

THE LEDGER.
Thurlow S. Carter,
 EDITOR AND MANAGER.
 SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1899.
 THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY.

Bacot's resolution to appropriate \$100 for a memorial sword for Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the navy was voted down and the resolution was withdrawn. A general resolution of thanks to Lieutenant Blue was passed.

Mr. Blease's bill to have auditors, treasurers and superintendent of the penitentiary elected by the people came near passing, but the enacting words were stricken out.

A decided fight developed on Smith's bill to divert the privilege tax to high schools but the debate was adjourned.

The house voted to hold elections on the 24th.

The senate has not yet voted on the election resolution.

A favorable report was made on Mr. Sanders' bill to repeal the metropolitan police bill.

The oil inspection bill, offered by Mr. Sanders, was unfavorably reported.

Much time was devoted to the road duty bill and it was recommended.

A favorable report on the Gantt anti-expansion resolution was made.

Mr. Dargan offered a bill to provide for an oath against lynching like that now used against duelling.

Mr. Hydrick offered a bill to require life insurance companies to put the exact terms and values on each policy.

EIGHT U. S. SENATORS.

Depew and Beveridge Are Among the New Members.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The following United States senators were formally declared elected today at joint sessions of the legislatures of their respective States:

Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley.
 Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge.
 Maine, Eugene Hale.
 Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Michigan, Julius C. Burrows.
 Minnesota, Cushman K. Davis.
 Missouri, Francis M. Cockrell.
 New York, Chauncey M. Depew.

Stonewall Jackson's Engineer Dies of Grip.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—Major Jed Hotchkiss, Stonewall Jackson's celebrated engineer, died at his home in Staunton tonight, of grip, complicated with meningitis.

THE DEADLY GRIP.

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germ? Don't neglect the "Grip" or you will open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after-effects from the malady. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Crawford Bro's Drug Store.

Pay your subscription to LEDGER!

Eden's Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

ADDRESS OF COL. NEAL'S

He Reviews His Course in South Carolina Politics.

WHY HE FAVORS LOCAL OPTION.

Pays Respects to John Gary Evans in Course of Statement—Tillman and the Dispensary.

To the People of South Carolina:

For six years I have been superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary. The condition of the institution speaks for itself, and I challenge any criticism or investigation. Had I been content to attend strictly to my official duties, my management of the institution has been such that I could have held the position of superintendent, without opposition, as long as I cared to remain in public life. Fortunately, or unfortunately, however, I have had aspirations and hopes beyond the mere routine of official life. I have been inspired by an ambition to be of practical benefit to the people of my State, and I have never entertained for a moment the thought that being a public officer debarred me from the privilege exercised by every citizen of attempting to influence for good the affairs of my State.

In fact, I have felt, as a public servant, that it was my duty to do all in my power to better the condition of public affairs. I have firmly and consistently, without regard to the effect on my individual fortunes, supported the best men for office and the policies that I believed would best conserve the public interest. There is such a greed for office in South Carolina that it makes cowards of most of those holding or seeking office. I have earnestly striven to not allow this blight to wither my manhood or patriotism. If South Carolina needs anything, she needs men who are not afraid or who are not prevented by selfish interests from following the dictates of conscience and duty. In the very beginning I felt the need of reform, and was original "Farmers' Movement" man. I supported Tillman in 1890, and almost without solicitation on my part was elected superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary in 1892. I had lived on my farm and knew but little of public men or public affairs. I had great confidence in the ultimate good purpose of the Reform Movement. In 1893 the dispensary system was inaugurated in South Carolina. It was a new and untried experiment. I had a great deal of confidence in Tillman, and gave him my cordial support in his endeavor to make the law a success. As long as Tillman was in the governor's office his natural force and popularity with the people enabled him to keep the machinery running, though with a great friction. I foresaw during Tillman's last term that when smaller and weaker men undertook to wield the autocratic power necessary to secure the enforcement of the dispensary law, it meant disaster. The dispensary as originally enacted was meant to fit the stern and autocratic attributes of the first farmer governor, but such harsh administration of the law creating such a radical change in the habits of the people could not long be continued among a liberty-loving people accustomed to govern themselves. When it came to be enforced by an "apist, imitator and weakling," trouble began.

In 1894 I was invited to go to Washington to attend a conference. I was present in Irby's committee room when it was determined to make John Gary Evans governor of South Carolina. There was only one man who raised his voice against it in protest. I was a witness to the scene when he withdrew in anger from the conference. I came home from Washington convinced that it was impolitic and wrong for a caucus in Washington to select a governor for the people of South Carolina, and when the infamous Colleton plan was proposed, by which the Conservatives of the State were disfranchised and put upon the same basis as the negro, I determined that if I never held another public office, I would oppose such a piece of political villainy. At that time Governor Ellerbe was not the selection I would have made to run for governor, but circumstances were such as to bring him into the field as the logical opponent of John Gary Evans. I supported Ellerbe, and the history of that campaign is too well known to need recapitulation. It is very unpleasant for a man to be forced to differ with the leaders of his own party or faction, and after the election of John Gary Evans I gave his administration loyal support, and hoped to see it a success. His puerile and arbitrary administration was odious to the people of South Carolina, and every fibre in my nature revolted at the thought of having such a governor of my State. When the senatorial bee began to buzz in his bonnet it was a dulcet sound to my ear, for I saw in his selfish desire to supplant the man who had made him governor the opportunity to rid the State of an incubus. I thought that the election of Ellerbe would prove a benediction and a blessing to the people of South Carolina, and that the capacity of John Gary Evans for harm would be far less in the senate of the United States than in the governor's chair. My chief desire then was the election of Governor Ellerbe, and I subordinated everything else to that end. He was elected governor by almost a unanimous vote of the people. The failure of his administration to realize the reasonable hopes of his friends is too painful for me to discuss. I believe that Governor Ellerbe is constitutionally honest, and that he has faithfully tried to meet the requirements of a situation beyond his power, and possibly beyond that of any man.

I am now and always will be his friend and I do not propose to say one word in this letter in exculpation of myself which will add to the difficulties now surrounding him. I have tried to cooperate with the men in South Carolina whose object was to rewrite our people. The liquor question is "the old man of the mountain" in the politics of this State. I have done all I could looking to a just and correct settlement of the liquor problem. As things now go on in this State nothing but evil can come of it. My object has been to eliminate the liquor question from State politics. It is a local matter which should be left to the people of the various counties. It is manifestly impossible to enforce the same liquor law in Charleston and Columbia that you can in prohibition Marlboro and Anderson. I believe that the question should be submitted to the people of each county to say whether they want the dispensary, high license with constitutional restrictions, or prohibition. It is a local question and the people of one community or county, in my judgment, have no right to force the people of another county or

community to accept sumptuary laws repugnant to local sentiment, traditions and character of the people. I have felt this very keenly and I have not a doubt in the world that this will be the final solution of the liquor question in South Carolina. None other is in accord with the principles of Democracy. A question is never settled until it is settled right. You may for a time by force of circumstances, as has been the case with the dispensary law in this State, deny local self-government, and an opportunity for free expression of public opinion, sooner or later, however, a free people will assert their rights at the ballot box, and woe unto him who stands in the way. The advocacy of local option is no new idea with me. Last May in the Anderson county convention that stalwart champion of popular rights, Hon. Joshua W. Ashley, introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to the State convention to use their influence to secure the submission of the question of high license, prohibition or dispensary to a popular vote. I amended the resolution and assisted in securing its passage by the county convention. In the State convention, however, the people were bound hand and foot and denied the fundamental right of deciding this important matter for themselves at the ballot box. The Anderson county convention instructed the local committee to have the question submitted to our people in the primary with the result that Anderson county went overwhelmingly for prohibition. How can a Democrat oppose a submission of these questions to a popular vote or refuse to abide the will of a majority of his fellow citizens? I realize that my contest does not depend upon my official record, but upon the issues hereinbefore enacted. A contest is being waged against me because I have dared to think for myself and would not bend the knee to the dictates of self-constituted bosses. I am proud of the fact that I have stood in the way of some who sought to prostitute the public service to private ends. I am being opposed because of the principles that I have advocated and by the men whose aims I have helped to thwart. It is a vain hope through me to compass the defeat of these principles. No stronger argument is needed than the attempt now being made and methods pursued to defeat me to demonstrate the growth of dangerous political power wielded by the dispensary. No man has touched it, no matter how pure his character or how innocent he has been of all wrong, that has not had pitch left upon his hands. It is appalling the frequency with which governors and other high officials have been charged with corruption and bribery in connection with this institution. Whether such charges be true or false their effect is the same, and lowers the whole moral tone of our State. I am ready and willing to be sacrificed in an attempt to better conditions in this State. I have an abiding faith in the people of South Carolina. I am conscious of rectitude of purpose, I believe in the justice of God, and if the miserable attempt to compass my defeat through unholy means succeeds, I shall appeal to the manhood and patriotism of the people in the next general election.

W. A. NEAL.

Warby Wine and Major alias Wm. Green, were convicted of the murder of H. H. Pauling at Orangeburg court and have been sentenced to be hanged March 3, 1899. Eleven murder cases were on the docket of the court and have been disposed of at this term.

TRIED BY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Case of Private Mattice, Who Killed Another Soldier.

Special to The State.

Greenville, Jan. 17.—The general courtmartial at division headquarters was engaged for three days in the trial of Private Mattice, of the Two Hundred and Third New York, who a few weeks ago, while on provost duty, shot and instantly killed Private Mugridge, of the Second West Virginia. Judge Advocate Jacob M. Coward conducted the prosecution. Maj. Goodin, Capt. White and Capt. Bennett, of the Two Hundred and Third New York represented the accused. Testimony for the prosecution was taken last Thursday, and the defense presented testimony on succeeding days.

It has been proven that disorder was general around the scene of the killing; that the sentinels had orders to shoot disturbers; that two shots were fired in the vicinity of Mattice's post, which shots he claims were fired at himself. Self-defense was the line of defense selected by Mattice's attorneys.

The general courtmartial has finished its work and made a report to the war department. The result of the trial will not be made public until given out in general orders.

A CLEVER TRICK.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Crawford Bros' Drug Store.

WILLIAMSBURG LYNCHERS

Two Men Accused of the Murder of the Negro Postmaster.

By Telegraph to Greenville News.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17.—Allen Belk, a prominent white farmer of Williamsburg county, was brought to Charleston last night charged with burning the Lake City post office last February and as an accomplice in killing the Negro postmaster, Baker. The case was worked up by Special Agent Bell, of the department of justice, who has been on it for months.

A hearing was given before commissioner today and the accused was committed for trial. Another arrest, of a man named Van Summerfield, was made and the prisoner arrived tonight.

Private Buckley May be Shot.

Havana, Jan. 17.—The trial of Private Joseph Buckley, Company E, Second Louisiana Volunteers, for the killing of Private John D. Hughes, of the same company, on January 7th, was concluded at Mariano. It is understood that the finding of the court is for the death of the accused, but the verdict will not be announced until it has been reviewed in the usual way.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be strong, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklets and samples free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A PROMINENT EXPANSIONIST.

Ex-Judge J. H. Hudson Believes in the Policy of the Present National Administration.

Special to The State.

Charleston, Jan. 14.—An interesting correspondence which has just occurred between Mr. A. C. Kaufman of this city and Judge J. H. Hudson, discloses the fact that this eminent South Carolina jurist is a full-fledged expansionist and is in hearty accord with President McKinley's policy in regard to the Philippines. Mr. Kaufman addressed a letter to Judge Hudson—with whom he is on close terms of friendship—asking him to give the public his views on the question of annexation. In reply Judge Hudson pleads lack of time and leisure for not writing fully on the subject, but he characterizes the president's "policy" as a "wise" one, and says he (Judge Hudson) is "in favor of reaping the full fruits of the war, and that means, to make United States territory of the Spanish West Indies, the Ladrones Islands, the Philippine islands—the whole of the—and to build the Nicaraguan canal." He says "it will be a reflection upon the statesmanship of this country to throw away this golden opportunity," and that we should meet the emergency "like a great people, not shrink from it like cravens." Mr. Kaufman, who is an admirer of President McKinley's policy in this particular is pleased to find himself in company with so distinguished a Carolinian.

Judge Rouse committed to jail George Alford, a notorious sneak thief who has been conducting extensive operations in the city recently. Opposite his name, when he was landed at the station house, where placed on record four depredations on private premises and robbery therefrom, all of which were directly traced to him. Alford's system, which proved for a time to be very successful, is to select the supper hour, when the family is gathered for the evening meal, to enter the house and decamp with whatever valuables are most handy. He freely confessed to the crimes laid at his door and will doubtless receive a severe sentence when he reached the court of sessions.

J. H. M.

John K. Stuckey, who shot and killed his book keeper, John Sevier, in Spartanburg recently, has been admitted to bail by the Supreme court in the sum of \$3,000.

Coughs That Kill

are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough, neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs

"My wife was suffering from a dreadful cough. We did not expect that she would long survive, but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial that she kept on taking it till she was cured." R. S. HUMPHRIES, Sausby, Ga.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length, on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her." J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.