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THE CAMDEN CHRO FUBLISHED EVERY PROPERTY the Senate a few weeks the devil his dues. He AND PROPRIETOR one in this world of abre-SUBSECIPTION RATES - One P ties and small opportunialmitted that the Sherman ATES FOR ADVERTISING transient advertisement in the tion 50 cents per square, each subsequent exceeding five lines, 25 insertion and 5 cents per in the tion and 5 cents p derred a substantial good try in staying the panic of evil effects upon silver had ed, not by any necessary the law, but by that

often asked by friends in and in the Senate chamber opposed the repeal of the law now, after having oppassage in 1890. His anthis: Was there a man ing a patched coat, would away in the dead winter behad got a new one? Was man riding a spavined horse ald cut his horse's throat behad not an Arabian steed to Was there a peasant living in hed cottage, through which the blew and the rains descended ould burn it down in the midst winter storms because there gleam of brightness in the sky? was not in favor of the repeal neither was he in favor of going ss, coatless, barefooted and naked nto the winter storm. Did the orters of the repeal bill, he asked, ose to restore the conditions exg at the time of its passage? Oh, The Bland Allison act, a Demo-

of interpretation which had

D. TRANTEL ATTORNEY AT LAW. tic measure, had been repealed by Sherman law, but the repeal of the rman law would not restore the and-Allison law. He was told that e Democratic platform said: "Red the Sherman act." So it did. nt it also said: "Repeal the Mcinley law." Would Senators reeal the tariff law and leave the reasury without revenue? Would

He did not doubt that the repeal of the Sherman law would have some beneficial effect in many directions. It would give some immediate ease to business transactions, particularly through the hurrah that would be made. Commerce would revive, but much in the same manner that a line of weary and hungry soldiers would revive on a long march when they heard the discoursing of a patriotic air. While the band was playing their eyes would brighten; but when the music ceased they would realize that they were still further off from rest and food.

Senators should recollect that unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was the abrupt and total discontinuance of silver coinage, and that the repeal bill was fashioned after the Republican legislation of 1873, which was called demonitization, because it quietly dropped silver from the coins. That legislation had gone through the House with a soft and cat-like tread; this legislation would go through the Senate (if it went at all) with a lion's

Mr Daniel said that if the declaration, (as suggested by Mr Walthall last til to-morrow. week), he would vote for it; and the Sherman law could be repealed without another word of debate.

He went on to show the interest which England had in destroying silver as money. He complimented these Democrats who, in the hour of their country's need did not permit a president of their own to shake their faith in a free America and a free Constitution. [Applause.]

panic. As to the President, Mr Daniel panic said that he had supported him loyally in the campaigns, and expected that it in many a day of battle yet to bear of its his colors and defend his cause. He should not pay him the tribute of a courlier and flatterer, who would say: "Behold a brave and honest man who has convictions;" but he would show him that an American Senator also had his convictions and was brave and honest enough to be true to them. [Applause.] Not for class, but for all the people; not for a section, but for the Union; not for a special interthe silver est, but for the whole, did he feel. a premium [More applause.]

In behalf of the impoverished farmers, in behalf of the great masses of labor, in behalf of the retail merchants, in behalt of the wholesale ad swept on merchants and manufacturers, in becople are the half of the banks and their depositors, in behalf of the railroads, in behalf of the industries, rich and poor, in behalf of the police (so that there shall be no bread riots), in behalf of both political parties, in behalf of America, and India. over Europe, the day star of the world's hope, he ence of the prayed American Senators, here and now, in this accepted time, to deal with this great and worldwide quescontinued, who tion in a great way, and to fulfill the ne him!" as to great hopes with which the American people were people returned the Democratic party ed. His friends to power. [Lend and continued aptribute the panic | plause.]

A very close and respectful attention was paid to Mr Daniel's speech, as well on the part of Senators as on the part of a large audience in the gallery. It was spoken for the most part from type written pages, but that fact did not prevent the Senator from repealed, so that displaying much passion and force in issued on which its delivery. Almost all the Demorrency.

n a speech of his in publicans were in their seats, facing towards the officer from start to finish.

effects of the Sher- and evincing a very deep interest in was then pending, the arguments. It occupied four hours ow characterized as and five minutes. measure of a time | When the speech was ended, and morning.

while the hall was in confusion, with Senators gathered around Mr Daniel and presenting their compliments, Mr glad to do it, as well as it Teller, who had the floor, suggested that the Senate would not now care to listen to another speech after the very remarkable one just made; and Mr Voorhees, to whom the suggestion was made, coincided in it, and moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

After a short executive session the Senate at 5:05 adjourned until to-mor-

THE HOUSE KILLING TIME.

Mr. Talbert Tries to Push the McLaurin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Though there was far from a quorum present when the House was called to order this morning, the attendance was larger than it had been for the past two days. The committees were called for reports but without result.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina sked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolut in, reciting that the House was adjou. 1ing from day to day without accomplishing any business, and the people are daily expecting something to be done for their relief; and instructing the committee on banking and currency to report, at the earliest possible day, the McLaurin bill, requiring the issue of \$125,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be distributed for the relief

of the people.

Mr. Brosius (Rep.) of Pennsyl-

vania objected. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, from the committee on printing, reported the bill relative to public printing and ate consideration.

the Speaker ruled against him, and lawn looks as if a fire had passed over the bill was placed on the calendar, of the trees, not a green leaf on many. the committee of the whole.

The perfunctory duty of calling the committees in the second morning hour was performed, and Mr. Richardson moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the printng bill. But Kilgore was present and made his presence felt by raising point of no quorum, thus necessitatng the call of the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to-yeas 153, navs 26-and the House went into com-

The first and formal reading of the bill occupied almost an hour and a half, and as the reading clerks relieved each other, the attendance of the members became gradually less and less, until, when the reading was concluded, there was not more than twenty-five members in the hall and not one of the twenty-five was paying the slightest attention. Those who remained read papers or chatted together, and the chamber wore a bored

and deserted appearance. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in In the further course of his speech, charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Pending action upon the in the Voorhees substitute were bill in detail, the committee rose, and changed into a legislative provision at 4:35 p. m. the House adjourned un-

ANOTHER ARREST MADE.

One of Barrett's Accomplices Pulled by

SPARTANBURG, Sept. 13.—James R, Burdine, ex-postmaster at Cowpens, was arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal Miller on a warrant sworn out by Postoffice Inspector Peer, charging Burdine with violating Section 211 of the United States laws. Burdine was one of C. P. Barret's postmasters, and held the office at cowpens for some time. Of late he has been a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and was visiting friends in this section when Peer pounced him. Burdine got the news that the officers were after him, and attempted to escape, but was caught at Fair Forest as he was boarding the train for Atlanta. He was today bailed by Commissioner Calvert in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at a preliminary examination on October

Ben Terrell Coming.

Some time ago the county lecturer f Barnwell county invited Ben Terell the well known Texas agitator, to ome to that county and and take a and in meetings to be held in that county. The following is his reply Barnwell but is going to make a tour ver the entire State:

DEAR SIR AND BRO: Yours of August 26th just to hand and contents oted. I will say in reply that I am to wisit the State and give you a month. I will be pleased to come to your county and make one or more peeches as you may arrange. Write Brother Stokes and make application tor time.

The good cause is growing rapidly and I am greatly encouraged. With best wishes for success, regards to all the friends,

I remain: yours fraternally. BEN TERRELL.

Smallpox in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Four cases

of smallpex have been discovered by health officers in Madison street this

FEARFUL ON THE ISLANDS. GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE

PRESENT CONDITION. From a Most Trustworthy Source-First Report in a Week-A Pestilence

Up to date the only accurate report that the outside world has obtained of the real condition of affairs on the sea islands of South Carolina was from Dr. Babcock upon his return from the islands. It has been some time since that report came. Since then there has been nothing further to indicate the horrible condition of the people and the country, but The State is enabled today to give a most graghic and complete report of this character, which comes from perhaps as reliable and well posted a man as there is in the State, a man thoroughly intimate with the territory, which he describes.

This report is in the shape of a personal letter received yesterday by Col. Joseph Daniel Pope from a re-lative, Dr. Daniel T. Pope. "It gives a better account than anything I have seen from Edisto, and it will be read with interest by many friends throughout the State."

Here is the letter:

THE STORY. EDISTO ISLAND, Sept. 9 1893. I got back home a few days ago. I started from Saluda just as soon as communication was open to the island. I wanted very much to stop one night with you in Columbia, but as I could not hear from home I was anxious to get through. When I reached home I found the account of the disaster on binding and the distribution of public four coast was not at all exaggerated. documents, and asked for its immedi- Wherever the eye turned there was nothing but ruin and devastation, the To this Talbert and Kilgore ob- crops hopelessly destroyed. My house hey repeal the Sherman law and eave the country without silver jected. Then Richardson made the was unroofed, the tin stripped off the point that the report was a privileged whole of the back and several large one and entitled to consideration, but trees in the vard blown down. My

CROPS A TOTAL LOSS.

My crop, I fear, will be a total loss. The cotton has been stripped of nearly all the fruit except the very oldest on the Stalk, and my corn blown down flat to the gound, and much of it in water. It has been raining incessantly ever since the storm, so I am told; and since my return it has rained every day, and sometimes all day-what the up country farmers call "root soakers." It came down in torzents, so that I fear what little of the crops remaining in the field will be lost or badly damaged. The outlook is worse than when we came back after the war, for at that time the people were encouraged by the high price of cotton and everybody could get what credit he needed in the way of supplies; but now I see nothing ahead staring us in the face, for the colored population, but STARVATION.

I fear many of the whites are in the same fix; some have saved nothing but the clothes on their backs. It is going to be a serious thing to know how we are going to feed these people without bringing additional trouble here, since, if the negroes are fed they will not work any more; so that if there not be a very judicious distribution of the charity, more harm may be done than good. Many are now looking to the government to come to their rescue. They have been the "government's wards" so long that they look upon it as a certainty, and are not disposed to go after work to better their condition. The whites will not be able to give much, if any help, in the way of work for they are not able to do so. Then, their situation cannot be bettered until another crop is made and it will be at least nine months before any material help from their own efforts can be realized in the way of a crop. Just as soon as the gleanings which they are getting from the fields are exhausted they must be recipients

FEARFUL DEVASTATION. I have never seen such devastation The storm of 1854 although it lasted two or three days can't be compared to it. My losses I can't begin to estimate. How much I will realize I fear to say, but when I look around and see others so much worse than I am, I can only say thank God that I have something left. I even lost my last year's corn. The storm drove the rain so violently under the shingles that the corn was thoroughly wet and it heated and rotted. After I got home, I had it immediately showing that he is not only coming to hauled away and dumped into the lot I have for hogs. So that has to be replaced for my stock.

THIS IS FEARFUL! The whole country smells so bad just starting for Texas, and could not family will not come from Saluda possibly come to South Carolina be until the first of October any way. fore October. I am now arranging There is so much decayed vegetable through Mr. McLaurin, of your State, matter lying all around, especially where the salt water has covered the land, that all vegetation has been killed and the stench arising from it is so horrible in some places that I have to hold my nose until I pass; and all of this, when there is scarcely a day when the sun shines. The weather, too, is excessively hot, but no hot sunshine. If the rains should hold up and the hot September suns bake the land, if the effluvia arising from so much decayed vegetable matter don't produce a great deal of sickness I can't see what will prevent it.

PESTILENCE SEEMS IMMINENT. I have written to Washington to see

if some disinfectants can't be sent here,

dysentery and fever, which disease may prevail to an alarming extent, only mentioned to show you that with the deluging rains, we are having, all the effete matter, vegetable and other, pouring into the wells, thousands who drink it must imbibe so much missma into their systems. You must excuse my writing so souch of our distress but I know you teel an interest in all here and also in the welfare of the coest, which will not recover from this in ten years, if then. The Rockville people, I know, need aid sadly. I am glad to see aid sent to any in distress and we have many.

Yours affectionately, DANIEL T. POPE.

The Establishment of the Sea Island Relie Committee.

FORMALLY REQUESTED TO ACT.

In reply to a letter received last night Governor Tillman wrote the following, which will place the Sea Island relief work thoroughly under way at once:

"COLUMBIA, Sept. 12, 1893."
"Joseph W. Barnwell, Esq., Charles ton S. C.

"Sir: I have just received a letter from Hot. John F. Ficken, stating results of the conference with yoursel and the relief committee of which you are chairman. I hereby make the formal request that said committee, as at present organized shall act as the Central Relief Committee, to take charge of and disburse all contributions in money they now have or may receive, or that may be sent through my office, and that they will direct and advise the sub committees at Beaufort and on the islands along the coast.

"Charleston will be the central distributing depot, and reports will be made to and requisitions made on your committee. Notice has been given for all money to be sent to me and contributions of any other kind soon as possible you should arrive at a correct understanding of the situation of Beaufort and the amount of stores, &c., on hand there in charge of the committee under Major George Holmes, in order that you may be able to apportion and distribute the things most needed to those most des-

"If this is not done there will be confusion and a surplus at one place and dearth at another.

"We should husband our resources from the start so as to be able, as far as possible to prevent suffering later on. I have now on hand deposited in bank something over six thousand dollars which is being added to every day.

"As bills are made for supplies of food, clothing &c., they will be paid out of this fund upon approval by yourself as chairman of the relief committee. Yours respectfully, B. R. TILLMAN,

Governor."

PHILADELPHIA'S HANDSOME DONA-TION. The Governor also ferwarded the

following letter last night: "COLUMBIA, S. C. Sept. 12th, 1893, Hon, Edward S. Stuart, Mayor of

Philadelphia, Penn. "DEAR SIR. Your letter of Sep tember 9th, enclosing check ofor \$5, 000 for 'relief of sufferers from the recent tornado on our Southern coast, received. In behalf of the suffering people for whom it is intended, I hereby tender my warmest thanks, and it shall be sacredly devoted to the relief of the most needy. In response to your request for information as to the actual condition of affairs along the coast,' I enclose a newspaper clipping which gives in full the report of Dr J. W. Babcock, superintendent of our State Lunatic Asylum, who visited and personally inspected some of the islands around Beaufort, as my official representative. I can youch that there is not the slightest exaggeration in what he says or the figures which he presents, and without making any calculation for the restoration of homes it will take a million or two hundred thousand dollars to keep some of these people from starving, but if others will help as munificently as you have done there will be no suffering.

Yours respectfully, "B. R. TILLMAN, Governor."

Another Train Held Up.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 15 .- At 9:30 o'clock this morning the passen ger train on the Mineral Range railroad coming to Calumet was held up by four highwaymen, about half way between Calumet and Hancock. The engineer and fireman were covered by revolvers by two of the robbers, while the other two ordered the ex press messenger to put the contents of his safe in a bag which one of the robbers carried. The messenger immediately complied, and handed out some \$75,000, consigned to the Calument and Hecla mine and which was part of the money to be used by the mine in its pay roll. After securing the booty, the robbers fired a shot and ordered the engineer to go ahead "damned quick," which he did. The whole affair was such a sur-

prise that the passengers knew nothing of the trouble until the train had started again. The train was crowd-

Light guards and sheriffs are out scouring the country. It is thought that the robbers had horses conveniently near and a boat ready at the lake from which place they would for if we have an epidemic of diarrhea, make for Northern Canada.

BACK-SET FOR BRUNSWICK THE PHOSPHATE SITUATION

THE YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE MINING

Yesterday-Another One of the Cox Children Sick. Quarantine Re-

SAVANNAH., Sept. 13.—A special

tonight to the Morning News from Brunswick, Ga., says: W. Killen, a German shoemaker in this city, was taken sick last Friday at his shop, where he had a sleeping room. He had been complaining for several days received no treatment until Sunday, when the Odd Fellows learned of his illness and gave him immediate attention. A physician was called in and treated him for gastric fever. His death this morning caused some rumor, and Mayor Lamb called in Surgeon Guiteras to hold an autopsy. This was done, five of the local .physicians assisting. The result was the pronoucing that Killen died from yellow

fever;
This afternoon another suspicion death was reported at the city hospital the person being a Norwegian, who was being treated for consumption. He has been sick for some time, however. Dr. Guiteras, after an autopsy decided that the death was caused by yellow fever.

This evening a report was heard that one of the Cox children was sick. This is the same family that caused so much excitement in the previous panic by picking up a sick child and running away to escape the government doctors. The boy who is now sick is said to have been wading in a pond of stagnant water all day Sunday. Dr./Guiteras was seen tonight by the Morning News correspondent but positively refused to make any statement whatever for publication. It is supposed that he will have assistants here at once.

Brunswick was regaining her old progressive condition rapidly, and the rumors today did not visibly affect her commerce, though the inevitable quarantine will put a stop to business, as before. Some nervousness is shown, and a number of people left on the night train, but there was nothing like a panic. There are a great number of people who have returned, and many that did not leave before, who have no means to go now; but all seem to take the matter calmly, though everything is as gloomy as can be. The board of health has not met yet; and therefore no idea can be given as to the conditions for an epidemic.

A larger number of the old refugees expressed a determination to remain here. The schedules on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and Brunswick and Western roads will be made in accordance with the quarantine regulations.

QUARANTINE RE ESTABLISHED.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.—Savannah re established quarantine against Brunswick tonight. Nobody from that city is to be allowed to come here even if they have been absent from that city for ten days.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

The Cashier of the Knights and Ladies o

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—It developed at today's meeting of the supreme officers of the Knights and Ladies of Honor that Frank McDaniel, a former supreme officer and present cashier to the treasurer, E. J. Mc-Bride, has disappeared. His whereabouts are unknown. A committee is examining his books. McDaniel has been reported by members of the order for drinking. The Knights and Ladies of Honor have an insurance feature, and the revenues handled amount to millions of dollars, All of this money has for eight years passed through Mc-

Daniel's hands The treasurer, J. McBride, said that the reports were exaggerated. "The books have been investigated as far back as two years ago," he said, "and have been found straight. Any deficiency must exist further back than that date. There may be no shortage at all. It is simply a case of neglected book keeping."

The treasurer is under a boud of \$100,000 to make good any losses to the order. McBride has notified the order that he stands ready at any moment to make good any deficiency. McDaniel lives in this city.

A TRAIN RUNS AWAY.

Carload of Mules Killed and Train Partly

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 14. The engineer on the morning freight the mountain lost control of his engine and away it flew with eight cars until seven left the track.

The conductor cut loose his cab and applied the breaks, stopping it, and thereby saved his life.

One carload of mules were killed or crippled. No lives were reported The engine remained on the

The engineer and fireman jumped off and have not been seen since. The train from Columbia for Asheville remained here till 4 o'clock this afternoon and then went on to the scene of the accident.

The train from Ashville for Columbia has not passed here yet but expects to pass at 10 o'clock to-night.

COMPANIES. One of the Phosphate Commissioners Makes

a Tour of the Mines-Facts and Figures-The Royalty Question CHARLESTON, Sept. 15 .- The News

and Courier's special correspondent at Beaufort sends today the following interesting details in regard to the losses of phosphate rock mining companies in the late storm:

One of the State phosphate commissioners made a tour of the wrecked previous. As he was living alone he phosphate mines today in the steamer Catherine. The Catherine first went to William's Island, where the Pacific Company had been carrying on operations. Then she steamed across to Buzzard's Island, where what is left of the quarantine station is to be seen. Just imagine! Out of nine buildings, only one is left. Thus you have some idea of the destruction wrought.

From Buzzard's Island the commissioners went around to the works of the Farmers' Mining Company. Besides having lost considerable in its floating stock, the Farmers' met with much damage at the works. The expensive loading and unloading apparatus has been completely destroyed, and there was other more or less serious

The next objective point was Coosaw. Along the line wrecked vessels and others high and dry were seen. At the Coosaw works the commissioners had a convincing spectacle. At present Mr. Lopez is having the place made habitable and clearing up the debris. After steaming around Coosaw river, the Sea Island Chemical Works were inspected, but were found to have come off lightly.

What effect the trip will have upon the votes of the two commissioners is not known. It was a kind of school in phosphateology, which was very interesting. There is a strong probability that, whether any assistance is given or not, several of the larger, if not all, of the miners will quit the business. That is the way they talked today, and they are emphatic, and, I believe, sincere when they say that they are

not bluffing, as many suppose. Col. Felder, president of the Farmers', Mining Company, had just received a return from his last shipment of rock. Others have recently had the same experience. A cargo was sold by D. F. Boyd, Glasgow, Scotland. Rock at 61d. (121 cents) per unit; rock analysis 57, freight 15s. 6d.—\$3 871 per ton; cost of mining \$2 15 per ton; royalty \$1-which makes a loss of 13 cents per ton, or \$323.96 on a cargo of 2,492 tons.

There is no fiction about this. The companies estimate their losses as follows: Coosaw Mining Company, \$150,000; Carolina Mining Company, \$150,000; Farmers' Mining Company, \$30,000; Beaufort Mining Company, \$30,000; total \$360,000.

Now what can the board do? It knows that \$75,000 is pledged to the sinking fund of the new issue of bonds. Can the royalty be reduced to 50 cents and net \$75,000? During the present year \$190,000

has been collected in royalties. Will the companies be in condition to mine as much rock next year, and will all of the present companies continue

Then there is the uncertainty of office. The present commission cannot take final action. The miners say that they are in better shape than ever to get out of the business, and that they will not go down into their pockets for money unless there is some certainty about matters and they have some guarantee. They are not disposed to spend money repairing, and when it is done have a legislature say: "Well, you've spent your money, we've got you," and royalty is raised at its pleasure.

One plan of relief proposed is to allow the companies from now until January to repair them, and then give the companies a year in which to mine, and let the \$75,000 be raised, the companies being allowed free of royalty all after the \$75,000. This will, it is held, reimburse the companies for their storm loss. The rock on hand is to be included in that to be paid for next year.

The miners do not seem to like this project. In the first place, they say that they cannot be ready for work by that time; that it will cause a glut in the market; and, chiefly, that it affords no permanent relief.

Shortage in the Mint.

WASHINTON, Sept. 15.—Acting Mint Director Preston this morning confirmed the statement, made in the Philadelphia Ledger, that the examitrain from Ashville while descending nation of the vaults in the Philadelphia mint diclosed a shortage of more than 500,000 ounces of gold bullion, valued at \$134,000. The vault in which the gold is short had, when it was sealed in 1887, about \$16,000,000 in gold bullion. D. M. Fox was superintendent of the mint at this time. and O. C. Bosbyshell succeeded him in November, 1889, receipting for the sealed wault without weighing. The shortage was discovered only Tuesday. when the vault was opened for the purpose of coining bullion. The superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia is under a bond of \$100,000. and some of the wealthiest men of the city, including George W. Childs, are on it. A thorough investigation is being made to fix the guilt.