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GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

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CAMDEN, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 14.—George E. Smith two of the men confined in the penitentiary from that institution were before daylight. They obtained a key from the warden and used it to open the door through which they had escaped. The men were taken to the jail and held there until the morning. The warden said that the men had been in the penitentiary for some time and that they had been very well behaved.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Four cases of smallpox have been discovered by health officers in Madison street this morning.

Senator from Ohio had the Senate a few weeks ago the devil his dues. He glad to do it, as well as it one in this world of abstractions and small opportunities. He referred a substantial good in staying the panic of evil effects upon silver had of the law, but by that of interpretation which had of it.

often asked by friends in aid in the Senate chamber opposed the repeal of the law now, after having opposition in 1890. His answer was this: Was there a man wearing a patched coat, would away in the dead winter had got a new one? Was a man riding a spavined horse would cut his horse's throat because he had not an Arabian steed to ride? Was there a peasant living in a shabby cottage, through which the wind and the rains descended, would burn it down in the midst of a winter storm because there was a gleam of brightness in the sky? Was there a man in a ragged coat, barefooted and naked in the winter storm. Did the porters of the repeal bill, he asked, propose to restore the conditions existing at the time of its passage? Oh, the Bland Allison act, a Democratic measure, had been repealed by the Sherman law, but the repeal of the Sherman law would not restore the Bland Allison law. He was told that the Democratic platform said: "Repeal the Sherman act." So it did. It also said: "Repeal the McKinley law." Would Senators repeal the tariff law and leave the treasury without revenue? Would they repeal the Sherman law and leave the country without silver money?

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 burrah 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; that legislation would go through the Senate (if it went at all) with a lion's roar.

In the further course of his speech, Mr. Daniel said that if the declaration in the Voorhees substitute were changed into a legislative provision (as suggested by Mr. Walthall last 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.]

As to the President, Mr. Daniel said that he had supported him loyally in the campaigns, and expected in many a day of battle yet to bear his colors and defend his cause. He should not pay him the tribute of a courtier 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 interest, but for the whole, did he feel. [More applause.]

while the hall was in confusion, with Senators gathered around Mr. Daniel and presenting their compliments, Mr. 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-morrow.

THE HOUSE KILLING TIME.
Mr. Talbert Tries to Push the McLaughlin Currency Bill.

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 asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution, reciting that the House was adjourning 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 McLaughlin bill, requiring the issue of \$125,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be distributed for the relief of the people.

Mr. Brodus (Rep.) of Pennsylvania objected. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, from the committee on printing, reported the bill relative to public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and asked for its immediate consideration.

To this Talbert and Kilgore objected. Then Richardson made the point that the report was a privileged one and entitled to consideration, but the Speaker ruled against him, and the bill was placed on the calendar of 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 printing bill. But Kilgore was present and made his presence felt by raising a point of no quorum, thus necessitating the call of the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to—yeas 153, nays 26—and the House went into committee.

The first and formal reading of the bill occupied almost an hour and a half, and as the reading progressed 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 charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Pending action upon the bill in detail, the committee rose, and at 4:35 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE.
One of Barrett's Accomplices Pulled by the Marshal.
SPARTANBURG, Sept. 13.—James R. Burdine, ex-postmaster at Cowpens, was arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal Miller on a warrant served out by Postoffice Inspector Peer, charging Burdine with violating Section 211 of the United States laws. Burdine was one of C. P. Barrett'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 4.

FEARFUL ON THE ISLANDS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT CONDITION.

From a Most Trustworthy Source—First Report in a Week—A Pestilence Nears Imminent.

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 graphic 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 relative, Dr. Daniel T. Pope. "It gives a better account than anything I have read from Edisto, and it will be read with interest by many friends throughout the State."

Here is the letter:

EDISTO ISLAND, Sept. 9 1893.
I got back home a few days ago. I started from Caluda 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 your coast was not at all exaggerated. Wherever the eye turned there was nothing but ruin and devastation, the crops hopelessly destroyed. My house was unroofed, the tin stripped off the whole of the back and several large trees in the yard blown down. My lawn looks as if a fire had passed over the trees, not a green leaf on many.

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 ground, 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 torrents, 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 were not 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 of charity.

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 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 that I hate to ride the roads. My family will not come from Caluda until the first of October any way. There is so much decayed vegetable 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 sun 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, for if we have an epidemic of diarrhoea,

BACK-SET FOR BRUNSWICK

THE YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

Two Deaths from the Disease Reported Yesterday—Another One of the Cox Children Sick. Quarantine Re-established.

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 previous. As he was living alone he 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 pronouncing that Killen died from yellow fever.

This afternoon another suspicious 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 of Honor Disappears.
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. McBride, 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 McDaniel'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 bond 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.
Shortage in the Mint.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Acting Mint Director Preston this morning confirmed the statement, made in the Philadelphia Ledger, that the examination of the vaults in the Philadelphia mint disclosed 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, receiving for the sealed vault 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.

THE PHOSPHATE SITUATION

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE MINING 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 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 loss.

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 phosphatology, 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 6 1/2 (12 1/2 cents) per unit; rock analysis 57, freight 15c. 6d.—\$3 87 1/2 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 business?

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.

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