

HOUSES WANTED FOR THE HOMELESS.

Clara Barton's Strong Statement to the Business Men.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 7.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross society, has issued the following statement to the manufacturers and business men of the country, in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of homes for those who lost their all in the recent storm:

To the manufacturers and dealers in lumber, hardware, builders' materials and household goods, and to the business men in general of the United States:

Gentlemen: This unfortunate sea port island and town had, four weeks ago, a population of about 40,000 persons. In one day and night it is estimated that approximately 10,000 of these were either drowned or killed by the fury of the storm. These buildings were largely slate or metal roofed; this broken rock and metal must have been hurled through the air like cannon shot. The bodies found are badly mangled.

We believe it is reliably stated that there is not one house in the area of the storm undamaged by it. A large proportion of those persons formerly occupying them are entirely without homes or even shelter, save such as persons nearly as destitute as themselves can offer them temporarily, to their own great inconvenience and cost.

The number of this homeless class is estimated at 8,000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. If tents would protect, which they would not, the seas and the quicksand would not hold them down; the first norther would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before and hardships, cold, pneumonia and consumption would finish what the storm had left.

Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country, who are not here and cannot see for themselves and who could not comprehend without seeing.

THE MATERIALS NEEDED

With this view the National Red Cross has, with the cooperation of the general committee obtained estimates of the best architects of the vicinity regarding the material needed for the construction of the necessary number of houses, tenements or homes for the suitable sheltering of these now unsheltered thousands of suffering people.

The following summary represents substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8,000 persons in the most ordinary one story weather proof houses, built singly or in blocks of tenements. Summary:

Rough lumber, spruce or pine, 35,000 pieces 2x10, 16 feet long; 4,000 pieces 6x6, 16 feet long; 3,500 pieces 4x6, 16 feet long; 5,500 pieces 4x4, 16 feet long; 15,000 pieces 1x12, 12 feet long; 80,000 pieces 1x3, 12 feet long; 35,000 pieces 2x8, 16 feet long; 1,000 pieces 2x4, 16 feet long; 90,000 pieces 1x6, 16 feet long.

Tongued and grooved flooring: 90,000 pieces 1x6, 16 feet long; 4,000 window frames and sash, 2 feet, 1x6 feet six; 4,000 door frames and doors 2 feet 8x6 feet six; 4,000 hinges, 3 inch and screws; 4,000 banks and staples; 50,000 brick for chimneys; 7,000 squares of felt roofing 3 ply; 50 kegs 8 penny nails; 17 kegs 20-penny nails.

Carpenter's tools for 100 carpenters. Bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, stoves, crockery, cutlery and sewing machines sufficient to furnish about 700 four room houses in a modest, comfortable manner.

Some 4,000 dwellings and all of their contents were absolutely washed away or lie in the piles of wreckage—worse than worthless mass, a menace to the safety of the remaining portion of the city.

WORSE THAN JOHNSTOWN.

The havoc wrought by the storm in Galveston at once was much larger in loss of life and property than at Johnstown, but the donations in money so far have aggregated one third less for both the city and mainland than was given at Johnstown.

While the bountiful outpouring of the people's generosity has enabled the general relief committee and the Red Cross to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and render the streets of Galveston partially passable, nothing has as yet been done toward reinstating the impoverished survivors in houses where they can escape disease and enjoy the slight measure of the comfort of which the storm deprived them.

It is for the purpose of awakening the sympathies of the American people and further appealing to their bountiful aid to rescue these sufferers from the hardships still confronting them, that the foregoing statements have been put forth.

Of the material named it is believed that Texas and Louisiana would

prefer to furnish a large portion of the lumber. The other building material and household goods must come from those States which produce such articles.

American National Red Cross. Clara Barton, President. Stephen E. Barton, Vice President

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 6.—The United Mine Workers cannot much longer consistently delay the call for a convention to consider the 10 per cent offer. On Tuesday last six of the large companies, representing 68 per cent of the total tonnage, posted notices of the offer. A number of smaller companies did likewise. Today as a result of yesterday's meeting of the individual operators most of the more important individual operators joined in the offer, and on top of all this the Delaware and Hudson company, operating 21 collieries and carrying 9 per cent of the total tonnage, fell into line this afternoon by posting the notices. The Pennsylvania Coal Company is the only large operator in this region that has not posted notices. President W. V. S. Thornob has stated that the Pennsylvania will agree to whatever the others do, so that this company is practically in line.

Traveling Men Warned.

A second time the management of the Charleston hotel injures that city. During the N. E. A. meeting in that city telegrams were sent out advising commercial men to stay away from the city. That caused a feeling of resentment against the "city by the sea" on the part of traveling men. Yesterday the following was posted in the hotels here, this being a copy of that posted at the Jerome: Jerome Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

Please advise commercial men to avoid Charleston week of October 8th, Convention International Fire Chiefs.

One prominent traveling man whose visits are worth something to any town looked at the above and remarked: "It's not necessary to tell us again to avoid Charleston; we do avoid that city always and never go there save when we have to do so."—Stage Oct 9

A BIG NEWS TRUST.

New York, Oct. 6.—A certificate of incorporation of the Exchange Telegraph Company has been filed with the county clerk of Hudson County, N. J., and with the secretary of state at Trenton. The authorized capital stock is \$5,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The objects of the company are to acquire by purchase or lease and to operate throughout the United States a system of telegraph and telephone wires to conduct the business of transmitting messages by telegraph and telephone and transmit and sell markets and all kinds of news, to operate tickers and like instruments for the prompt transmission of all market quotations and other news; also to lease to other companies wires and to conduct in the cities and villages of the United States a general messenger service; also to manufacture and sell electrical power and do a general telegraph and telephone business.

Wheat on Old Lands.

Whether or not wheat will bring \$1 or \$1.50 a bushel before the close of the year a Maryland farmer has demonstrated that wheat can be grown with profit in the older section of the country against the competition of the West. Maryland is one of the longest settled portions of the United States, and its Charles county has been under cultivation longer than many counties in the State. It has, moreover, been cultivated with crops—tobacco and corn—which, under old conditions, tended to deplete the soil. From sixty four acres of this former tobacco and corn land the Maryland farmer threshed in June of this year 1,300 bushels. One field of twenty-seven acres averaged thirty bushels to the acre. His wheat was sold at early July prices for a little more than \$900. It cost him \$250 for fertilizers, etc., to make the crop, not counting his own labor, which included threshing with his own machine. Not without considerable work has he brought the land to such a condition. For several years he has grazed cattle and sheep on the farm, which themselves bring him a few dollars now and then, and he has also given the soil cowpea vine treatment. The experience is worth regarding as encouraging to other farmers, and as indicating that the so-called wornout soils of the Atlantic seaboard are not beyond redemption.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Two proposed amendments to the State constitution are to be voted upon at the approaching general election. One of them relates to the drainage and reclaiming of swamp lands in the State and the other is designed to enable certain municipalities to increase their bonded indebtedness.

A concise and complete picture of the manifold oppressions of the trust system is given by Bryan in his letter of acceptance: "The consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but a purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but an employer and is powerless to protest against injustice either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust."

BIG BOXERS PUNISHED

THE EMPEROR SO DECREE

Peking, Oct. 2, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 6, via Shanghai, Oct. 7.—By an imperial decree issued at Tai Yuen Fu, capital of the province of Shen Si, dated Sept. 24, Emperor Kang denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment those ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself; but he places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles who participated in the movement and protracted it.

Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Yung Nien, president of the censorate, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the board of punishment, are all deprived of their titles, removed from office and turned over to various trial boards for further penalties. Prince Tuan, by the terms of the decree, is to be tried by the board of clans.

The foregoing corroborated the official advices received last week from Director General Sheng by Minister Wu, and by the later communication to the department of State.

DECREE CONSIDERED GENUINE

Copies of the decree have been received here and are accepted as genuine.

It is reported that Tang Fu has fled to the province of Shan Si, fearing punishment. The impression is growing that the imperial government is making an effort to disperse and punish the Boxers. The imperial troops who were seen Monday near Pei Ta Chan are believed to have been concerned in this movement. The acting viceroy at Tien Tsin was notified that orders had been issued to disperse the Boxers but said he feared to send out troops because of the presence of the allied forces.

The Chinese Court

Afraid of Allies.

That is One Reason Given for Moving to Shansi.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The effort to induce the Chinese imperial court to return to Peking has failed after a week's persistent effort on the part of the powers. News to that effect was brought to the state department today by the Chinese minister, who received it via St. Petersburg from Viceroy Liu Kun Yih and Chang Chih Tung, under date of Oct. 4. Minister Wu received the message last night. It was as follows:

"The departure of their imperial majesties for Shensi (province) was due to distressing conditions at Tai Yuen Fu. There is a scarcity of food supplies in the province of Shansi on account of long continued drought and the provincial capital (Tai Yuen) is almost deserted, the trades people having left on account of the disturbances caused and continued for months by the Boxer rebels, who had invaded that province with the encouragement of Gov. Yu. Their majesties, therefore, were obliged to proceed to Shensi, where telegraphic communication with Shanghai and other parts of the empire is opened, and rapid communication with their majesties may, therefore, be carried on; thus court and official business may be transacted more expeditiously by their presence in Shensi rather than in Tai Yuen Fu. The reasons for the temporary postponement of their majesties' return to Peking are the presence of the allied forces there, on account of which solitons fear is doubtless entertained, besides a dread of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, which usually follow after great disturbances, destruction of property and military operations. It is hoped the powers will be considerate in their judgment in this matter.

The important feature of the message is the confession that the court is restrained by fear of the allied forces from returning to Peking. The movement takes the emperor and empress dowager about 300 miles farther away from Peking, though, according to the statements contained in the message, by reason of direct telegraphic communication with Shanghai, the court practically will be nearer for purposes of negotiation with the outside world than it was at Tai Yuen. Minister Wu has been informed also that Viceroy Yu of the province just vacated by the court, has been impeached, because of his anti foreign tendencies, which is the first step toward his degradation. It is said there are no Boxers in the newly chosen locality, so that the court will have thrown off the hostile influence recently surrounding it. The only disquieting feature of the move comes from Japanese advices stating that the new point of location is strongly fortified, which is some indication that the imperial family is still in flight, and is seeking stronger defenses; but the friendly viceroys and Minister Wu do not share in this view.

The minister considers the question of punishments practically disposed of by the edict of the emperor and

the German and American notes exchanged last week. The only difficulty he apprehends is in case the foreign ministers seek to designate certain persons who shall be punished, in addition to those which the government itself marks for punishment. Such a course by the ministers, he says, would be hard to comply with, but he looks to the sagacity of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to overcome any such difficulty.

A NEW CAPITAL OF CHINA.

Washington, October 6.—The Japanese minister today left with the Secretary of State a copy of a telegram, dated October 1, received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, to this effect:

"The Japanese acting consul at Shanghai reported on the 25th ultimo the publication in Chinese papers of an undated imperial edict, the purpose of which was as follows:

"Though we have accompanied her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, to Tai Yen and settled there, it is not our intention to remain there permanently. Inasmuch as Chang An was the seat of the ancient rulers of China, and is defended by nature, we order the acting Governor of Shensi to select a suitable site for the imperial palace in the city of Singan and to provide everything necessary for our journey thereto. He should bear in mind the hardships we are now exposed to and refrain from all extravagant preparations."

EXPEDITION TO PAO TING FU.

Peking, Thursday, Oct. 4, via Tien Tsin, Sunday, Oct. 7, and Shanghai, Oct. 8.—The American troops will not participate in the expedition to Pao Ting Fu. Gen Chaffee has the assurance of Li Hung Chang that if the allies desire Pao Ting Fu the Chinese will readily surrender that city. Li Hung Chang has given the same assurance to the other generals. The Americans believe that revenge and military display are the only objects of the expedition and they hold that it will retard the restoration of peace.

The Russians are understood to have practically abandoned the railroad and to have stopped its reconstruction. Gen Chaffee favors the return of the railroad to its owners and its reconstruction and operation on a joint international basis.

The first reinforcements of German troops have arrived here. Gen Yamaguchi will retain 10,000 Japanese troops, 2,000 of them at Peking and the others at Taku and along the line of communications. Eight thousand Germans will pass the winter in Peking and 1,500 Russians. The number of British troops who will be retained has not been decided. Sir Alfred Gaselee will probably keep a brigade.

The allies are storing supplies for six months. Count von Waldersee's headquarters will be the buildings in the imperial pleasure grounds outside the purple city.

RUSSIANS TOOK MUKDEN

St. Petersburg Oct. 8.—The Russian general staff has received official dispatches confirming the reported occupation of Mukden.

Lieut. Gen. Sabinovitch entered the city Oct. 1st. He advanced from Old Niu Chwang on Sept. 24 with 11 battalions of infantry, two squadrons of Cossack cavalry and 40 guns and after fighting two engagements routed the Chinese army on Sept. 27.

Before withdrawing the Chinese looted and fired the city. The Russians captured numerous modern guns and immense stores of war materials.

NO NEWS OF CAPTIVES.

Manila, Oct. 5, via Hong Kong.—The report of the capture of about 60 men of the 29th United States infantry on Marinduque island is confirmed through communication from MacArthur and Kempff from Marinduque island, but details are lacking. The Yorktown's relief column landed at Torrijos on the Marinduque coast and marched to Santa Cruz, which was proposed route of the captured party, without encountering the enemy or learning anything definite regarding the captives except that they entirely disappeared.

Marinduque is a small island within 40 miles of Luzon. It is possible that the rebels have conveyed the captives to Luzon.

A Story About Andree's Party From Hudson Bay County.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—Harry S. Knappen, a newspaper man, returned today from a perilous trip to the Hudson Bay country in which, with nine white men and eight Indians, he sailed 600 miles up the east shore of that great inland sea. Mr Knappen was assured by those whom he met that a "skyboat" had come into the region on the extreme northeast shore of the bay two years before, that it came to ground and that the savages who inhabit that country had killed the white men in it. This he believes was Andree's Polar expedition.

In an article appearing in The State of Saturday it was declared that Furman led all the literary colleges in the State in point of attendance. The number of her enrollment was printed at 212. Wofford college is ahead of this, as there are 229 students on her historic old campus.

MR MCKINLEY GROWS SQUEAMISH.

MUST ASK CONGRESS AS TO A LITTLE ACT OF IMPERIALISM.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The American answer to the French note, which is the pending phase of the Chinese negotiations to be disposed of, has been pretty well defined, although it will remain for the return of the president and a meeting of the cabinet to give the answer formal definiteness. Intimations have been conveyed to some of the foreign representatives that this government may not be able to concur in the interdiction of the import of arms into China, and also that there may be serious constitutional reasons requiring at least two of the French proposals to be submitted to the American congress before they can be acted upon affirmatively. These two latter propositions relate to the establishment of a permanent guard in Peking at the legation, and to a permanent maintenance of a line of communication from Peking to the sea. The permanency of these plans appears to involve a possibility of territorial occupation, though of a limited character, both at Peking and along the road from Peking to the sea, and it is understood that even if these moves were regarded with favor by the executive branch there would be constitutional reasons making it desirable to submit them to congress. This idea has been put forward only in a tentative way, as indicating to foreign representatives some of the questions which will have to be taken into account in giving an answer to the French note.

The news which the United States Government has received of the purpose of the Chinese Imperial Court to take up its abode at Tsing An Fu, in the province of Shen Si, comes from Japanese official sources, but so far there has been nothing from the Chinese officials to show that the movement has taken place. The State department has put forth all of its efforts to bring about an abandonment of the project.

However it is now conceded that the presence of the Emperor and Empress in Peking is not absolutely necessary to the attainment of a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Chinese trouble, though it is undoubtedly true that their return would hasten the settlement.

A Problem For Germany.

TO BE SURE OF A COTTON SUPPLY UNDER ANY CONDITION.

Washington, Oct. 8.—"If for some reason, Germany should be out off for one year from her cotton supply, there would be a crisis of incalculable consequences," says United States Consul Winter at Annaberg, in a report to the State department upon the cotton consumption in that country.

In order to guard any possible exigency, the German colonial association, says Consul Winter, recently sent a petition to the imperial chancery, requesting that every means be used to introduce growing into the different German colonies where climate and soil favor. With the exception of about \$17,000 worth of cotton grown in one little colony, Germany is entirely dependent upon the United States and England for the commodity, and she consumes more of it than any nation of the continent. This accounts for her desire to produce her own cotton.

"Germany, France and England," says the consul, "have never forgotten the days of the civil war, when their cotton supply was completely cut off by the blockade of the Southern States."

There is a tendency he says, on the part of cotton industries to gravitate towards the centers of production, that is, the United States, England and the East Indies. The shifting of cotton mills and manufactures to these points saves time and money, and the problem which confronts Germany is to insure a cotton supply that can be absolutely depended upon in peace or war.

THE SUMMER COTTON MARKET.

The tone of the market continues strong, and prices remain the same as quoted yesterday in our local market:

Middling, 9.90@10. Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, 1,884.

Vinegar.

I have on hand a lot of Home-made Vinegar of very fine quality. The flavor is delicate, while the strength is equal to any to be had.

Will be sold at my residence or 40 cents per gallon.

N. G. OSTEEEN.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Convention Called Of Striking Miners.

To Consider Acceptance of Advance in Wages Offered.

Shenandath, Pa., Oct. 6.—This town today witnessed the biggest demonstration ever held within its limits. Over 5,000 striking mine workers marched through the streets and up to Soldiers' Monument Park, Locust Mountain, where they held a mass meeting and listened to words of encouragement from National President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America. The strikers came from all sections of the anthracite regions, those from nearby points marching in a body, headed by bands, while those from remote regions came in trolly cars.

President Mitchell spoke briefly and was frequently interrupted by cheers. His most important statement was one informing the strikers that they would soon meet in convention. He said:

"I wish to announce today for the first time that in a few days a convention will be called. Every mine will be requested to send delegates. If you believe a net advance of 10 per cent in your wages is enough then your votes will decide the question. If you prefer that the strike shall go on Mitchell will be with you. In this strike we must all win together or go down together."

Mr Mitchell again took occasion to deny the charges that the strike was brought on for political reasons and that the bituminous coal operators were connected with it.

"These charges," he said, "are absolutely untrue."

Mr Mitchell declared that despite the statement of the operators that they would not recognize the union they had already done so by announcing the 10 per cent increase. He said it was strange that this advance was not granted until the United Mine Workers came here.

A CONVENTION OF THE MINERS.

WILL DECIDE IN A FEW DAYS TO END THE STRIKE OR NOT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—President Mitchell issued his call today for the much talked of Miners' convention to consider the operators' offer of 10 per cent increase in wages. The convention will be held in Seranton and will open on Friday next. Representation in the convention will be on the basis of one delegate with one vote for each 100 persons on strike.

It is the general expectation that the decision of the convention will be to accept the increase and return to work.

Quietness prevailed throughout the anthracite regions today, the call for the convention being generally accepted as a signal for cessation of hostilities all around. There were many expressions of satisfaction by miners and operators and by merchants and others in the mining section today over the prospects of an early settlement of the troubles.

Today completed the third week since the strike officially went into effect.

The miners will have parades and mass meetings at Shamokin tomorrow and at Seranton on Wednesday. President Mitchell will be in attendance and is expected to speak at both plans.

LORD ROBERTS' RETURN.

London, Oct. 8.—Lord Roberts, The Daily News announces, will leave South Africa during the last week of October. The authorities have decided to limit the number of colonial troops who are to be the queen's guests in London to 500.

The Thing

You Want....

\$1

Guaranteed

FOUNTAIN PEN.

Call and see them.

H. G. OSTEEEN & CO.