

The Blizzard's Breath.

The Worst Weather on Record—All Early Vegetables Killed.

LAST FRIDAY'S RECORD.

New York, Feb. 8.—The great snow storm that raged in this vicinity to-day was worse than the memorable blizzard of March 12-15, 1888, in three ways—in wind, temperature and area affected. Only in snow fall was the storm of 1888 greater than to-day's. The wind to-day averaged sixty miles an hour, against fifty miles in the blizzard of '88, the temperature to-day hovering about zero, while in '88 it was 5 above, five and a half inches of snow fell to-day, against two feet then. In the area of the storm, however, is the greatest difference noted. The blizzard to-day swept almost the entire country, instead of the mere radius of 100 miles around New York then covered. The storm swept down on the city early last night and by this morning was in full possession. It did not settle down softly and quietly in nice big flakes. On the contrary, it was driven along with blinding force by a furious gale of bitter coldness in minute particles that seemed to be covered with sharp points, like the end of a needle and stung the faces of belated pedestrians as they toiled on through the drifts. It was so dry and light that it was piled up in great heaps and riding in every sheltered point, for wherever the gale had full play, it swept streets and sidewalks clean.

Under these conditions, it was no wonder that this city was at sixes and sevens to-day. Snow was drifted high in the streets, traffic on surface and elevated lines was impeded, tanks and pipes were frozen, persons were overcome by the cold and frost-bitten noses, ears and hands were plentiful. In Brooklyn but few surface cars were running and the elevated roads could not work as well as usual. Outlying wards and neighboring Long Island towns were completely cut off in many instances from communication with the outer world. There were large fields of ice in the bay and several ships were caught in them. Other vessels were frozen fast at their docks. The narrows were gorged with ice and it was impossible for any craft, big or little, to navigate there without taking big risks.

Traffic on the different ferries were seriously impeded. Both the North and East rivers were filled with huge masses of drifting ice and the utmost care had to be exercised in taking the boats across.

Late in the afternoon, the Hamilton, South Wall Street and Thirtieth Street ferries stopped running on account of the ice. The only serious accident this far reported, and which was attended with probable loss of life, occurred last night in the lower bay, where the fishing schooner, the Emmo capsized. Four of her crew took to a boat, and attempted to reach shore, but have not since been heard from. Three others remained in the rigging four or five hours and then reached shore nearly frozen in a small boat.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The travel throughout the State is seriously crippled because of deep snow drifts. In some places the snow has drifted as high as the car tops on the railroad tracks. Fortunately the telegraph wires are in fairly good condition and the danger of accidents is lessened. The conditions are equally as bad as during the blizzard of 1888.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The mercury stood at four degrees below zero, and in exposed places was several degrees lower. The river is frozen over and teams are crossing on the ice. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are ice locked throughout their entire length.

New Orleans, La.—The thermometer recorded 16 degrees above zero, within one degree of the lowest temperature recorded for that place. The cold is intense and there is much suffering in the city.

Galveston Tex.—The bay is frozen over for the second time in the history of the place. It was frozen in 1886. Millions of fish were frozen, and are being gathered on the jetties by the poor.

Montgomery, Ala.—The thermometer registered 6 degrees above zero. In 1886 the lowest recorded was 5 degrees above.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The temperature fell to seven degrees below zero, the lowest record, with one exception within 25 years.

Charlotte, N. C.—The ground is covered with snow and ice, and business was practically suspended yesterday. The thermometer stood at 9 above at midnight last night.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The blizzard has wrought havoc in Florida. Thousands of acres of young vegetables are killed. Orange trees are worse hurt than in the freeze of December, on account of being filled with spring sap. Many were just budding. Even strawberries were killed. The mercury touched 14 this morning at Jacksonville, or same as recorded in the freeze of December 19. At other points in the State it was relatively mild. At Jupiter, 300 miles south of Jacksonville, the mercury was 28, at Palm Bay, 150 miles south, 18, and at Ft. Pierce, 25 miles south, 22. At Tam-

pa, Clear Water and vicinity it snowed from 6 a. m. to noon, and the inhabitants marvelled at the unprecedented freak of "King Winter."

Atlanta, Ga.—The lowest temperature was one degree below zero. Great suffering was reported from all over the State.

The War in China.

Details of The Wei-Hai-Wei Fight--War Ships at a Disadvantage.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Central News correspondent in Peking telegraphs that the Chinese government is consulting with the diplomats concerning the new powers to be exercised by the peace envoys to Japan. The Central News correspondent in Tokio has these details of the recent fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei.

"On the night of January 30, the Japanese torpedo fleet entered the bay at Wei-Hai-Wei, but the Japanese in the western forts, supposing that the boats were from the Chinese squadron, opened a heavy fire and compelled them to withdraw January 31, was raw and blustering. Towards evening it snowed heavily. The warships, their guns and the torpedo boats were coated with ice five inches thick and were at too great a disadvantage to venture an attack. The second attempt upon the Chinese was deferred until the night of February 2, when an advance of the torpedo boats was ordered. The Chinese were on the watch, however, and scouts discovered the Japanese in time to give general warning. The torpedo fleet was forced to withdraw without even approaching the Chinese squadron. February 3 was passed in preparations for another attack. On the night of February 4, the Chinese were less vigilant than formerly. The Japanese torpedo boat Ming Ling stole in upon the Chinese fleet and while entirely unobserved, launched two torpedoes at the Ting Yuen. The big ironclad began to go down almost immediately after being struck. The Ming Ling lost eight men in getting away. Fifteen other torpedo boats took part in the attack and two of them broke their propellers on rocks or floating obstructions. On the night of the 5th, one Japanese torpedo boat approached the Chinese fleet and launched seven torpedoes, sinking two warships and a gunboat.

The correspondent in Tokio says that the Chinese still hold forts on the Island of Liu Kung Tao. On the 6th, the Japanese made an unsuccessful attack upon the unoccupied forts. On the 7th, the cruisers and gunboats aided the attacking Japanese troops with a hot cannonade, but the main forts remained in the enemy's hands.

Of the forts captured by the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei, the western group is useless, but the eastern group is in fine condition and is armed throughout with excellent guns, which are of great use to the Japanese marines.

Deceptive Legislation.

In the suit that was brought against the sugar trust in the United States Supreme Court, for the enforcement of the anti-trust law, the trust came out victorious, as there were defects in the law which compelled the Court to declare it an ineffective enactment.

A remarkable coincidence in this case was that Republican Ex-Senator Edmunds, who was the author of the anti-trust law, appeared before the Court as the attorney for the sugar trust, and made the argument which convinced that tribunal that the statute, which he himself had drawn up, was a worthless measure so far as its intended purpose was concerned.

In this case we have a good exhibit of the manner in which Republican statesmen act in regard to those monopolies known as trusts. Edmunds, to whom was delegated the duty of getting up a law that would suppress such monopolistic combinations, drew it in a way that rendered it untenable before a judicial tribunal, and then, as the attorney before the Supreme Court and convinced it that his anti-trust law was of no account. No person knew better than he that it was a fraud, for when he framed it his evident purpose was to make it an ineffective law.—*Bellefonte Pa., Watchman.*

It is generally understood in Columbia that Gov. John Gary Evans, of South Carolina, will be married about February 23th. The governor, when the subject is mentioned, smiles and neither admits nor denies the truth of the rumor. His fiancée is said to be a Baltimore lady, prominent in social circles.

Republican editors in every state and territory have been asked by the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* as to their preferences for presidential nominees and the great majority name the Big Four from whom a candidate should be selected in the following order; McKinley, Harrison, Reed and Allison. The man from Maine takes third place and he will have to be wary and wise during the next session of congress to hold it. His state has but few votes in a convention.—*Nashville American.*

Gen. Farley Talks Again.

How He Views the Situation Since the Events of the Past Week.

Ex-Adjutant General Farley, who remained over in Columbia to see what the results of the committee meeting and Republican convention were, was on Saturday asked what more he had to say. The general thereupon gave the following statement to the press: "Yes, I would like to say that I am somewhat surprised at some of the comments on my suggestions as published a few days ago. I thought I had given sufficient evidence of independence of thought and action to put myself above the suspicion of being controlled by anyone, and I hardly need say that as I have dared to criticize other administrations—the Haskells, and Hampton's and Tillman's—so I should this, if proper occasion arose. Criticism, however, does, or should, not consist of mere fault finding, and encouragement given to a new administration is very different from commending all the acts of an old one.

"The views expressed in the interview were my own, uninfluenced or suggested by any one, just as these are, and are perfectly consistent with my record on this matter. After hearing that the executive committee would propose some plan, I concluded that they could suggest no other than a primary, and reasoning it out as the only means of settling the difficulties between the white people in counties where they could not agree, I thought it best, and now think it best, to adopt it. I have always been an advocate of the primary as a court of last resort and I condemned the Colleton plan last year because it not only anticipated, but ruined the primary which followed, as a fair test of public sentiment. If anyone supposed, however, because I did this or anything else that I have ever contemplated going out side of the Democratic party or the Democratic primary, they are badly mistaken. I feel safe in saying as much for 'the Forty,' who did me the honor to confer with me as to their action. As I understand it their work is of a mediatory and conciliatory character. They are not trying to dictate to anyone, but are only encouraging our people to come together in a fraternal way in each county and to agree upon a ticket of their best men for the convention, and in this they ought to be encouraged and seconded by every patriotic citizen.

"We see now the result of mismanagement of the primary and the evil effects in a want of confidence among our people, and the only remedy lies in demanding and having a perfectly fair primary, wherever our people cannot otherwise agree upon their delegations. After we have exhausted the methods advised by 'the Forty,' what can we do but submit our differences to a white primary? If we cannot agree upon this, then we cannot agree upon anything, for its rejection means an appeal to the negro vote—nothing more nor less. I have hoped and believed that the great majority of our executive committees were disposed to be fair and would give us fair rules, and I feel sure that the time has passed when our people can be trifled with in so important a matter. On the other side, however, I am sorry to say that the developments of the last week have shown that there is already a settled purpose on the part of certain parties to ignore and reject all efforts at compromise and to go or appeal straight to the negro. Here lies our great danger.

"It will be remembered by all who read the papers that I have labored on this line of reconciliation for years, and that I took the position in my Christmas article of 1892 that the hope of the State lay in the conservative men of both factions, or as it was then put in 'the real Reformers and the real Conservatives.' They are more largely in the majority in the State now, by far, than they were then, and if they can only manage to get together and make their nomination either by conventions, by mass meetings or primaries, they can save the State from impending danger.

"The real conservative citizens of a State are always its greatest reliance in time of trouble and danger, and this is our only hope now of saving the State from the contending factions of extremists on both sides, who are careless of what they say or do, or who suffer so that they gratify their malice or ambition, while the negro stands waiting to profit, if he can, by our foolish and suicidal contentions, knowing that if he can once get in, it will be difficult or impossible to get him out. The non partisan call of 'the Forty,' which ought to be responded to by all real Conservatives and real Reformers, furnishes the opportunity for them to get together to confer and to adopt such methods and to suggest such rules and regulations for the primaries as will silence the contentions of the extremists and bring our people into friendly conference in the various counties. If they fail to agree in conference, then try the primary, and if that fails by any unfairness, the only way in which it can fail, then God save the State, for like the 'poor Paradise bird' she will be lost in the storm." For Heaven's sake and for the sake of all

that we hold dear and sacred, let us exhaust all means, methods and negotiations for peace before we appeal to the negro or declare war, for that is what it means.

"In my opinion there has never been a time in the history of the State which demands more patriotic action and sacrifice of more personal prejudices, feelings or ambitions among the white people than the present. No matter what our personal wrongs or animosities may be, it will do no good to harp on the past or to 'look for eggs in last year's bird's nest.' Our way and duty lie in the present and the future. There are many people who believe that everything is at sea and that there are no principles or parties left in the State. For my part I know that the principle of white supremacy and the true principles of Democracy are still alive in the hearts of our people, and I propose to stick to the old ship as long as there is a plank left. I know that there are wrongs—personal and political—to be righted, but these should be left for time and 'a more convenient season' to settle.

"There are no questions involved in the Constitutional convention, if handled wisely, which our people should not be able to agree upon; and nothing keeps them apart now but feelings, bitterness, prejudice and distrust engendered by the struggles of the last four years, in which I am willing to acknowledge there have been some serious wrongs and mistakes and mismanagements. "Knowing, as I believe I do, the greatest dangers to the State and my highest duty to her in this emergency, I do not hesitate to say that I shall not be persuaded by irreconcilables on one side or driven by extremists on the other, from standing by our white people—the Democratic party—in their conferences, conventions and primaries, for therein alone do I see any hope for white supremacy and civilization, good government and real peace and prosperity."

Flames in Florence.

The City Suffers a Serious Misfortune.

FLORENCE, Feb. 11.—Florence suffered a serious loss to-night. The electric light power house and ice factory were burned to the ground. The estimated value is about \$25,000; insurance about \$6,000.

The fire started about half-past 8 o'clock in the stable to the north of the factory; its origin is unknown. Three horses and a quantity of forage were lost in this building. From there the flames spread to the ice factory. About five minutes later they reached the ammonia pipe and after that the building was doomed, together with the electric light works adjoining. A few movable articles were saved, but the loss was practically total. Nothing could be done by the firemen. Possibly on account of the severity of the weather—snow being on the ground and falling, and pipes and wells frozen—they did not succeed in preventing the flames extending from the stables. As soon as the factory caught, they could do nothing beyond protecting dwellings in the neighborhood.

Many a time has the whistle of these works given warning of fires. It did so to-night, but for the last time and when the roof had fallen in and its pipes were twisted and bent by the heat, its shrill notes sounded a mournful cry, as if it knew that it was dying. This strange sound lasted about five or ten minutes. From time to time would be heard the explosions of the ammonia tanks.

The entire property, building and apparatus, were heavily mortgaged, and the insurance will probably go to the mortgagees. It is feared that it will be a long time before we will again have the bright lights shining on our streets. They had become well-nigh a necessity. The name of the company which operated these works was the Florence Improvement and Manufacturing Company, Jerome P. Chase, President. They were leased and operated by W. E. Ludlow & Son.—*Columbia State.*

Priests Must Not Ride Bicycles.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.—Rev. Friar Sylvester Jeorg, of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, had a controversy with some of the Wilmington clergy about riding bicycles, and he wrote to Rome for a decision. Cardinal Isidorus sent him a decision rendered last September by the holy see. A bishop in Hungary, forbidding one of his priests to ride a bicycle, a controversy resulted and the bishop appealed to Rome. The holy see gave this decision:

"We embrace your action and your decision in the above matter, because the decision will save priests from being injured and prohibit them from setting a bad example and keep them from being joked by fellow priests."

The letter is signed by Cardinal Isidorus. The receipt of the letter has caused a sensation in this city, as nearly every priest rides a machine. Bishop Curtis, although he is 64 years of age, being one of the most enthusiastic riders here.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Comes up This Week.

The Dispensary Law Before the U. S. Supreme Court.

State, February 12.

It will now be only a few days before the State dispensary law will be before the Supreme Court of the United States and that highest of all legal tribunals will be asked to pass directly on the constitutionality of that feature relating to the taking away of the right of a citizen of this State to purchase liquor outside of the State and have it shipped in to him for his own use. It is a vitally important question, and if it be decided that this feature of the law is unconstitutional, then the dispensary law must of a necessity become a dead letter as a money making measure.

The State has already mentioned that this test case was to be brought in the United States Supreme Court, coming up from the Aiken case, and that Messrs. Croft & Chafee and Obeare & Douglass were to be the legal motors. It was further stated that they were busy preparing the papers.

Information came from Washington yesterday that these attorneys had already filed their application for a writ of error to be issued, and that the argument of the case has been set for the latter part of this week. It is thus seen that the case is for the first time presented to the highest court in the land on a direct question of its constitutionality. If the writ is granted, the State will give in full all of the papers in the case. The counsel are very confident of winning on this matter, which has never yet been touched on, and which many of the leading attorneys of the country consider the weakest point in the entire law.

The Railroad Blockade.

It is Being Slowly Raised—Condition of Several Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Communication between Washington and the South, which has been suspended for three days because of big snow drifts between this city and Alexandria, Va., was opened up this morning, and trains are now running with some degree of regularity. Trains from the East are also arriving with slight delay, and the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers reached Washington at the usual hour this morning for the first time since last Thursday. Beyond tedious blockades on the Frederick branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that system was in better shape this morning than it has been since the storm began. The road is open to Philadelphia and New York, and trains are arriving and departing several hours late. Trains from Pittsburg, Cincinnati and the West are arriving irregularly. The Pennsylvania and the Southern railroads claim to have overcome the embargo, and the Norfolk and Western is hopeful of getting its trains out and in within twenty-four hours. Pennsylvania and Southern trains are arriving and departing at from three to four hours behind the regular schedule.

Fourteen New York pilot boats, with two hundred men on board, are missing. It is thought that they stood out to sea to keep from being blown ashore.

Judge Charles Gayarree, the eminent Louisiana jurist and historian died at his home in New Orleans on Sunday night, aged 90 years.

Wm W. Fuller, of Durham, N. C., has been employed as Chief Attorney of the American Tobacco Company at a salary of \$50,000 a year.

Mrs. William Seibert and two children broke through the ice in the Ohio river and were drowned.

The Bank of Leesburg, Fla., has made an assignment. It will be able to pay all obligations.

Will Jones, of Putnam County, Ga., broke through the ice on a pond while out skating and was drowned in sight of a party of friends.

Nashville, Tenn., has decided to hold an exposition next year, and has asked for a government appropriation and exhibit.

The New York pilot boat America rescued eight men from a schooner fifteen minutes before it went down.

Work on the Economy Mill of Greenville will begin at once. One hundred thousand dollars will be expended on this mill.

The customs receipts at New York were more than \$2,000,000 less for the first ten days of February than the last ten days of January.

The Italians are raising riots in resistance to the attempt of the government to collect a grain tax.

The Belmont Morgan Syndicate will not take any active steps to float the United States 4 per cent. bonds until it is settled whether Congress will authorize a 3 per cent. gold bond.

The Belmont Bond Syndicate has commenced to deposit gold for the new bonds, a million and a half has been paid into the Treasury already.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald* was sold out at auction and bought by Frank P. O'Brien for \$20,010.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1894.

Senator Hill stated the financial situation in a nutshell when he said of the President's last special message: "It unloads the responsibility on Congress". President Cleveland after weeks of negotiation could do no better than to get an offer of gold to be paid for in thirty-year 4 per cent coin bonds, at a price which makes the bonds carry interest at the rate of 3 and 3-4 per cent, although the same men expressed a willingness to furnish gold for an unlimited amount of 3 per cent gold bonds. The President had this offer more than a week ago, but he held it in abeyance until the House defeated the bill providing for 3 per cent gold bonds. Then he accepted the offer to the amount of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, which will require the issuing of within a fraction of \$62,400,000 in bonds, with a proviso that the gold should be paid for at the same price with 3 per cent gold bonds, if Congress would within ten days authorize their issue. The President then in a special message laid the facts before Congress, laying particular stress upon the \$16,000,000 which represents the difference in the interest that would have to be paid on 3 per cent gold bonds and that which will have to be paid on the 3 and 3-4 per cent coin bonds, and leaving it for Congress to decide which it shall be.

Chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee, who is in charge of the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds, is working with his usual energy to get the bill before the House, although he knows as well as any man that it will not have one chance out of a possible hundred to pass the House, even if favorably reported from the committee, but he fully agrees with the President in desiring to put the House on record on this matter of saving \$16,000,000. He holds with the President that the question of whether a man favors or opposes bonds does not enter into the question now. That has been settled and the bonds are to be issued under a law for which this Congress is not responsible. The only question at issue, according to the President's opinion, is whether \$16,000,000 shall be saved or not. The silver men claim that the authorization of a gold bond by Congress will be equivalent to an official endorsement of the single gold standard, and that claim is what will prevent many democrats voting for the bill, if it gets before the House.

Whether Congress acts or refuses to act it is generally believed that the present bond issue will have the effect of greatly lessening the probability of an extra session of Congress. The President and Secretary Carlisle believe that getting the gold for these bonds from abroad will be highly beneficial to the Treasury and that no further bond issues will be necessary, unless there shall be some unexpected turn of affairs.

The Senate adopted the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 to start the work of laying a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the President to contract for the entire work. With the exception of Senators Butler, Call, Gorman, Hill and Morgan all of the democrats present voted against the amendment.

Senator Gorman's inquiry as to what authority the Senate had for going into a State and investigating the election of a Governor and a legislature was prompted by Senator Call's resolution for an investigation of the part that the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery Co. played in the last Florida State election, but it is equally applicable to other resolutions proposing investigations of State elections. And Senator Gorman's statement that the people of Maryland had a way, when crookedness existed or was suspected, of righting the matter for themselves without appealing to Congress, was suggestive. It is not at all probable that any resolution providing for the investigation of a State election by a Senate committee will be adopted, and it is a matter for regret that any democrat should vote for such a resolution under any circumstances. The democratic party has always maintained that State authority was supreme in State elections, and the party has invariably suffered when attempts have been made to abandon principles as old as the party itself. It was the old undying principles which kept the party alive through years of defeat, and it is upon them that the party must depend for future success.

Senator Vilas succeeded in getting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to confer with a like body representing Great Britain and Canada as to the feasibility of a series of canals between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean with a depth sufficient to accommodate ocean going vessels.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

February Periodicals at H. G. Osteen & Co's.