The Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1886.

Consistency---Patent Medicines and Whiskey.

During the last meeting of the Press Association the subject of medical notices, and other improper advertisements were discussed. Some held that the publication of these advertisements necessarily had the endorsements of the editor to a greater or less degree. One respected member of the Press Association read an editorial from the *Press and Banner* in which the Prohibition cause was advocated. He said he endorsed every word contained in that editorial, but said that he would read a notice which he found on the opposite page of the same paper, and then read an advertising local of Thomas McGettigan's saloon.

The editorial and the local he said, seemed to be entirely inconsistent; but we take issue with that view. For instances, the advertisement of a cure for consumption can be nothing else than a fraud, which every intelligent man must know to be such. We take the ground that anything which deceives the afflicted, robs them of their money, and harries them to their grave, is a serious imposition on our fellow citizens, and the conscientious editor should be slow to lend his countenance and aid to such imposters, but the advertisement of honest whiskey is quite a different thing. There are many debilitated, superanuated or sick persons who are supposed to be benefitted by the use of a good article of whiskey. Brandy and whiskey are often prescribed by physicians, but it is extremely seldom that an intelligent physician can be found who will prescribe a patent medicine. In one case the advertiser holds out false hopes of a cure and does irreparable injury. In the other, information is given where the desired whiskey or brandy may be found. We say this without any compromise of our temperance prinsiples. Personally, we abstain from the use of whiskey in any way, and at all times. We are straight out for Prohibition, but as long as the bar rooms are open, and as long as people need a good article of whiskey, we see no good reason why we should refuse to inform the people where it may be found. Not so with consumption cures, and other well known swindles. The manufacturers of such swindlers cannot get a chance to rob the readers of the *Press and Banner* through any action of ours. We have no objection to giving information as to where honest whiskey may be found, but we do not propose to lend our columns for the purpose of swindling our readers with medicines that can have no other effect than to rob and injure the afflicted.

The Chester, Greenwood and Abbeville Railroad.

There seems to be a demand for a new railroad from Monroe, in North Carolina to Atlanta, Georgia, and we have little doubt that such a road will be built. The chief question now is, where shall it be located? We learn that Augusta, Newberry and other strong corporations are making efforts to divert the road to their respective places. While it is all right and proper for them to make every effort possible to get the location of this important railroad located to suit their best interests, it would not be creditable to us, if we sit idle while they work. There is much preliminary work to be done before the actual throwing of dirt can commence. For instance, the survey of the line, and the location of the road, for which funds must be immediately raised. And also, the right of way must be secured. We can certainly get that, and we can certainly get subscriptions. Our town and Greenwood are on a line which is almost straight between Monroe and Atlanta, and if we make any reasonable effort we can carry off the prize.

The road if built, will be a first-class line through the central part of the country, and its advantages to us would be inconceivably great. Our people must therefore bestir themselves. We must show our earnestness. Let every landowner urge the bringing of the road through his farm by offering subscriptions and rights of way. Such a course will influence the location of the road, except where the subscriptions and rights of way are of equal value, and then the best and most direct routes will win. The line of the Chester, Greenwood and Abbeville road as indicated seems to be most acceptable, and if we do our whole duty we will get one of the finest and most important roads in the South. From Abbeville it is proposed to go to Elbert, thence to Athens and Atlanta. The line along the whole route will be located where the company are offered the best inducements.

Let no people withhold the right of way over their lands, and let every man give whatever he can. We need a road running across the country. But if we fail to get this one we will never get a through line, unless it should be possible to finish the Cumberland Gap road, of which there is little probability, even if there should be a possibility of completing it to Abbeville. We need a road across the country, and by making a proper effort at this time, we can get one. Let us all work together for this one time. We will then get a road which will be better and more important to us than the Air Line road is to that section.

Secession Hill.

The *Press and Banner* in mentioning the names of the committee appointed by the County Convention in 1876 to demand a division of time with the Radicals in the meeting on "Big Tuesday" failed to make mention of the name of Col. Eugene B. Gary who was one of the members of the committee.—*Abbeville Medium.*

We regret any omission. We wrote chiefly from memory. We had forgotten all the names of the committee, but a friend suggested the names of that committee, and we adopted his suggestion. Since our publication we learn that Capt. L. W. White was also on that committee. He also recollects one part of Judge Wardlaw's speech in 1860, which we had forgotten. As the object of our piece was to make a correct record of facts as they occurred, we trust that Colonel Gary and Captain White may favor us with a chapter of facts and incidents of the old historic hill. While we would be extremely obliged to anybody who would help us to fill out the history, it might be that Colonel Gary could give us a piece on the doings of "Big Tuesday," and Captain White might add interesting historical facts as to the "Secession meeting." He was present that day, and his retentive memory could fill out what we have omitted. We think any one, who can do so, should furnish facts of the men and days which will be memorable in the history of Abbeville.

Senator Thos. B. Crews.

Many citizens of Abbeville county will be glad to learn that Col. Thomas B. Crews, a former citizen, and once editor of the *Abbeville Banner*, has been elected Senator from Laurens county. Colonel Crews edits one of the most enterprising newspapers in the State, and we have no doubt that his recent election to the Senate was due in a great measure to the ability and honesty with which he has conducted his newspaper. Colonel Crews will be faithful to the whole country, and he will be sure to vote right upon all questions involving the welfare of his own section of the State. While he will be just to the low country, he will be true to his own constituency.

"Thanks to your citizens for their generous donation."—*Mayor Courtenay.*

A gentleman well able to speak on the subject, thinks the word "gift" a better word than "donation." The word "gift," it seems, will become obsolete from the almost universal desire to use big words.

Public Meetings.

The Congressional Committee have announced that public meetings will be held at Abbeville next Saturday, and at Greenwood on Monday—the 18th and 20th instant. Messrs. Simpson, Johnstone and Lipscomb are on the rounds, and it is presumed that they will be here next Saturday. The Congressional election is not less important than the county elections, and it is hoped that our people may attend at Abbeville on Saturday or at Greenwood on Monday. Judge Cothran, who is in the race, is off on circuit performing the duties of his office, and will not be able to be with us on these occasions. We know that the presence of Judge Cothran at these meetings would be much to his private advantage, but this he sacrifices under a sense of the sacredness of his public trust. We feel sure, therefore, that our people will not let his interests suffer, because of his devotion to duty. Judge Cothran cannot go upon the hustings without neglecting his duty or resigning his office. He cannot resign. To do so, would deprive the Fourth Circuit of the Fall term of the Court, unless the Governor should call an extra session of the Legislature to elect a successor, which would involve an expense of several thousand dollars. He will not neglect his duty to secure advantage to himself in the race for Congress. Under these circumstances the absence of Judge Cothran should speak more eloquently in his behalf than he could do were he present in person to speak for himself.

Judge Cothran's competitors are able and eloquent speakers, and we trust that our people may turn out to hear them.

School Fees.

The subject of tuition fees in our schools is one which has excited some comment in our town for the last few years, and is a matter of some consequence to our people. Professor Ligon, of Anderson, a classical scholar, and a teacher of many years experience has this to say in the advertisement announcing the opening of his school:

"Tuition fees will be $12.00, $16.00 and $20.00 per session, according to the studies pursued by the student. Contingent fee fifty cents per session, to cover incidentals."

From this it will be seen that the lowest charge is $2.40 a month, and that the highest is $4.00 a month for tuition.

Generous Colored People.

A colored congregation in Beaufort took up a handsome collection for the Charleston sufferers, and sent the money without direction as to how it should be expended. It was sent to the relief committee to be disposed of as they thought best. This is what a colored congregation did. What have our white congregations done? We shall wait for an answer.

The News and Courier.

The manner in which the *News and Courier* has been regularly issued under such enormous difficulties since the earthquake is a notable feat in journalism. The dignity and ability with which the troubles and misfortunes have been written up, makes the management of the paper a subject for congratulation.

TALMAGE took up a collection in his church for the Charleston sufferers. Some of our own preachers neglected to do this. Expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and protestations of thankfulness for our own escape from harm, are worth very little, if we refuse to give at least one cent of our money for the relief those brethren who are without bread and homeless.

THE *Newberry Herald and News*, and the *Marion Star*, each issued trade issues last week. Taking a hint from these enterprising gentlemen, we may try our own hand at something of the sort in a short while. Our brethren expended much work on their trade issues and as a result, they give a clear insight into the business of their towns, and afford interesting reading to one even at this distance.

Extra Edition.

Mr. L. C. Ligon, the enterprising proprietor of the *Aiken Journal and Review*, issued a full half sheet extra edition to give news of the earthquake.

TO THE METHODIST PUBLIC.

To the Membership and Congregations of our Churches in Charleston, S. C.

Dear Brethren: In view of the great calamity which has befallen you, the awful dangers you have escaped, and the anxieties and difficulties before you, we, your pastors, address to you this communication:

1. We exhort you to thanksgiving that you have been so wonderfully spared. Not one of your number has been called to die, and very few have been wounded—none seriously.

2. We exhort you to hold fast your faith in God. "He is good and His mercy endureth forever." Do not doubt Him, but trust Him the more, and draw near Him. Examine yourselves, put away all which is wrong, multiply your graces, live holier and better lives. Do not imagine that this dreadful calamity befell you because you and your fellow-citizens were sinners above all other men, but learn its lesson: Be always ready to meet God.

3. We exhort you to put away all fears for the future. Our times are in God's hand. He will care for us. Our charges will continue to grow and prosper, to save and edify men.

4. We exhort you to take up your secular duties with hopeful hearts. Before this, disaster has brought blessing in her train. Hard work and economy are demanded, but they will bring prosperity.

5. Finally be assured of our heartfelt sympathy in all that has come upon you and us. You and your welfare are more upon our hearts than ever before. The God of all grace be with you.

Your servants for Christ's sake.

JOHN G. WILLSON,
Pastor of Trinity Church.
H. BASCOM BROWN,
Pastor of Cumberland Church.
R. NEWTON WELLS,
Pastor of Bethel Church.

Charleston, S. C., September 9, 1886.

A WALL OF WATER.

Description of a Terrible Wave that Struck a Vessel While at Sea.

PORTLAND, ME., September 8.—Capt. Clark H. Jewett, of the schooner George W. Cushing, thinks that he experienced on the La Have banks the earthquake that prostrated Charleston. He says the appearances at that time indicated a high wind, but all was quiet, when suddenly, almost without warning, a black wall seemed to rise up on the water and a mighty wave came rolling in that fairly lifted the schooner on its crest to a height that he never before knew a wave to reach. Then the schooner went down, like "going over a bank," Captain Jewett says, and was buried in the foam below. Emerging from this, with sails torn from her and with the crown-work of the top-mast gone, the schooner encountered a second wave, but nothing to be compared to the first. A terrible gale followed. A sailor says that he happened to look ahead just as the great wave came in sight. There was little wind, he says, and the tremendous mass of water ahead looked so like a great hill that he cried: "Breakers dead ahead." The next moment the schooner struck against the seeming cliffs and was lifted to the top of the wave; then he comprehended what had happened.

The "Press and Banner" Deserves Credit.

Abbeville Medium.

The *Press and Banner* deserves credit for putting an end to the obnoxious practice of presenting subscription papers to candidates for office. There was less of it this year than ever before.

New Steel Rails for the C. & G. R. R.

Several car loads of steel rails have been received at Honea Path and will be put down between that place and Belton, replacing the old iron rail and stringers, as soon as possible. This will smooth one of the few remaining rough places in the road, and forward the preparations for the new and fast schedule.

A level-headed writer says that when you hear a man talking against his county newspaper you may just put it down that he owes for about two years' subscription, and is mad because the editor wants the money.

Workmen are engaged tearing down the old Methodist church in Anderson, and soon the work of erecting the new handsome brick structure will commence. The new edifice will be an ornament and credit to the city.

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS.

HELP FOR THE PEOPLE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

Charleston's Indomitable Pluck Commended Everywhere---Sister States Roused to the Rescue.

New York Sun.

It must be borne in mind that Charleston, overthrown by an earthquake, cannot properly be compared with Boston and Chicago devastated by fire. The loss in the Southern city is a total loss, while that of Chicago by the fire of October 9, 1871, and of Boston by the fire of November 9, 1872, was largely recovered on insurance, which does not provide against an "act of God" like an earthquake. Extensive as they were, the Boston and Chicago conflagrations also spared great parts of those cities, while the destruction in Charleston has been general. If that city had been burned down on the night of the 31st of August it would have been comparatively a minor misfortune. The buildings would have been levelled to the ground, insurance money would have poured in, and the work of reconstruction could have gone on rapidly. But the earthquake has compelled it to do double labor, and altogether at its own cost. It must tear down as well as build up, so that the city will not be chargeable with lack of enterprise if it is far slower in rising from ruins than Boston and Chicago were. The Northern cities, moreover, were rich, while Charleston was impoverished by the war, and when its great calamity came was only beginning to regain its old prosperity. Boston especially was full of spare capital, but the number of men in Charleston with any considerable accumulations is exceedingly small. The great mass of property owners have little or no money to put into new buildings, and therefore the capital required for reconstruction and restoration must come mainly from outside, and at a time when, perhaps, its tendency will not be toward the unfortunate town.

The Kind of Help to Give.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Charlestonians are a brave, generous and proud people, and their disposition seems to be to bear their burden without complaint and without soliciting aid, but throughout the country there is a spontaneous reaching forth of generous hands in helpfulness, and funds are being collected with which to aid the people of the unfortunate city to care for those of their number who have been rendered destitute by this appalling misfortune. That is as it should be, and each one of us should contribute according to his ability. But it should not be forgotten that the volume of suffering to be relieved will be measured by the length of time that elapses before the return of business prosperity to Charleston, and that the very best and most efficient aid that can be rendered is that which hastens and helps the revival of business there. Remembering that fact, those who have trade relations of any kind with the city may do much to help, without expense to themselves, by making haste to restore activity to their trade in that direction. If the factories there are speedily set to work again on orders, and the commerce of the port is quickened by purchases, many thousands will at once begin self-support on wages earned, who would otherwise require the assistance of alms for some time to come.

Past Kindnesses Remembered.

New Orleans Picayune.

Our people are bound by ties of the strongest character to the citizens of the Carolina metropolis. The historic associations that cluster around Charleston need not be recalled to arouse the generous impulses of Southerners. Her traditions and story are as inseparably connected with the South as those of Plymouth Rock or Bunker Hill with New England. No earthquake that does not swallow the continent can ever obliterate the memory of Moultrie and of Sumter, and if the historic city were razed to its very foundation stones the Southern people would feel themselves called upon to replace every brick and every timber in each and every edifice if it were only to be left standing as a monument to devotion to duty. And now, when, though not destroyed, yet more sorely stricken than she could have been by the human engines of war, the loved and venerated city needs our aid, it should be given, and given liberally. So far as New Orleans is concerned, she is doubly indebted to the Carolina metropolis. When we were visited with the pestilence there was no more generous hand came to our aid. Her response to the cry of distress from a sister Southern city was worthy of her. These are debts that can never be repaid, but they should be always recognized, and forever stand as reminders of our own duty under similar circumstances.

Sister States to the Rescue.

Boston Herald.

If the loss caused by the earthquake in Charleston is equivalent to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, it will be impossible for private aid to do anything that would be considered adequate toward making this good. The assistance that the afflicted people require must be obtained through larger and better established sources than those of personal generosity. It is not impossible, in spite of the somewhat questionable credit of a number of the Southern States, that the government of South Carolina could borrow in the ordinary money markets the funds that are required to relieve the distress of its citizens. But if it should find itself incapable of so doing, there would be nothing, in our opinion, to prevent Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other wealthy States from coming to the aid of their unfortunate sister and granting to her temporarily the assistance she desires. A debt thus incurred would be a debt of honor that we do not believe any State of the Union would think for a moment of repudiating, much less a State like South Carolina, where the chivalrous sentiments of mankind have always been respected and cultivated.

A Text for the Clergy.

Saturday's New York Mail and Express.

To what more Christian use could our churches be put to-morrow than in making the services for the morning or evening grow out of and interpret and consecrate this terrible Providential dispensation, the horror and agony and dimensions of which are not yet fully taken in by most readers of newspapers, but of which there is a sufficient realizing sense, all over the country, to justify any preacher to do his best to impress his people with the obvious teachings of such a calamity, and especially to urge that as the South was moved by the sincerest and noblest sympathies with the stricken and dying Garfield and Grant, so the North, rising above any recollection of those portions of Charleston's history which were most odious to us, should make this terrible calamity the occasion of an outburst of tender friendship and generous aid that will be worthy to be chronicled and remembered to all time, as the most patriotic and noblest demonstration of the greatest height and breadth to which human nature, in the mass and on a large scale, has ever attained.

All Should Take a Hand.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

The people of Charleston are our countrymen, brothers of the same Federal family. Their appeal is that of relation to relation, friend to friend, and they have a right to expect that it shall be received and answered in the heartiest spirit of fraternity and friendship. The efforts thus far made by a few public-spirited citizens are most commendable, and some of the subscriptions already made are munificent; but the duty and privilege of relieving the pressing necessities of our brethren in stricken Charleston should not be confined to the few; it should be generally shared, and especially should our men of wealth demonstrate to the suffering people of this Southern city the sincerity of their sympathy with and for them. Whatever is done quickly will be doubly well done.

Charleston Not a Chronic Beggar.

Brooklyn Union.

By the subscriptions of generous sympathizers the hungry may be fed, the naked be clothed and the homeless be provided with temporary shelter. The people of Charleston are not chronic beggars for financial aid. When, a year ago, some of the Southern States—South Carolina among the number—were visited by a cyclone which carried death and devastation in its wake, appeals for help were made by many of the cities that suffered from the destructive storm. The people of Charleston, however, solicited no assistance, preferring that the gifts of the generous should go to other places more seriously in want of them. They did not think their need sufficiently "pressing" to call for aid, and it was on that account and not because of any sectional sentiment that they then made no plea. The call for assistance for the earthquake sufferers was not made until it became evident that their needs could not be relieved by their more fortunate fellow-citizens of the wrecked town.

The Great Need of Charleston.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The great need of Charleston at this moment is the restoration of order and confidence, the subsidence of panic and a return to ordinary methods of living. We think particularly well, therefore, of the idea adopted by the Brooklyn posts of the Grand Army, who propose to send one hundred of their men to Charleston charged especially with the duty of aiding in the restoration of confidence and the maintenance of order. The presence and example of such a body of men, untouched by panic, will be of inestimable benefit, and their help in more active ways will be a godsend also. Meantime help of every kind is needed, as help was never needed by any American community before, and even the unstinted liberality which has poured out money like water to aid of burned Chicago and fever-smitten Memphis will be taxed for a time to provide for the safety of a town in which every industry is paralyzed, every means of subsistence cut off and every mind dazed with terror.

An Opportunity for Capitalists

New York Star.

It would be a simple matter for a syndicate of Northern capitalists to raise the money for a loan of $5,000,000 to the city of Charleston for the purpose of rebuilding the city, and it would be a loan based on the amplest security, to which unbounded gratitude would give additional strength. There are hundreds of capitalists who invest money every day on security less stable. If such men as G. W. Childs, Andrew Carnegie, and a dozen others easily named, who are known to the world as large-hearted philanthropists, would set the ball to rolling, a few months would see the thing accomplished. An opportunity rarely occurs where a sound business investment is coincident with the exercise of a large and noble beneficence. Already such a plan has been suggested by Charlestonians. We believe it would only need to be definitely formulated and pushed with some degree of energy to be carried to a happy conclusion.

The Time for Systematic Work.

New York Mail and Express

Now that the energetic and clear-headed Mayor of Charleston has returned from Europe and arrived in the city where he is most needed, we trust that the sagacious suggestions of Capt. Dawson, of the *Charleston News and Courier*, will be carried out, and that the fully aroused sympathies of good people all over the land will soon find practical direction and systematic methods of relief to work on. Evidently from his talk Mayor Courtenay comprehends the fearful responsibilities of his position, and means to do all that in him lies to put Charleston and her wants in relations with the liberality and humanity of the country. There is plenty of earnest sympathy. All it needs is to be convinced of an intelligent, responsible and wise management and the money will flow Charlestonward by the hundreds of thousands.

Charleston's Commerce all Right.

Brooklyn Union.

Money is now needed in Charleston to provide shelter for the homeless people, and no subscription list was ever opened for a worthier purpose. But so soon as the wants of the suffering are provided for the commercial necessities of the Southern city will be supplied by the natural forces of trade. Indeed the city will gain rather than lose by this loss of houses, for better houses than those that have fallen will be built and the disaster will call the attention of the whole commercial world to the advantages of the prosperous and growing cotton and rice mart and port of a rich agricultural country and advantageous site for many kinds of manufactures. It may be too soon to speak with good grace of the commercial advantages of a calamity that has caused great suffering and loss of many lives, but that it will be a commercial advantage is as plain as the present suffering is appalling.

Philadelphia's Noble Ambition.

Philadelphia North American.

Charleston's loss has been very great, and the needs of her people are urgent. Philadelphia must do her part towards satisfying those needs; and she should do it at once. Her citizens have never yet failed to rise to such an occasion as the present, and there is no danger that they will do less than sustain their reputation at this time. But we should like to see them to do better than ever. As the calamity by which Charleston has been overtaken is without a parallel, so let the outflow of substantial sympathy from this city be similarly out of the ordinary. In nearly every city of importance along the Atlantic coast Charleston relief funds have been started. It would be a pity if in this generous competition Philadelphia should have any place except at or near the top. If she does herself justice she will lead all her sister cities in the charitable work.

Charleston's Need is Money.

Philadelphia Press.

The people of Charleston are getting gradually so far over the demoralization caused by the earthquakes that they are beginning to take an inventory of their needs and let them be known. For their immediate necessities the money already contributed has apparently answered fairly well so far, though more is needed. For a people content to sleep out of doors in this pleasant autumn weather, and with their food supply uninjured, a very little help goes a great way. But for rebuilding the shattered city and replacing the destroyed property Charleston will need, as Chicago required after her great fire, a large amount of borrowed capital. In what she asks as a gratuity Charleston tests the generosity of the country, and it will not fail her. When it comes to the question of a loan she puts her own credit to the test. We hope it also will prove equal to the demand.

Tenfold Worse than a Fire.

New York Times.

If Charleston had been visited by a fire as destructive as the earthquake a great part of the loss would have been borne by the stockholders of insurance companies living in other parts of the country or in foreign countries. With the money derived from them the Charlestonians would have gone to work to rebuild their city, and it would have been rebuilt with foreign capital. The capital required now is probably not to be had in Charleston itself. If it does not come from abroad either in a number of loans negotiated by private persons, or in a general loan undertaken by a syndicate of capitalists, it is hard to see how the city is to be rebuilt, and it is certain that it will be much more hampered and crippled than if its houses had been consumed by fire instead of being shaken and shattered by an earthquake.

Nothing Sectional in an Earthquake.

New Orleans Picayune.

The movement for the substantial relief of the Charleston sufferers should command universal support and sympathy. There is nothing sectional in an earthquake. Its visitations cannot be prevented or confined to limits. It is subject to no restraints which human foresight has been able to suggest or human ingenuity to devise, and that it did not visit some other place instead of Charleston is due to no superior advantages of location nor merits of surroundings. An earthquake can as easily overthrow London, Paris or New York as it has done Naples, Lisbon or Caracas in the not very distant past or Charleston in the immediate present. Subscriptions should come from the cities of Europe as well as from those of America, for all are interested. None can tell whose time it will be next.

Charleston's Pluck.

Hartford Times,

The people of Charleston show a spirit of indomitable resolution and enterprise, in this the latest and worst of their extraordinary series of misfortunes, which is well fitted to excite general admiration. In the midst of the city's wreck and ruin, and ere yet the earthquake shocks have ended or the broken walls have ceased to fall, the voice of the local press emphatically proclaims one thing that even the earthquake has not broken, and that is the unconquerable will and enterprise of the Charleston people. In a display announcement, which was itself put in type by compositors who stood ready at an instant's warning to drop their "sticks" and rush or leap from the shaking building, on the recurrence of shocks that had not yet ceased, the *News and Courier* sounded the reassuring note of confidence, determination and good cheer.

The Right Kind of Sympathy.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Civilization has made no provision yet for spreading the burden of such a calamity as a serious earthquake. For the most part, it has to rest where it falls. Something can be done by proffering aid and charitable relief to the poorer classes at Charleston, but much more by extending liberal credits to her merchants and proffering ready capital at a low rate of interest to her men of enterprise so as to enable them to put in motion again the wheels of industry, which is the great repairer of ruined homes and shops, the comforter of distressing griefs and anxieties, and the restorer of bloom in place of barren desolation. All hail the courage of Editor Dawson, who announces in the first issue of the *News and Courier* which he is able to put to press, that Charleston is doing business and ready to do more at the old stand.

Charleston's Urgent Call.

Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer.

We hope the appeal will meet with a prompt and generous response. It can hardly be too generous for the necessity and certainly can not be too prompt. The distress and suffering are already great and will be appalling unless speedy and liberal assistance is given. While the destruction was widespread at the beginning of the earthquake, it has been increased by the later shocks and may be still greater. The continuance of the shaking has filled the unfortunate people with fears of still heavier calamity and industry is paralyzed. The near approach of the autumn storms, from which Charleston has several times suffered disaster, makes the situation still more deplorable and adds urgency to the call for help.

Charleston Must be Rehabilitated.

New York World.

The situation at Charleston is happily without precedent in our country, and the remedy must take new channels to meet the necessities of the case. Charleston has met many and great disasters in the past with a proud determination to ask no aid. It was several days after the present unparalleled disaster before her citizens responded to proffers of help. Such a community merits the most generous and considerate treatment. The money that is needed to rehabilitate one of the oldest and fairest of American cities should be speedily forthcoming, if not by one plan, then by another. A Government loan would be unconstitutional, and nothing can be done in that direction anyhow before the meeting of Congress.

Battling Bravely with Misfortune.

Memphis Appeal.

An unprecedented calamity has fallen upon the people of Charleston. The misfortune was so sudden and unexpected that there is much suffering. Thousands are made homeless and lost their all. The calamity has been extraordinary and demands prompt and extraordinary relief. Help has been called for, and we are gratified to know that Memphis will do something to relieve her stricken sister. Most of the Southern cities responded to the appeal for aid, and Memphis will manifest her sympathy by substantial aid. The people of Charleston are battling bravely with misfortunes, and with the help that is pouring in from the North and South it is hoped she will soon emerge from her desolation into comfort and that prosperity so suddenly blighted.

How to Wipe Out the Past.

Boston Herald.

The occasion presents itself for the people of Boston to show their friendliness and good will toward the people of Charleston, S. C., by giving them substantial aid in this their hour of great need. The loss that has come upon them in consequence of the earthquake is one for which there is no ordinary means of identification, in this respect being altogether different and more severe than a loss that might be occasioned by a sweeping conflagration. In days prior to the war Boston and Charleston were the two points in this country where sectional feeling developed the most intense antagonism. Can we not show, by giving of our abundance generously and speedily, how completely we have forgotten the hostilities of the past?

Charleston Brave and Indomitable.

Boston Advertiser.

No community like that of Charleston can suffer a loss of from five to eight million dollars without feeling it severely, and this one occurs after others that have heavily burdened the people. The conditions are discouraging enough; but the citizens of Charleston, who give it character, are brave and indomitable. It is certain they will make no unnecessary appeal for sympathy or benevolence; but do all that a high spirited and self-reliant people can do to help themselves in this exigency of hard fortune. No doubt Boston will do its full share, if a call comes. It is perhaps worthy of consideration whether something should not be done in anticipation of any call.

Everybody Should Help.

Indianapolis Journal.

The city of Charleston has given every evidence that she intends to make the best of the situation and to rebuild her shattered fortunes. There has been no disposition shown to give up, or to appeal too strongly to the charity of the world. This is all the greater reason why the people of communities spared such a fearful visitation should go to her assistance. It cannot be doubted that every dollar sent to that place could be and would be well applied to the relief of those whose fortunes have disappeared in a night. There should be an effort made everywhere to do what can be done toward mitigating the distress that prevails in the city of Charleston.

A Common Brotherhood.

Chicago Times.

The people of Chicago have passed through a still worse ordeal than that of Charleston, at least in material destruction, and can realize somewhat the condition of her citizens. Would it not, therefore, be a proper and graceful thing to do to ascertain whether they are in need of help, and, if so, for our people to tender them prompt and generous aid? In the presence of such a calamity as this all other considerations except those of common brotherhood are of small account. Whether help be needed or not, the proffer of it would indicate the strong feeling of sympathy which exists here, and which was freely expressed on the receipt of the terrible intelligence.

Liberal and Generous Montgomery.

Montgomery Dispatch.

Charleston has been visited and woe walks her streets, hand in hand with wailing widows and orphaned children. Starvation sits with glaring eyes about her borders, and her distress appeals to the charitable hearts of the world, to put roofs over the houseless and to stay hunger's pangs. The city of Montgomery cannot afford to turn an indifferent ear to this appeal. She will not do so. Her people are by nature liberal and generous; and this plaintive cry for aid from her sister city will be met with hearty response and munificent contributions.

She will Rise With New Strength.

Norfolk Landmark.

Chicago rose from her ashes and grew faster after her fire. Boston's "burnt district" grew up as if by magic. Savannah, New Orleans and Memphis have withstood the pestilence, and the men of Charleston, strong of soul and high in courage, still remain to that famous city. They have their wives and their daughters, full of all good qualities to cheer them on, and we may safely predict that they will rise from their temporary depression like the giant of the Pagan Myth, reinvigorated by their recent fall.

Deeds, Not Words.

Mobile Register.

Deeds, not words, are what count in this world. The city of Charleston has been wrecked by an earthquake; her people are, many of them, homeless; ruin and desolation are seen on every hand, and the loss runs up into the millions. When a great calamity befell her something over a year ago, her people, with an independent spirit that did them credit, declined all outside assistance. But now the devastation is so general and widespread, and the loss so great, that the announcement is made that outside aid will be thankfully received.

The Right Kind of Spirit.

Indianapolis Journal.

Charleston pluck in the face of the disaster that overtook her on Tuesday night is certain to win for her universal admiration. It is the kind of spirit to show. The city may not be troubled with another earthquake in a thousand years, and the thing to do is to go to work to repair the damages.

Time for Action.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The suffering in the stricken Southern city is already very great, and will grow worse every hour. Widespread sickness must be the result of the general exposure of the people, and a change in the weather will intensify this a hundred-fold. Let our offerings be immediate and generous beyond precedent.

Cheered by the Whole Nation.

Manchester, N. H., Union.

The country will be kind, practical sympathy will not be wanting, and the citizens of Charleston, who with such patient courage went to work and built up the city out of the terrible ruin of civil war, will be cheered on in the work by a whole nation.

Return Good for Good.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

When this city required aid and assistance, Charleston contributed generously toward it; and there will never be a better opportunity to show how much we appreciated its kindness then and to return good for good.

The Sooner the Better.

Norfolk Landmark.

We all remember with gratitude what Charleston did for Norfolk in the fever, and the sooner we show this by our acts the better.

The Duty of the Hour.

Washington National Republican.

To help Charleston is the paramount duty of every other American city.

A SHORT VISIT TO DUE WEST.

Moonlight Picnic---Nice Supper---A Few Hours of Social Amusement.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 14, 1886.

Editor Press and Banner:

On last Wednesday evening in company with one of our loveliest young ladies, it was my privilege to pay the "corner" a visit, and participate in the pleasures of a "moonlight picnic."

Leaving this place at 4.30, a delightful ride of two hours found us in one of the prettiest little towns South of Mason and Dixon's line. Her institutions of learning, her neat cottages and pious inhabitants all go to substantiate this fact. Every preparation had been made for the picnic, and the rustic seats and Chinese lanterns in front of Dr. Grier's residence welcomed the pleasure seekers, and ushered the timid among the happy throng. Some were promenading, some admiring the moon and her sister planets, while others were kneeling at "beauty's shrine," with an offering of love and devotion.

At 10 o'clock supper was announced and the crowd come together. A committee of ladies and gentlemen had been appointed to distribute the supper. The table groaned under its burden of turkey, chicken, ham, chicken salad, biscuit, &c. After enjoying the substantials the delicacies of the season were showered upon us, viz: Ice cream and cake, apples, grapes, seuppernongs and several other things too numerous to mention.

The writer could not ascertain how many baskets full of fragments remained, but the supper was abundant, and no traces of a famine could be seen. After supper those that loved each other so dearly indulged in moonlight strolls, while others retired to the parlor to "hear sweet music ringing." One handsome young man entertained the crowd with some love songs, but we failed to enjoy them, as his voice was rather operatic. We are sorry to state that several of the ladies whose presence would have contributed to the occasion sent "regrets."

At 11 o'clock the crowd commenced to leave, all expressing themselves as having spent a pleasant afternoon.

Bright and early next morning we remembered that our time was up, and bidding adieu to relations and friends we turned our forces homeward, feeling refreshed by the visit. The following verse forced an impression on us as we were leaving. I trust your readers will excuse the quotation:

"Hearts are sad, hearts are broken,
Anguish more than tongue can tell,
But the saddest word ere spoken
Is God bless you fare thee well."

SPECTATOR.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

FIRST THINGS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

Collection of Valuable Facts by a Distinguished Doctor of Divinity in that Communion.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

The first meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held in the city of Edinburgh on the 20th of December, 1560. The ministers present were John Knox, Christopher Goodman, John Rowe, David Lindsay, William Harlaw and William Christlesone.

The first Associate Presbytery of Scotland was organized at Gairney Bridge, near Kinross, at 9 o'clock on the 6th of December, 1733. The ministers entering into the organization were Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff and James Fisher.

The first Associate preachers who came to America were Alexander Gellatly and Andrew Arnot. They landed in Philadelphia in the latter part of 1753.

The first Associate Presbytery organized in America was organized in Pennsylvania on the 2nd of November, 1753, by Alexander Gellatly and Andrew Arnot.

The first Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter Presbytery organized in America was organized by Revs. John Cuthbertson, Matthew Lind and Alexander Dobbin, at Paxtany, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of March, 1774.

The first Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter minister who came to America was John Cuthbertson. He landed in Philadelphia on the 5th of August, 1751.

The Associate Reformed Church was formally organized in the house of William Richards in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 1st of November, 1782. Rev. John Mason was the first moderator.

The first Associate Reformed Presbytery organized in the South was organized at Long Cane, Abbeville county, South Carolina, on the 21th of February, 1790. It was called the Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia. There were present Thomas Clark, Peter McMullian, David Bothwell and John Boyse, ordained ministers; and James Rogers, licentiate; and James McBride and William Dunlop, elders.

The Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas was organized at Ebenezer church, in Fairfield county, South Carolina, on the 9th of May, 1803. There were present, ministers, William Blackstocks, John Hemphill, James McKnight, Alexander Porter, James McGill and Robert Irwin; elders, Charles Montgomery, Alexander Stewart, Andrew McQuiston, Henry Hunter, Arthur Morrow and Duke Bell. At the meeting of the Synod at King's Creek, Newberry county, South Carolina, it was moved by Rev. John Hemphill and seconded by Rev. William Blackstocks that the Synod "be hereafter known by the name of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South." This resolution was adopted and is still the proper name of the denomination.

By permission of the Associate Reformed Synod (that organized in 1782) the Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia was, in October, 1800, divided into two Presbyteries. One was to be called the First Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia; the other, the Second Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia.

The Second Presbytery held its first meeting at Cedar Springs, in Abbeville county, on the 8th of April, 1801. The members were, ministers, Peter McMullan, David Bothwell, William Dixon and Alexander Porter. David Bothwell was not present at the first meeting. The elders at the first meeting were James McBride, Alexander Hamilton and Robert Irwin. Rev. Peter McMullan was chosen moderator and James McCaulay clerk.

R. LATHAN.

THE CHARLESTON VICTIMS.

The Loss of Life Due to Panic in the Wild Rush to the Streets for Imagined Safety.

New York Times.

Now that something like an intelligent account of Tuesday's terrible disaster in Charleston has been furnished, it is found, as all who have passed through the periodical earthquake shocks on the Pacific coast have expected, that while nearly all the buildings of the city have been more or less injured and many of them rendered unsafe for future habitations, the loss of life, which is the most saddening feature of the story, was caused, not by the shock, but by the panic which it created. Of the deaths reported from Charleston scarcely one is that of a person who was crushed in his own house. The long list is made up of those who, following the first impulse of their fear, rushed wildly into the streets and were met by an avalanche of falling chimneys and cornices, beneath which they were overwhelmed and buried.

One of the striking peculiarities of the earthquake is the terror with which it inspires human creatures as well as brutes. There is no other fear which resembles it known to the human mind. When the low rumbling is heard from the depths of the earth all animation seems suspended for a brief instant. The very heart seems to cease to beat, and the intellect becomes paralyzed. This condition of mind and body lasts but a moment. It is followed by a terrible, but vague, fear of some awful danger, the nature of which is quite incomprehensible. The mind jumps rapidly and without reasoning to the conclusion that flight offers the only safety, and the body acts upon the conclusion at once. Men, women and children rush headlong in to the street, by the stairway and doors if they happen to be convenient, by plunging from the windows if they happen first to attract the attention. And it is