

WENT TO THE BOTTOM

Two Coast Steamers Wrecked on Our Shores Last Week.

OWNED BY SAME COMPANY.

Great Suffering Among the Shipwrecked Crews, Many of Whom Were Terribly Frost Bitten.

The steamship Wm. Lawrence, of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's line between Baltimore and Savannah, is a total wreck on Hilton Head Island, S. C., near the Port Royal bar. She went ashore there Saturday morning while in a helpless condition from storm damages. The crew stood by her for nearly twenty-four hours. When the ship began to break up, Capt. Willis gave orders to take to the boats. The sea was running very high, and the wind was blowing and it was bitterly cold. The captain was the last man to leave the ship, and it is said that he chose the poorest of the boats. Boat No. 1, in charge of Second Assistant Engineer Morrissett, with seven men, made Paris Island, where the government naval station is situated, on Sunday morning. From that point a telephone message was sent to Port Royal and a telegram to the Savannah agent, reporting the loss of the ship.

Boat No. 2, in charge of Second Officer R. A. Beale, contained beside Beale, Chief Engineer Roach, Steward Frank Dingle, First Cook Harry Kelly, Quartermaster Oscar Bowler and Seaman Jack Montgomery and Charles L. Green. These underwent a most terrible experience. They found it impossible to make any headway, and on Sunday night the cold became more and more intense. They were benumbed, wet, hungry and exhausted. The freezing spray was driven almost through them by the piping wind. By lucky accident they located the sea buoy off the Port Royal bar, and by almost superhuman effort managed to catch on to it. They made fast to the buoy where they spent the night, and where they were found Monday morning by pilot boat No. 2 of Port Royal and taken aboard.

Boats No. 3 and 4, under Capt. Willis Hooper, and No. 4, under Capt. Willis Hooper, are still missing with fourteen men. In Hooper's boat is First Engineer L. F. Harper, and in the captain's boat is Quartermaster's Assistant Andrew Burgess. The names of the others cannot be ascertained. A vessel from Savannah, under orders from President Jenkins, of the Merchants and Miners' company at Baltimore sent the tugs Cynthia and McCauley to the scene of the wreck. The Cynthia returned late Wednesday and reported that the Lawrence is broken in two and that nothing could be seen or heard from the two missing boats.

The passenger steamer Clifton Wednesday morning on route to Savannah from Beaufort, was halted by pilot boat No. 2, having on board the rescued crew of Beale's boat. They were transferred to the Clifton and brought to Savannah. The men were in a pitiable condition. Chief Engineer Roach, Steward Dingle and Second Officer Beale had their feet and legs frozen stiff, and their hands were frostbitten. The three were taken to the hospital, and the report is that each may lose one or both feet. The other men were frostbitten on both hands and feet, but not so badly as the three mentioned. No connected story could be gotten from either of them on account of their suffering. It appears, however, that Sailor Green was the hero of the terrific storm. He was crazed with cold and, in his wish to commit suicide, but Green told so many funny stories, sang so many cheerful songs and could see so many lighthouses or approaching vessels which did not exist, that the spirits of the men were kept up and none of them jumped overboard to end his misery. Green and his sailor companions, including the crew of Morrissett's boat, are now being cared for in one of the best hotels of the city. The tugboat Captain Carolan left Savannah early Thursday morning on the tug Cynthia to renew the search for Capt. Willis and Mate Hooper and their boats. It is possible that they may have escaped to one of the sea islands. Telegraphic and telephone wires have been down since early Sunday morning, making communication very slow or cutting it off entirely. The whole coast, north and south of Beaufort, and in fact, the whole of the coast, will be explored. The wreck lies within a few miles of the spot at which the passenger steam ship City of Savannah was wrecked in the West India hurricane of 1893.

RESCUED AT LAST.

Every member of the crew of the wrecked steamship Wm. Lawrence was saved, but only after the greater number of them had suffered the most hardships. The tugs Cambria and Cynthia arrived at Savannah Thursday from the sea islands of South Carolina bringing with them Capt. A. L. Willis and 13 men, constituting those who had been missing since Sunday morning, when the ship was abandoned in the breakers off Port Royal bar. The tugs, with Agent Carolan on board the Cambria, left the city at daybreak this morning and searched for the missing vessel northward until the castaways were found. At 9 o'clock the party were discovered on Hunting Island and taken on board the Cambria.

Capt. Willis and his men suffered but little loss from the crew of Mate Beale's boat, which had tied up at the sea buoy as told in last night's dispatches. They left the ship at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. After 12 hours at sea in a blinding, freezing gale, the two boats under the captain and the first officer made land on Capers' island, a desolate and bare little sand pit. In boating both of the boats were smashed and the men were thrown into the surf. Though almost exhausted and numb they managed to scramble beyond the reach of the waves. What little brackish drinking water they had was lost together with the biscuits, because since salt-soaked which had been brought off the wreck. There was no fresh water and extremely little fuel on the island, nor shelter in any shape. The captain had a few matches in a

THE PHILIPPINES.

What We Propose Doing With the Islands.

PASSED ON BY THE SENATE.

The Vice-President Kills the Bacon Resolution, but the McEnery Resolution Was Passed.

The United States senate has defined our relation to the Philippine Islands as far as that body can do so. An amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, several days ago was defeated. The vote on the amendment was 29 to 29—and Vice-President Hobart cast the deciding vote against the proposition. The voting was preceded by three hours and a half of debate, the senate having convened at 11 a. m., in order to admit of discussion on the resolution.

Mr. Bacon declared that the resolution was a vicious and unfortunate declaration. He maintained that the resolution meant nothing favorable to the United States, and regarded it as simply a declaration that while the Philippines were subjects of this country they could never become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the McEnery resolution because, he maintained, it gave no hope of freedom or liberty or self-government to the inhabitants of the Philippines, and because it provided that they should never take part in their own government or become a part of the United States. To the Philippines the McEnery resolution would be a message of tyranny, of hate, of oppression and of slaughter. Mr. Hoar adverted to the references in speeches to Aguinaldo as an "unprincipled adventurer," and then entered upon a defense of the Filipino leader. He spoke of Aguinaldo's appeal to the people of the Philippines as so remarkable as capable of being drafted by "not ten men on this planet."

"I do not see," said Mr. Hoar, with feeling, "how any American heart, not of stone, could fail to recognize the force of that appeal." Mr. Hoar said he was perfectly satisfied with his entire course in the whole question of the Philippines, believing that the United States had done right. "I am satisfied," said he, "to stand with the fathers who founded our liberty and framed our constitution."

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he had not much hope that the senate would take any course that would stop the desolate program now being carried out in the Philippines. He said the treaty was ratified, however, before a foreign war was precipitated. "I am not inclined to say 'I told you so,' but I told senators when the treaty was ratified it would be impossible to take any steps to alleviate the condition of the Philippines. Congress will adjourn and the war will go on, and there is not a man who will not realize in three months that it is a war of conquest and subjugation. He said that Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt had said in their reports that 5,000 troops would be needed in the Philippines, yet we had 20,000 men there and 7,000 more on the battleship Oregon on the way.

"And yet," declared Mr. Hale, "we are told that we are traitors and held up and blacklisted in the newspapers because we want to give these people a chance, at least to show that they are friendly and can set up a government of their own. Instead of killing them by scores, not by hundreds, but by thousands. More Filipinos have been killed by the guns of our army and navy than were patriots killed in any six battles in the revolutionary war. It has become a gigantic evil. The slaughter of people, in no way equal to us, meeting us with bows and arrows and crawling into the jungles during the night to die, has baffled the American mind. No one has said that our mission of commerce and of the gospel was to precede by the slaughter of thousands of persons.

"I am not enamored of the McEnery resolution. It contains little that is good and a great deal that is bad." He regarded the Bacon resolution as much better. "But," he said in conclusion, "the car of juggernaut will go on. The grinding will continue and the people will make themselves heard upon it."

Mr. Mason attacked the policy pursued in the Philippines. He said, however, that he was an optimist and believed the people of the United States would declare for human liberty as well in the Philippines as in this country. As Mr. Mason concluded, the hour for the vote having arrived, Mr. Hawley inquired if it was Mason's purpose to insist upon his unanimous consent. Mason replied that it was as he had done only that which was entirely honorable and fair in the matter.

Bacon's amendment to the resolution was then laid before the senate. It follows: "That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, and assert their determination to establish a suitable government shall have been erected there, entitled in the judgment of the government of the United States to recognize as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured by the cession to Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

A ye-a and nay vote was demanded, resulting—29 to 29. In announcing the vote the vice-president said: "The vote is a tie. The chair votes in the negative. The amendment is lost." The detailed vote follows: Yeas—Bacon, Tate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cookerrell, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hendrix, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindley, McLaughlin, Manning, Marston, Murphy, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Smith, Tillman, Turner—29. Nays—Allison, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Deboe, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—29.

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DID NOT PASS.

The House Votes Down Prohibition and Local Option.

HOW EACH MEMBER VOTED.

The Dispensary Seems to Have a Large Majority of the Representatives in its Favor.

The House of Representatives devoted a good portion of last week to the consideration of the whiskey problem. On Tuesday Mr. McCullough's prohibition bill was taken up. Prince then offered his absolute prohibition bill, as a substitute. McCullough accepted the substitute. Prince said he wanted the bill passed. Simkins said that this was a bad time to consider prohibition bills. Sturkie moved to adjourn the debate on the bill and print it. Patton said there was no trouble about understanding the Prince bill; there may be some trouble about voting. Sawyer said it was time to stop adjourning debate on these bills. DeBrulh moved to indefinitely postpone the Prince substitute. The vote resulted: Yeas—Speaker Gary, Baot, Baile, J. B. Black, W. D. Black, Bleas, Blythe, Browning, Cushman, Colcock, Cosgrove, Dean, DeBrulh, Downing, Dukes, Eard, Epps, H. H. Evans, N. G. Evans, Fairry, Gamble, Gantt, Graham, Hill, Hoffmeyer, H. J. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, J. P. Jones, Lyles, Magill, Manning, Marion, Laban, Mauldin, William L. Mauldin, McCow, McLaughlin, McLaughlin, Means, Miley, Mobley, Moss, Moses, Nettles, Patton, Pratt, E. B. Ragsdale, J. W. Ragsdale, Richards, George W. Richardson, Henry B. Richardson, C. E. Robinson, Rogers, C. P. Sanders, Sawyer, Simkins, Sinkler, J. P. Smith, Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Thoms, Thrus, W. H. Thomas, W. J. Thomas, Threatt, Timmerman, Varn, Verdie, West, Weston, Wharton, Winkler, H. H. Woodward, M. B. Woodward, Wyche—83.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

Gen. Floyd Will Decrease Companies and Put All on Firmer Basis.

Adj. Gen. Floyd intends to start next week upon the work of reorganizing the State militia and for that purpose he and his assistant, Col. John D. Frost, will visit all the companies in the State to ascertain which of them shall be retained and to find out the status of affairs in regard to the arms and uniforms of the companies. There are now 70 companies, or alleged companies, on the roll, but many of these are known to be in a thoroughly disorganized state and not to be relied upon in case of need. It is proposed to cut down the number to 30 companies and require every company to have not less than 45 or 50 bona fide members, which would give the militia a total strength of 1,500 men. With the organization on that basis, and the appropriation being \$8,000, the companies would draw about \$6 for each member, which is double the amount they now receive. The plans in view for the militia will call for a more compact and easily handled body of troops, and the companies to be retained will be those which have preserved the best organization and those in places where the militia is most needed. Gen. Floyd thinks the force of cavalry can very well be decreased considerably, if not abolished altogether, as the need for cavalry in the militia is not very evident. It is possible that an artillery company may be organized in the central part of the State and one in the upper part, as there are now none out of Charleston.

Gen. Floyd and Col. Frost will visit all the companies within the next few weeks in order that the plans for reorganization may be perfected before the regular inspections are begun. It is probable that the inspection of the Charleston companies, which are always the first to be inspected, will be held during the veterans' reunion in the early part of May.—The State.

Burned to Death.

There seems to be no doubt but that three persons were burned to death in the fire Wednesday night, which destroyed the Arlington flats at the corner of Forty-first and Grand Boulevard, Chicago. Those supposed to have perished are: Fred A. Marte, a mail carrier; Mrs. Fred A. Marte, his wife, and their infant son. Marte, who was a mail carrier, did not report for duty Thursday at the postoffice, and as every source of information in regard to the possible whereabouts of the family have been looked into without success, all hope for his escape has been given up.

All Should Help.

The News and Courier estimates that there will be 40,000 visitors to Charleston on the occasion of the Confederate Reunion in Charleston next May. The people of Charleston are making arrangements to entertain that many if necessary, but the people of the State must not allow the Charlestonians to bear the whole expense alone. As we have remarked before, it is all South Carolina—not just Charleston—that is to be the host of the Confederate Veterans.

Prices for Dispensary Bottles.

From the proceedings of the State board of control published in the Columbia State the following is taken: "A letter was read from John A. Wiloughby, a 7-year-old boy at Florence, asking to be allowed to sell a lot of bottles he had collected and stating that the dispenser there gave only 5 cents a dozen for all sizes of bottles. It was ordered that the prices fixed be sent him as follows: Eight cents a dozen for half-pints, 12 cents for pints and quarts."

The New Maine.

The anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was marked at Philadelphia with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battleship. The destruction of which did so much to precipitate the war with Spain. The battleship will be built by the Cramp Ship Building Company, and at the company's yards, at 11 o'clock Wednesday, the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid.

Stands at the Head.

Dr. McCracken, chancellor of the New York University, in speaking at the recent military convention in Tampa of the value of a military education, ranked South Carolina and Massachusetts highest among the states in giving military instruction to their sons. The Citadel Academy is the West Point of the South, and the military feature of the Clemson college course is especially good. In addition, various private academies pay much attention to military instruction.

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SOME MORE FIGHTING

Between the American Troops and the Filipino Archers.

THE ARCHER BILL PASSED.

The Different Counties in the State May Decide by Vote as to Dispensary or No Dispensary.

When the senate met Wednesday night and took up the liquor question for consideration these three general propositions were before it. The Archer bill, under whose terms a county now having a dispensary may, on presenting a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors of that county, have an election ordered to determine whether or not the dispensary shall be removed and thus secure prohibition. To the Archer bill Mayfield had offered an amendment by which the people of a county should vote for high license, dispensary or prohibition. The ordering of the election was to be in same manner as proposed by the Archer bill.

The Henderson substitute bill, intended to take the place of the two above propositions, simply provided for a referendum of the whole matter to the people of the State at large to be voted upon in a general election to be held next July on the three questions of license, dispensary or prohibition. The Mayfield amendment was rejected by a vote of 9 to 26, the Henderson substitute by a vote of 8 to 27, while the Archer bill passed its second reading by a vote of 20 to 14.

After a long debate participated in by a number of senators the matter was decided by the votes as recorded below. The first proposition was to strike out the enacting words of the Archer bill. By the following yeas and nays vote senate refused to do so: Yeas—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Anner, Barston, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Mower, Ragsdale, Wallace, Williams—14. Nays—Archer, Barwell, Blakeney, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Douglass, Glenn, Hough, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Sarratt, Scarborough, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—27.

The next vote was on the adoption of Mr. Henderson's substitute bill. The senate rejected the bill by the following vote: Yeas—Blakeney, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Mauldin, Scarborough, Wallace, Waller—8. Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Anner, Barston, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—27.

The next vote was on the adoption of Senator Mayfield's amendment, which resulted as follows: Yeas—Appelt, Barwell, Brown G. W. Brown, Marshall, Mayfield, Sheppard, Standand, Sullivan—9. Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Archer, Blakeney, Bowen, Brown W. A., Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Graydon, Gruber Hay, Henderson, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Mauldin, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—20.

Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Barwell, Dennis, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Iderton, Mauldin, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Sullivan, Williams—14. Senator Appelt's bill similar to Senator Mayfield's amendment was also killed.

Presented to the Commodore.

Wednesday afternoon at Galveston a beautiful sword and Bible, purchased by the Sunday School children of Texas, were presented to Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain. The sword was made by the same firm who designed the Dewey sword and cost \$3,500. The presentation was in approval of Commodore Philip's public utterances after the Santiago fight, acknowledging the sovereignty of Almighty God. The battleship Texas is at Galveston commanded by Capt. Siebee, and all officers and men attended the ceremony.

Going to Mexico.

President Diaz of Mexico has permitted some Indians of Indian Territory to buy about 200,000 acres of land in his country, on which they will settle to the number of about 10,000, and be allowed to govern themselves. The movement is due to a desire on the part of the Indians to escape the interference of the white man. The number of civilized Indians in the Indian Territory will be reduced about one-fifth by the exodus, those going out being the most intelligent and progressive.

A Scrap of History.

In reference to the Bacon-Miles affair it is recalled that ninety years ago General Winfield Scott, then a captain in the army, was court-martialed for having said at a public table that he never saw but two traitors—Generals Wilkerson and Burr—and that General Wilkerson was a liar and a scoundrel. He was found guilty and was suspended for a year.

A Rich State

West Virginia is an ideal state. On the first of February she did not owe a dollar and had in her treasury \$1,284,438. However, she did not assume statehood until late years and had no reconstruction period to pass through. Happy people; blessed are they, indeed.

There are now two women in the Legislature of Utah, two in Colorado and two in Idaho.

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The Different Counties in the State May Decide by Vote as to Dispensary or No Dispensary.

When the senate met Wednesday night and took up the liquor question for consideration these three general propositions were before it. The Archer bill, under whose terms a county now having a dispensary may, on presenting a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors of that county, have an election ordered to determine whether or not the dispensary shall be removed and thus secure prohibition. To the Archer bill Mayfield had offered an amendment by which the people of a county should vote for high license, dispensary or prohibition. The ordering of the election was to be in same manner as proposed by the Archer bill.

The Henderson substitute bill, intended to take the place of the two above propositions, simply provided for a referendum of the whole matter to the people of the State at large to be voted upon in a general election to be held next July on the three questions of license, dispensary or prohibition. The Mayfield amendment was rejected by a vote of 9 to 26, the Henderson substitute by a vote of 8 to 27, while the Archer bill passed its second reading by a vote of 20 to 14.

After a long debate participated in by a number of senators the matter was decided by the votes as recorded below. The first proposition was to strike out the enacting words of the Archer bill. By the following yeas and nays vote senate refused to do so: Yeas—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Anner, Barston, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Mower, Ragsdale, Wallace, Williams—14. Nays—Archer, Barwell, Blakeney, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Douglass, Glenn, Hough, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Sarratt, Scarborough, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—27.

The next vote was on the adoption of Mr. Henderson's substitute bill. The senate rejected the bill by the following vote: Yeas—Blakeney, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Mauldin, Scarborough, Wallace, Waller—8. Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Anner, Barston, Bowen, G. W. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dean, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mayfield, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—27.

The next vote was on the adoption of Senator Mayfield's amendment, which resulted as follows: Yeas—Appelt, Barwell, Brown G. W. Brown, Marshall, Mayfield, Sheppard, Standand, Sullivan—9. Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Archer, Blakeney, Bowen, Brown W. A., Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Graydon, Gruber Hay, Henderson, Hough, Iderton, Love, Manning, Mauldin, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Suddath, Sullivan, Williams—20.

Nays—Aldrich, Alexander, Appelt, Barwell, Dennis, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Iderton, Mauldin, Mower, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand, Sullivan, Williams—14. Senator Appelt's bill similar to Senator Mayfield's amendment was also killed.

Presented to the Commodore.

Wednesday afternoon at Galveston a beautiful sword and Bible, purchased by the Sunday School children of Texas, were presented to Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain. The sword was made by the same firm who designed the Dewey sword and cost \$3,500. The presentation was in approval of Commodore Philip's public utterances after the Santiago fight, acknowledging the sovereignty of Almighty God. The battleship Texas is at Galveston commanded by Capt. Siebee, and all officers and men attended the ceremony.

Going to Mexico.

President Diaz of Mexico has permitted some Indians of Indian Territory to buy about 200,000 acres of land in