

THE LEDGER.

THURLOW S. CARTER,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR
Lancaster S. C., May 27th, 1905.

Mr E D Blakeney, in a letter to The State, declares that the people of Lancaster were not indignant over the arrests made in connection with the Kershaw lynching, but were incensed over the manner of obtaining the alleged evidence. A detective often resorts to the lowest and dirtiest trickery to obtain evidence, but according to Mr Blakeney Howie, the detective employed by Solicitor Henry, went to the limit in such tactics. Mr Blakeney's statement being correct, is it not surprising that the people were more or less enraged and that the evidence obtained by the detective's method was largely valueless.—Columbia Record.

An Opinion of Special Interest to Holders of Accident Insurance.

Special to The State.

Charleston, May 24.—In the United States circuit court today Judge Brawley rendered an opinion of special interest to the holders of accident insurance policies and to the companies themselves, in his decision, refusing a motion for a new trial in the case of J A Carol, executor, against the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York, growing out of the death of the late F G Stacy president of the Gaffney National Bank.

Stacy was called a liar by a man named Porter and he resented the insult with a blow in the mouth. An abrasion was made by Porter's teeth on Stacy's fist and a few days later blood poison set in and Stacy died. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, alleging that Stacy had come to his death by violent and unlawful means. Suit was instituted at the last term of the circuit court in Greenville, and the jury returned a verdict for \$5,000, the full amount of the policy, in favor of the estate. The defendant moved for a new trial, and Judge Brawley has just ruled that the death of Stacy was as a result of accidental inoculation, as the jury had previously decided, and the motion for a new trial was dismissed.

The case presents a number of interesting features to holders of accident insurance which has become very popular. The court does not state that the blow which was struck in resenting an insult was an accident, but it is the breaking of the flesh, allowing the poisonous microbes to enter the system of Stacy, causing death, which Stacy, of course, never intended, is the accident, and therefore the estate is entitled to the money for which he was insured.

Sudden Death in Camden.

Camden, May 24.—The Rev. W. W. Mills, D. D., died suddenly about 1 o'clock today. He was walking across Monument Square, near Dr. I H. Alexander's residence, when he fell and expired at once. Prof. R. M. Kennedy, noticing him, hurried to his assistance, but life was extinct before he could reach him. Dr. Mills was a high type of the Christian gentleman, and his death will cause profound sorrow in this community.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

The Lancaster View of Mr. Henry's Course.

(Concluded from Page 1.)

if it was the solicitor's purpose to make an accurate statement to the governor, and one the truth of which he could establish, why did he not interview the ministers of Kershaw, or at least one of them, and thus ascertain their position in the premises.

Again, Solicitor Henry stated to Magistrate Caskey during the preliminary that he refused to waive time and thereby permit the parties who were arrested at Chester to appear before Judge Gage, give bond and be released, because Gov. Heyward was interested, or behind the case. This same reason was given by Solicitor Henry to the Hon. J L Glenn of Chester on the night of the arrest, yet in his report of May 31, as his reason for the refusal, he says, first, "I was not fully advised;" second, "I did not think it proper in a case like this."

Which of the two reasons is correct we cannot say, nor are we in a position to admit that either was the real motive. Mr. Henry in his report to the Governor claims that Messrs. Heath, Stevens and Welsh were arrested at Chester because they were attempting to get possession of a State's witness, and yet he does not say what witness, nor does he give any reason for presuming this to be the business of these gentlemen, and as a matter of fact, these gentlemen were not seeking to get possession of any State's witness, and if Solicitor Henry had, or knew that the State had, why did he refuse to put up such witness at the time of the preliminary hearing if the witness whom he thought these gentlemen were pursuing was Frank Hough? He could have used Hough at the preliminary hearing for he was present in the court room as a defendant and not as a witness on that occasion. If he referred to young Croxton he was also present in the court room at Lancaster during the entire time. It may be well at this time to state, on the authority of the elder Croxton, that when the father of young Croxton appealed to Solicitor Henry at Chester to aid him in the finding of his son, that Solicitor Henry disclaimed any knowledge of the whereabouts of young Croxton and led this father to believe that he knew nothing of his son's connection with the matter, and went so far as to say to him that he (Henry) would help the old gentleman to find his boy if he knew anything of him. There are so many glaring inconsistencies in Mr Henry's various statements concerning this entire affair that it is impossible to point out each and every one of them, but enough has been said to warrant the inevitable conclusion that he was not acting in an open, frank and conscientious manner. The Solicitor assumes the responsibility for the employment of Howie and Nowbold; he admits having various conferences with these men concerning the testimony they were working on, yet he attempts to avoid any knowledge of, or complicity in, the dirty work resorted to by the men with whom he was working in conjunction.

In all candor, Mr. Henry, I ask do you expect the public to believe that you knew nothing of the methods used; that you were ignorant of the fact that Howie and Austin were violating not only the laws of the country, but the laws of morality and decency, in their attempt to obtain evidence upon which to convict men of murder; men whom you admitted were improperly arrested, men

whom you stated in open court that you did not believe to be guilty, yet whom you attempted to have confined in prison, and whom you would not allow the privilege of bail except the usual legal notice be given you?

We have stated that Howie violated the laws of South Carolina. We reiterate this statement and are prepared to prove that he kidnapped young Croxton; that he secured a pistol from a party in Kershaw by paying another party \$5 for stealing this pistol. This is usually looked upon and denominated by the laws of this State as larceny. (Does Mr. Howie demand proof of this? If so, it will be forthcoming.) Again, referring to Solicitor Henry, we call attention to the fact that he denies any knowledge of the means used by Howie, as above stated. Does the Solicitor mean by this that he was not keeping up with the detail work of the man he employed, and who received pay from the governor, upon the endorsement of the Solicitor? If so he confesses dereliction to his duty, for was it not his duty to keep posted as to the progress of this work. If he was cognizant of what was going on, then his position is even more reprehensible, for while he did not himself actually participate in this pernicious "strategy," yet he had knowledge of the facts and his failure to interfere and put a stop this character of work makes him particeps criminis, both in law and morals, with those who actually committed the offense. An explanation from the solicitor on this point would be, it seems to us, quite appropriate. Solicitor Henry in his report says, "I know that detectives have to resort to strategy. This is resorted to in diplomacy, love, war and peace. Surely the fowler will not set the snare in the sight of the bird." The word strategy is susceptible of a sinister construction in his mind when he penned the above sentence. If he means that the methods resorted to in this case deserved to be classed as strategy, then, indeed, has he extended the definition of that word to an extent that would call for severe condemnation from the men of the world who have made history by strategy. Mr. Henry takes very much to heart and bemoans the fact that the prosecution by him, in the discharged of his sworn duty, of the Morrison lynchings has caused the estrangement of his friends. Permit me to say that no one of his friends would have become estranged had he contented himself with the performance of his duty; had he confined himself, he whom accident placed in authority, to legitimate, honest and conscientious endeavors, but when he permitted his detectives to go beyond the pale of legitimate strategy, and when he consented, though only by acquiescence to unclean methods mentioned, then it ill becomes him to lift his hands in holy horror and raise the cry that he is being persecuted for the performance of his duty. That he owes a duty to his State as one of its prosecuting officers, cannot and is not questioned; that that duty required him to use all honorable means to apprehend and bring to justice the lynchers of Morrison does not admit of argument, but it does appear that in his zeal to perform that duty which he has on every occasion flaunted before the public, he has lost sight of the fact that he owes a corresponding duty to himself and to the men whom he publicly declared to be innocent of the crime for which they were arrested. Mr. Henry stated at the preliminary hearing that he was surprised at the arrest of Messrs.

Heath, Stevens and Welsh, and at that time created the impression that he did not know that warrants were out for these men yet as a matter of fact he wired Magistrate Caskey on the 31st of March, asking him to come to Chester, which the magistrate did on the 1st day of April, and the record shows that the warrant for the men named was issued on that date. Here we might ask why it was that these warrants were not placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Lancaster county for execution? Which was not done until Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 21 days after the date of same. The tone of Solicitor Henry's utterance in reference to this affair, from first to last, indicate that he is smarting under some imaginary wrong. This is evidenced by his unwarranted reference to the ministers of Kershaw; again, he manifests vindictiveness by contemptuous reference to one of the defendants, of whom he sees fit to speak of as "one-eyed" Belk. Let me say to the Solicitor right here that this Mr. Belk is "one-eyed;" that he is an humble and respected citizen of Kershaw county; that he lost his eye while engaged in the honorable discharge of his duties as a confederate soldier, and that the wound which caused the loss of this eye was received while this old veteran was fighting on the field of Gettysburg for a principal, and with a motive as high, as honorable, and, I might say, more laudable than the motive which prompted the honorable solicitor to deride him because of the fact that he only possessed one eye. In the final judgment of men we may safely say that this "one-eyed" Belk will measure up to the equal of the prosecuting officer of the South judicial district of South Carolina.

In conclusion I wish to say that the question under consideration is not the guilt or innocence of Morrison, not whether Morrison was guilty of murder; not whether the men who it is claimed lynched him are guilty of murder, and we all know and admit that it is proper and right, and that it is the duty of the officers of the law to use all legitimate means to apprehend and bring to trial the parties who killed Morrison, and I wish to emphasize the fact that the complaint now made is not due to the fact that efforts are being made to enforce the laws of South Carolina, but we do complain, and we do charge, that Solicitor Henry is responsible for the methods used and that these methods were unworthy the countenance of any man, and especially one who occupies the official position he does. This indignation is not local, but exists even at the solicitor's own door, and is prevalent wherever the facts are known. Every assertion that is contained in this article is capable of being proved, and if there are any who feel that injustice has been done them, and that the truth has not been spoken of them and their connection with this case, I assure them that a demand on their part for such proof will be forthcoming when they see fit to ask for it, or deny the charges herein contained.

E. D. Blakeney.

P. S.—One more question, Mr Solicitor: Were all the bills approved by you, for payment in this case, itemized? Did you not O. K. at least one of Howie's bills in the form of a mere statement, and was the amount of this bill \$35.?

E. D. B.

Mother can safely give Foley's Honey and Tar to their children for coughs and colds, for it contains no opiates or other poisons. Sold by Funderburk Pharmacy.

Goes To Get Immigrants For South Carolina.

Commissioner to visit Germany, Holland and Belgium to secure immigrants for this State.

New York, May 24.—C. J. C. Wyngaarden, a commissioner sent abroad by the governor and other prominent citizens of South Carolina, to secure immigrants to people a proposed new settlement for which a large tract has been set apart in the State, sailed for Europe today in the steamer Petsdem. He will visit Germany, Holland and Belgium and will distribute literature explaining the enterprise. Mr. Wyngaarden said before sailing before sailing that the land had been purchased by the governor and his associates, that it was very fertile and that good cotton and other crops could be raised upon it. It was proposed also, he said, to establish factories there. Negroes, he added, seemed unable to achieve satisfactory results as agriculturists and this had prompted the invitation to the foreigners. An effort will be made to secure immigrants suitable for farming or factory work. As they arrive they will be taken in charge by David Van Wyck, a member of the Hoboken board of health, and will be shipped to South Carolina by steamer.

Twelve Inches of Hail.

Reidsville, Ga., May 23.—The most destructive tornado that has swept Tattall county for years occurred this afternoon, lasting ten minutes. During this brief period a section between Reidsville and Collins was practically cleared of all crops and only the strongest trees remained standing. Houses were leveled and it is remarkable that thus far report of but one life having been lost has been received. The victim was a negro employee at the saw mill of A C Parker & Son; a falling smokestack struck him.

At Colliers a family of five was struck by lightning. They were stunned, but were revived. Their home was destroyed. So heavy was the accompanying hail that the stones lay on the ground to a depth of twelve inches.

Light Distress.

Exchange.

"I heard a new term the other day, said W B Snow, Jr., to the Charlotte Observer. "It was ar Winston. An old lady and her two daughters came into a millinery store. The young women wore mourning hats. The old woman said to the clerks: "I want a mourning hat for I am in mourning. But my datter here, indicating, is a widder of two years' standing and she is in light distress. Give her a hat with big feathers on it."

DON'T BORROW TROUBLE

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow, is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, any similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent forgetfulness of all your troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At Crawford Bros., J. F. Mackey & Co., Funderburk Pharmacy. Drug stores. Prices 50c. Guaranteed.

BANNER SALVE
The most healing salve in the world

Fertilizer Mills Assessed.

The State board of equalization yesterday adopted the following as the valuation for taxation of all the fertilizer plants in the State:

Anderson,	\$60,000.00
Ashepool,	\$78,000.00
Etowah,	\$64,800.00
Reid,	\$45,000.00
F S Keyester Co,	\$45,180.00
Spartanburg,	\$7,200.00
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co:	
Port Royal	\$196,690.00
Atlantic,	\$85,000.00
Chicora,	\$172,200.00
Imperial,	\$162,030.00
Standard,	\$258,895.00
Stono,	\$66,875.00
Wando,	\$34,081.00
Blacksburg,	\$102,528.00
Dorchester,	\$10,455.00
Greenville,	\$129,752.00
Columbia,	\$193,800.00
Georgia Chemical Works,	\$137,554.00

The total of last year was \$1,553,534 and this amount is increased to \$1,849,860 this year.

The Port Royal mill of the V. C. C. company is raised \$90,000; the Columbia mill \$116,000. The Standard at Charleston, another V. C. C. Co., \$78,000, and other mills were raised considerably.—The State 25th inst.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Notice to the Public

I will hold all inquests in the county. Phone to my residence at Pleasant Hill for me when needed.

J. Montgomery Caskey,
apt. 20—tf

Notice to Debtors and Creditors of C H Lathan

All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Harvey Lathan, deceased, will present them properly proven to the undersigned for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the same. John T Green, May 12, 1905—lm. Executor.

NOTICE!

The Board of Control for Lancaster County will meet at Lancaster C. H., S. C., on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, for the purpose of electing dispensers for the dispensary at Lancaster C. H., and the dispensary at Kershaw for the ensuing year beginning July 1st 1905. Applications for these positions must be filed with said board at least twenty days before said 6th of June 1905.

J E W Hail,
Chf. Board of Co. Control L. C.
May 5, 1905—lm.

Winthrop College Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 7th at 10 a. m. Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacated after July 7th, they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks. Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 20, 1905. For further information and catalogue address Pre. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER,
BY J E Stawman, Esq. Probate Judge
WHEREAS I, C. L. Lathan, by made out to me, to grant him letters of administration of the estate of and of the estate of John A. Miller.
THESE ARE THEREFORE, O. R. to the said and a solemn and singular the hundred and thirty of said John A. Miller, deceased, that they be and appear before me, the Court of Probate, to be held at Lancaster, S. C. on Wednesday, May 24th next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said administration should not be granted.
Given under my Hand this 9th day of May, Anno Domini, 1905.
J E Stawman,
Probate Judge