore not within the provisions of the Act of Congress known as the Wilson Act. This being the case, the clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Dispensary Act under which the petitioner was charged and arrested, is void under the interstate commerce law and the fourteenth amendment. He must be discharged from custody.

The State will probably appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The decision will cause the discharge of several railroad agents in various parts of the State that have been arrested as Langford was. The railroad people claim that it virtually relieves them of restrictions in bringing into the State and delivering liquor.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING.

DISTRESSING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT BRUNSWICK.

Result of the General Exodus—Starvation Stare Them in the Face—An Appeal to the Nation—The Third Case of Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 23.—One new case of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., was officially reported today—an infant of Mrs. Cox. There is no other suspicious case. The desertion of the town by the employing class, the closing of stores, factories, etc., works extreme hardship upon the poorer laboring class. Families are left destitute; starvation, as terrible as fever, stares them in the face. Harris is resting easily tonight, and is conscious.

The following message has been sent to Washington, addressed to Senators Gordon and Colquitt, Speaker Crisp, Hon. H. G. Turner and all of the members of the Georgia delegation:

"The situation here is distressing. We are shut out from the entire world. Starvation stares the poor people in the face. The refugees, ordinarily bread winners, with their families, have left the city without means. About 5,000 people left in the city are unable to procure supplies. There is immediate need of provisions and money. Time is an important element. We appeal, in behalf of a stricken people, for immediate aid, and confidently rely upon the heart of the great American people and the government to respond.

(Signed) Thomas W. Lamb, mayor, C. P. Goodyear, Jacob E. Dart, Rev. Edward F. Cook, Rev. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Father Hennessy, relief committee."

Refugees at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 23.—The city is filled up with refugees from Brunswick, and a serious disagreement has occurred between the board of health and the city council. Yesterday, immediately on the announcement that another case of fever had appeared at Brunswick, the board of health recommended that quarantine be established. At a meeting of council, held later, the recommendation was ignored, and the council decided that there was no necessity for quarantine.

Tonight the board of health met, and four of the six members decided to tender their resignation at once. The four are leading physicians of the city and are naturally indignant at the manner in which their recommendation was treated. They considered that it was prudential to quarantine although they are not alarmists or apprehensive.

If fever should occur among the refugees here, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the council. The city health officers say there may be no danger, but many citizens think the advice of the board of health should have been adopted. One member is absent from the city; it is not known whether he will resign or not. The other member, who is a city physician, will not resign, and he now constitutes the board of health all by himself.

Federal Quarantine Established.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—At the request of the State health officer of Florida, the Marine Hospital Service has stationed its inspectors at Waycross and Jessup, Ga., to prevent passengers and baggage from entering from Florida, unless they have a certificate signed by the proper Marine Hospital officer at Brunswick.

Advices received from Dr. Porter, at Tampa, state that there are no new developments of yellow fever in that vicinity.

Dr. Wyman has established a bureau of information in the Marine Hospital here, for the purpose of furnishing any information regarding yellow fever to all health officers in the South.

Boston Quarantines Brunswick.

BOSTON, August 23.—The local board of health has ordered that all vessels calling from points south of the Delaware capes be required to show clean bills of health. This action is brought about by the yellow fever scare at Brunswick, Ga., from which port a number of vessels in the lumber trade run regularly to New Haven.

Who McLaurin Represents.

In the silver debate in the House day before yesterday, Congressman McLaurin, of South Carolina, "rose to the occasion" and declared, "By the heavenly God, my people will not stand it any longer." The "K" that Congressman McLaurin's people are not going to stand is, of course, the issuance of sound money by the government. He wants this government to cut loose from the rest of the commercial world and establish a monetary system of its own and one that would be recognized nowhere except in the United States. Just who Congressman McLaurin's "people" are in South Carolina it is not clearly apparent. The idea is current, however, that he represents Governor Tillman, Sampson Pope, of Newberry, and "Jim" Norton, of Marion, more than he does the people of the Sixth district. But whoever may be Congressman McLaurin's people, it would be interesting to know what they propose to do about it when Congress passes a sound money bill.—Savannah News

CLEMSON COLLEGE NOTES.

Several Applications Filed for the Next Session.

FORT HILL, S. C., Aug. 23.—When Mr. Clemson died and donated his property to the State for an agricultural college there were a great many people in South Carolina who placed themselves in the anomalous position of opposing its acceptance, but there were a great many who believed that Mr. Clemson was a true benefactor, and that the establishment of such a college would meet the demand for that education which the changed condition of the people rendered necessary, and that no compulsory laws would be required to fill this institution with pupils.

The judgment of this portion of the people has been fully vindicated, and to-day the college buildings are overflowing with students and a large number have filed their application for admission at the next term, in February. The secretary informed me to-day that seventy-five have already filed such application, and new names are coming in at the rate of four or five a day. This ought and does prove the high estimate in which this college is held by the people.

It is to be hoped that there remains no opposition to Clemson College. The time has come when it behooves every man in South Carolina to realize the fact that our future prosperity and destiny both depend upon the education of the white boys of this State, and that a sound judgment should dictate the policy of a united effort on the part of all to sustain every educational institution in the State, and if possible furnish the facilities for education to every youth in our borders.

The large number of students already at Fort Hill and the large number still seeking admission have caused the management to consider seriously the capacity of the college for their accommodation. By putting four boys in a room the dormitory can accommodate 600, but experience has proven that this will be crowding them too much. Besides this it seems to me impossible for this large number of boys to receive the technical training which is so much desired by them unless there are additions to the mechanical and scientific departments.

When Clemson first opened it was thought that perhaps two-thirds of the boys would prefer the mechanical course, but such is not the case. This morning when the boys had all assembled for the usual opening exercise, President Craighead made a very earnest and impressive talk in favor of agricultural pursuits. He outlined in a brief manner the difference between the agricultural and mechanical courses, and it was evident that he was in favor of the agricultural course.

After his talk he asked all those who wished to pursue the agricultural course to rise, and at least half of them were in favor of the farm, and hereafter each of these courses will receive that fostering care and attention necessary to make them successful and to meet the expectations of their advocates.

Professor Clinton, the assistant professor of agriculture, is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College and is a scientific and practical farmer. He has just arrived at Clemson and will add great weight to the agricultural department. It is evident that he understands his business and he has already left a very fine impression upon both students and faculty. He is a Northern man and is expected to bring with him new and improved ideas to this department.

Professor Tompkins has returned from the World's Fair where he has been for some weeks as one of the judges in the department of electricity. He has thrown all the strength and enthusiasm that he can muster into his department. In a few weeks it will be thoroughly organized. However, only about fifty students at most, and they by working in four separate squads, two hours to each squad or eight hours for the day, can work in the mechanical department.

Mr. Lytton will soon begin work on the library shelves. This will be very nicely fitted up. One thousand dollars worth of books have already been purchased. All donations to this library will be thankfully received. It is the purpose of the faculty to make this one of the best libraries in the country.

A rare and valuable book has just been presented to the Clemson library by Mr. A. H. Seabrook, the eldest son of the late Governor Seabrook. It is "The Memoirs of the Cotton Plant," and other essays which were published in 1844, and attracted the attention of many eminent men, especially Agassiz. Two other books, entitled "Historical Sketches of South Carolina" and "College Addresses," have recently been presented by their author, Dr. William J. Rivers, now of Baltimore, Md., but a native of South Carolina. He was once professor in the South Carolina College.

It is hoped that other liberal and patriotic friends will follow the example set by Mr. Seabrook and Dr. Rivers.

Visitors still come from the four quarters of the earth to see Fort Hill. Picnic crowds come from places as far distant as Spartanburg to see the many sights at Clemson. They just take possession and some of them act as if the college and everything else around there belonged to them. If Clemson College was left to visitors it wouldn't be there two weeks. One serious need at Fort Hill is a good hotel.

Most of the uniforms have come,

and the boys all present a more inviting appearance than before. Their rough working clothes have given way to a beautiful suit of gray and caps now take the place of the sombreros. They have improved in every particular, especially in their drilling and studies.

Prof. Clinkcales told me that as a rule those boys who do the best manual labor stand highest in the class room.

The boys who were injured by the fallen gangway are rapidly recovering. Mr. Yoe, the young man who was so badly hurt, was out driving this morning and seems to be himself again.

Prof. John Clinkcales is stepping unusually high now, as he has a little girl at his house. Prof. C. W. Welch is in the same boat, only his is a boy. The stand pipe is almost completed. It will be eighty-five feet high and will supply all the water used on the hill.

When asked about the school book question, President Craighead replied that he still had his plan in mind in regard to the settlement of that question, but preferred not to talk on it until the board meets. He was asked whether he had seen Mr. Thorpe's communication in the Register, and he replied with a smile that he had. He did not seem to be anxious to talk and your correspondent did not press the matter.

The "X" society has not been named as yet. It seems that the members cannot decide on a good name and at present it is generally called "the other society."

The following officers have been elected: President, R. H. Welch of Newberry; vice-president, Frank E. Taylor of Anderson; secretary, A. M. Chrestenberg, Jr., of Charleston; treasurer, Charles M. Furman of Oconee. These officers are elected for five months while those of the Cadets are only for three.

The students are now at work on the buildings that are going up at Fort Hill. Under the command of a foreman, they are building a dairy and also one of the professors' houses. They work splendidly and the work that they do is as good, if not better, than that done by a great many of the workmen who have been employed at Fort Hill.

PORT ROYAL'S BOOM.

The Permanent Improvement of the Port Insured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The Port Royal Company is to be congratulated on its efforts in opening up Augusta's port to foreign steamers.

The unbottling of Port Royal opens up a port which for twenty years has been closed for the benefit of Savannah. To-day, through the efforts of Col. Averill, receiver of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway, Col. D. P. Dyer and others connected with the company, Augusta will have at her doors foreign steamers to carry Southern and Western products to European markets, and in return receive the products of foreign ports.

It is a well known fact that Port Royal is the finest port on the Atlantic coast. Vessels of the largest and most improved manufacture can enter with the utmost ease at any stage of the tide, and come up to the docks of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway. These docks have recently been rebuilt and now since the first great move has been made with the hearty co-operation of our people, Port Royal can be made the greatest of ports.

Under Colonel Averill's management the Port Royal and Augusta Railway has been placed in good condition.

Large coal docks are under headway. Vessels instead of taking coal at Norfolk and other points where they will have to go out of their course 300 or 400 miles, can get coal at Port Royal.

The first ship will arrive at Port Royal about September 15, and it is learned that the cargo for it has already been billed.

A large wholesale merchant, speaking of the matter yesterday, stated that the new line of steamers to be put on at Port Royal would permit him to receive his foreign goods at 50 per cent less than what he is forced to pay now.—Chronicle.

South Carolina Not In It.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Pennsylvania railroad has secured the consent of nearly all competing lines to the making of half fare rates on all trains from Pennsylvania on September 7th, the State day of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair. The making of half fare rates for Pennsylvania's day at the World's Fair will be used as a precedent in making like rates from every Eastern State on the occasion of the day of its celebration at the fair. The Chicago and Ohio River lines will also make half rates for Ohio and Indiana days, and will join the Southern lines in making half rates for the State days for all Southern States.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—The Norfolk express train Southbound ran into a freight train at Porter's on the Delaware Railroad, fourteen miles South of here, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. William Wheatley, the fireman, was badly hurt and died to-day at the hospital here. James S. Grubb, the engineer, was severely injured and William A. Carey, a brakeman of the freight train, had a foot crushed. The express train, locomotive and express car were badly damaged and three cars were demolished. No passengers were hurt.

BRUNSWICK'S APPEAL.

FEDERAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES TO THE RESCUE.

The Marine Hospital Bureau Expected to Furnish Food and Medicine for the Poor People Left in the City.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The members of the Georgia delegation in Congress this morning received a telegraphic appeal from citizens' committee of Brunswick, asking for immediate aid in the way of provisions and money.

Congressman Turner, in whose district Brunswick lies, had a long conference with Surgeon General Wyman after receiving this telegram. The object of the conference was to ascertain if any help for the unfortunate citizens could be extended by the Marine Hospital Service.

Surgeon General Wyman was very sympathetic, and promised to do all in his power to alleviate the miserable condition of the poor people who are left in Brunswick. An effort will be made to furnish food and medicine out of the epidemic fund at the disposal of the bureau, if it can be thus utilized. This course of procedure is being taken under consideration today, and it is hoped that a favorable decision will be reached.

There is quite an extensive coastwise trade between Brunswick and the cities further north on the Atlantic coast and Chesapeake Bay, and the Marine Hospital Bureau is taking extra precautions to prevent a possible spread of yellow fever through merchant vessels arriving from Brunswick.

Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk are dependent upon the Cape Charles quarantine station in the Chesapeake Bay for protection against the arrival in these ports of vessels with contagious disease. A strict inspection has been maintained all the summer at Cape Charles of every vessel arriving, and instructions were forwarded to the quarantine officers to lay to take extra precautions in the case of vessels from Brunswick or other Southern ports. Surgeon General Wyman has no fear, however, of any spread of the disease in Northern ports, as it has not assumed an epidemic form in the South.

Jacksonville's Generous Response.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 24.—In response to the appeal of Brunswick, Ga., for aid, Mayor Fletcher called a mass meeting of the citizens at the board of trade tonight. It was largely attended. Representatives of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association were present, and after exchanging views between them, the association agreed to send \$1,000 in cash to Brunswick tomorrow and \$500 worth of provisions. The meeting also voted to supplement this by voluntary contributions of money and supplies, if further aid should become necessary. Jacksonville is deeply appreciative of the aid extended to her in her affliction in 1888, and she is probably among the first of the citizens of the Union to respond to this cry for help from Brunswick.

THE SECOND VICTIM.

Peter Harris Dies of Yellow Fever at Brunswick.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24.—Peter Harris, the second victim of yellow fever at Brunswick, died at 12 o'clock last night and was buried at 6 o'clock this morning. In his case, death occurred in the regulation sixty hours.

The Cox child has been removed six miles in the country. Surgeon Hutton reports it doing well, with the chances in favor of its recovery.

The board of health bulletin congratulates the people that there are no new or suspicious cases in the last forty-eight hours.

Surgeon Gutierrez publishes a card denying that he ever said fever was epidemic in Brunswick. He says it is epidemic neither there nor elsewhere in this country.

Fire insurance companies have suspended the "vacant" clause in policies on the houses of refugees. Relief camps have been established in Waynesville, where the homeless and hungry are being cared for. The tents for camps of relief and detention near Waycross are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Mr. Springer Much Surprised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—When asked for a statement as the reasons which impelled the Speaker to depose him from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Springer said:

"To say that I am surprised at my deposition from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and appointment as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency is only a feeble expression of the truth. I have had no intimation of the Speaker's intention to reappoint me or of his intention to make me chairman of the other committees. I go from the work to which I have given the best study of my life to a committee the business of which I have given but little attention heretofore. I know nothing of the motives of the Speaker or of the object that he had in view. He has assured me that he decided to do that which he thought was best for the country and the Democratic party."

Robbed His Father and Killed Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 23.—O. F. Lane, of Long View Texas, arrested here yesterday on a charge of robbing his father, at the latter place, of \$12,000 committed suicide in jail this morning.

THEY FOUGHT OVER A GIRL.

A Young Man Resorts to His Teeth When His Fists Give Out.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Aug. 22.—Two well known young men of this place recently fell out over mutual pretensions to the hand of one of the local belles and wanted to "shoot it out," but were prevailed on by friends to settle it in a less deadly manner, so agreed to leave it to the strength of their fists to decide which was the better man. For a time both observed the rules laid down for such occasions, but one of the combatants, finding that his antagonist was getting the better of him, and frenzied at the thought of losing the girl and being conquered by his rival, began a novel mode of attack by laying hold of the other's thumb and proceeding to bite it off. The victim tried to wrench himself loose from the teeth that held him, calling on the bystanders to help him, but before they could interfere the savage young man then fixed his teeth in the arm of the man he held and bit him to the bone.

It was necessary to choke him nearly into insensibility before he would let go, while the attacked man fainted under the torture. His arm turned black and swelled to such an extent that it was thought that the bite must have poisoned the blood and that amputation would prove necessary, but though it is still swollen and very painful he will recover without loss of the limb. The man who resorted to this unusual means of conquering his antagonist has left for Texas, for the other vows he will have his life for his cowardly attack. The girl married the wounded man the day after the fight and is nursing him well in order that he may follow his enemy.

MILLS RESUMING WORK.

Mills Start Up at Pittsburgh—Thousands of Men Given Employment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.—There is plenty of smoke issuing from countless chimneys of many iron mills this morning in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The Sligo works of Phillips, Nlimick & Co. went into full operation this morning. Three thousand men are at work at Jones & Laughlin's to-day and every department is at work erecting four mills and the sheet iron rolls. The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company's works are in partial operation to-day, as is also the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company at Chartiers. The Black Diamond Steel Works started in full to-day, giving employment to 4,000 men. Outside of the city there was a partial resumption at reduced wages at the National Tube Works at McKeesport.

Three open furnaces were placed in operation at the Carnegie Homestead plant. The Oliver Coke Furnace Company fired one hundred ovens at Uniontown this morning, employing three hundred men. Before the end of the week it is expected that other large plants will be placed in operation.

Are You Going to Teach?

At the beginning of every school year there are young men and young women who begin the work of teaching school. One of two objects generally actuates them, either to make teaching a life work, or to teach till something better turns up. To whichever class you belong it is your desire to succeed, and we can point you to no better aid to perform at this time than the attendance upon the Teachers' Institute and the Teachers' Association. One must know something of the theory and practice of teaching; that is, of imparting knowledge successfully. Adopt no man's method unless it appeals to you as adapted to your circumstances, and meet your ideas as to its fitness to the work applied. Accept no man's method simply because that man is a noted educator. While association with teachers and exchange of individual opinions and methods will promote your success in teaching, yet we insist upon your subscribing to one or several good educational journals.—Sheridan Academician.

Gold and Silver Coined in 100 Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A statement prepared by mint bureau, Treasury Department, shows that the production of gold and silver since 1792 up to 1892 aggregated \$10,733,869,000, of which \$5,633,908,000 was gold and \$5,104,961,000 silver.

Of the gold produced \$3,582,605,000 has been coined as money and the balance has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced \$4,042,700,000 has been coined as money and the balance used in the arts.

Of the gold used in the arts it is stated unofficially that most of it is now in graveyards, as the practice of dentistry absorbs a large proportion of the gold used in the arts.

For the Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Allan Johnstone, brother of ex-Congressman George Johnstone, is the last candidate in the field for the collectorship stakes. It is not known whether his brother is backing him or not, but at any rate he is out as a full fledged candidate, and, as one of his friends says, is "in to win."