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BROW B. CARTER
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The Dispensary Investigation.

Further Stirring of the Mire in Spartanburg.

Special to The Record.

Spartanburg, Aug. 11.—C. O. Smith, who had figured prominently in the dispensary investigation so far, in the testimony of other witnesses, was put on the stand for the first time today. Smith has been in Hendersonville but came down today.

There were two sensational incidents in his testimony. He testified that he had found J. H. Morris, who had testified against Smith, in a house of ill fame drunk.

"You are a liar," said Morris, who was in the room and arose from his seat promptly.

"You're another," retorted Smith, and the chairman rapped for order and finally obtained it.

The other sensational incident was the admission of Smith that he had offered \$500 to Wall, another member of the board, to support Thackston for election as beer dispenser. Wall wasn't in the court room, but an affidavit read by Mr. Lyon said practically the same thing, although it did not mention Smith's name.

Smith also, under the examination of Mr. Lyon, said that while he had made mistakes he had tried to enforce the law and denied that he had received any money from Toland. He admitted accepting a watch from Toland, however, after an election. Toland was a former beer dispenser.

L. Reibling, a beer dispenser, was put up and admitted that he had contributed money toward purchasing space in The Journal, although he did not say how much.

Gill Barnett, once a dispensary clerk, testified that he had seen labels for bottles around the dispensary, but he had never seen labels changed on bottles.

Friday's Proceedings.

August Kohn, in the News and Courier, thus summarizes the proceedings of the dispensary investigating committee Thursday:

First of all, Mr. Toland, a former dispenser, with apparent reticence but candor, told of his actual payment of \$275 and a gold watch to secure a dispensary job. Toland testified that, as instructed, he gave the money to Dispenser Husemann, who was to act as the intermediary. He gave the money to Husemann to give to Smith, who was chairman of the county board, as advised, and to this he stuck. He had given an affidavit that he had not given Smith any money for an office, and he urged that this was technically correct, as the money had been given to Husemann to give to Smith and Smith did get it from Husemann. The watch was a direct gift.

Second—Toland said that he bid as high as \$450 for a beer dispensary, but he did not get the position for his candidate.

Third—Mr. D. M. Miles developed into an unexpected witness. He went on the stand to clear his record, which is entirely good, and to refute certain charges

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about his using liquor in an election. It was while on the stand he threw some sidelights on the dispensary management of ten years ago. For instance he said that he voluntarily quit the board of control, to which he had been twice unanimously elected, because the general impression was that it was not an honest place, and for fear that some people might suspect him of dishonesty he thought it best to quit. Of one thing Mr. Miles was positive, and that he willingly testified, and that was that some one in the dispensary in his day and time supplied liquor to blind tigers and he doubted very much if the money for it ever went to the state. He thought that the board was all right, but he said that in his day and time on the board the outside influences were bad, and that orders were worked for by outsiders, but he was free to say that things were not to his liking in the dispensary itself, and he quit and came home to be elected county supervisor, which office he now holds.

Third—There was another scene between Messrs. Christensen and Lyon and Mr. Blease. In connection with Mr. Toland's testimony, it was developed that Mr. Toland has sworn that Mr. Blease, a member of the investigating committee, had told him that the committee was just going around smoothing matters over and upholding the dispensary law. That Mr. Blease had asked him why in the dickens he (Toland) had not gone off and had nothing to say about the matter. That he had told Toland that he was not obliged to testify, and that the general tendency of the investigating committee was to smooth matters over and uphold the dispensary.

Mr. Blease reiterated that he had done nothing to interfere with the work of the committee, that he is doing all he can to help it along and that he has never offered advice or money to impede the work of the committee. He asked the people whether they would believe Mr. Toland or himself on the issue involved.

Fourth—Jesse Mahaffey, the member of the house, who is quoted as having said that H. H. Evans gave him all the whiskey he wanted and stuffed \$20 bills in his pocket while he (Evans) was a candidate for re-election on the board, utterly denied any and all such charges. He insisted that Mr. Evans was generous and openhearted, but he has not given him whiskey nor had he given him any money in one way or another, and the report must have started from a joke, because he made no such statements seriously.

Fifth—That Jeff Dunwoody is credited with telling Toland that he was paid \$100 for writing a letter to Mr. H. H. Evans for one of the representatives of Bluthenthal and Bickart.

Sixth—That members of the county board of control made a habit of borrowing money from dispensers and of not returning the money.

Seventh—That the members of the board of control would get all the free liquor they wanted, and that they had a practice of suggesting that they would like certain presents and of getting them in the end, from a "jinnie" to a shotgun.

Eighth—That one of the Lanford family held the position of bottle buyer and drayage manager

of the dispensary at one and the same time.

Ninth—That Mr. Cathart was another of the Blackwood type of boosters for the county board, in that he was induced to file application simply to force the market price of jobs up.

Tenth—That two clerks in one of the dispensaries here kept tab and found that the chief dispenser consumed more than \$30 worth liquor a month.

Eleventh—That one of the clerks when he left the dispensary was presented with champagne as an evidence of good will.

Twelfth—That a trip seems to have gotten here and that in consequence the dispensers made way with such papers as they did not want to get into the hands of the investigating committee.

Thirteenth—That Mr. Husemann went to Columbia with a letter of authority, a sort of credential signed by the dispensers here, which he was to use in his canvass for funds for the fight against prohibition in this county, and to use for the Journal campaign.

Fourteenth—That the charge that Supervisor Miles used dispensary liquor, samples, in his campaign, fell rather flat.

Fifteenth—That beer was used here for election purposes and that a general bill was sent H. H. Evans for the beer because there was an intimation that the beer would be paid for.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This is what the evidence tries to, or does, show, and not my observations:

First—That the positions connected with the dispensary here were bartered and sold for money, borrowed money on endorsements.

Second—That even \$50 clerkships were bartered, and H. H. Cunningham was paid \$50 cash by the chairman of the county board to withdraw his application for a clerkship.

Third—That the then chairman of the county board of control sold liquor and traveled from town to town, and that he sold liquor by telling dispensers he would have them removed by a friend on the state board if they did not patronize him.

Fourth—That during the session of the legislature satchels full of liquor were taken from the rooms of candidates for membership of the board by Mr. Mahaffey, a member of the house.

Fifth—That all dispensers here have received case upon case of complimentary liquor from houses selling to the dispensary, and that most often these complimentary liquors have been put on the shelf, and the liquor sold for personal gain, without accounting to the state or county.

Sixth—That the Mallard Company, Richland Distillery, and Bluthenthal & Bickart made a practice until recently of packing one or two extra bottles of liquor in each case, and these cases were complimentary to the dispenser; that they were sold as regular stock goods and no account made of such sale to the state or county, but this was to the gain of the dispenser.

Seventh—That in addition to gratuitous liquor, the dispensers received free umbrellas, smoking sets, fountain pens, match boxes, wines, and even suits of clothes.

Eight—That at least one dispens-

er here is charged with the habit of changing the labels of liquor and selling as two X goods that which was sent him as one X goods, and that this same dispenser has accumulated thousands within his few years of service.

Ninth—It was developed that the Richland Distilling Company, and Bluthenthal & Bickart have been paying 25 cents for empty cases which originally contained their goods. This is supposed to have been a method of boosting the sales. One witness testified that Rock Castle cases were paid for at 25 cents each, without bottles, and that they were not returned. It was shown that these empties, other than those sold to the shopping houses, were sold locally to drug houses for not more than 5 cents and often for less.

Tenth—That dispensers have written to liquor houses for gratuitous liquor to help them make up shortages.

Eleventh—That empty cases were run in the stock account and were counted as stock on hand, when they were entirely empty.

Twelfth—That two members of the county board of control signed certificates that they had actually witnessed the checking of stocks in dispensaries, signed and approved the expense accounts and breakage accounts, and left them with dispensers to use as they saw fit. Several of these certificates on which the dispensers were to make up their accounts were exhibited, signed in blank, with official approval to stock taking expense and the like, that were to happen months ahead.

Thirteenth—That in Spartanburg Mr. Blackwood, in particular, was used as a buffet to the market. He was promised time and again a position and asked to file an application, and he now thinks this was done simply to get the other fellow to raise his price to the county board two of the members telling him plainly that it was a matter of dollars and cents to get the office, and after they got the office that they could easily take it back.

Fourteenth—That one of the star witnesses who is now absent, told Mr. Blease, a member of the commission, that for \$100 he would not be a witness, having previously made a statement to the Christensen-Lyon committee.

Fifteenth—That the dispensary is selling fives, which means short measures. Fives in quarts means that five quart bottles are sold for a gallon, when the consumer thinks he is buying a full quart. Witnesses testified that Hunter, Thrae Feathers, Old Dixie, Hannis and other brands were fives.

Sixteenth—That until recently request books have not been used. The plea in defence of the non-use being that the dispensaries have gotten the books and have not had time to fill them up.

Seventeenth—That the dispensers have been advised to charge all breakage to the county, and that the county loses from its or fit account all breakage, and it is not divided between state and county.

Eighteenth—That Dispenser Husemann is alleged to have said that he paid as much as six hundred dollars for a vote and did not get it.

Nineteenth—That Charles O. Smith was reappointed on the board upon the recommendation

of the delegation, although it had been brought to the attention of members of the delegation, not all, that he was asking money for positions.

Twentieth—That the appointment of the present members of the county board was held up until after the Morris election was over. The commission had been issued long before the election was over.

Twenty-first—That liquor agents have been coming to the dispensaries to urge the pushing of their goods.

Twenty-second—That goods that were not ordered, other than introductory, were shipped to the dispensaries.

Twenty-third—That the tie up of the decision of the state supreme court as to the force and effect of concurrent resolution, under the committee is working in most embarrassing and harmful. Witnesses getting to believe that the committee had no legal rights, and disposed to refuse to answer questions, and the whole situation is clouded and in doubt because of the unsettled condition as to the status of this law.

Twenty-fourth—That three of the most important witnesses could not be found in the city today. Warrants have been placed in the hands of the sheriff for recalcitrant witnesses and they are to be present tomorrow. Should they not appear statements are on hand from them, but their evidence is desired.

Twenty-fifth—Mr. Cote Blease grew quite mad today about what he thought were reflections on him and made a personal statement, and insisted that Messrs. Christensen and Lyon were his political enemies and were selling him politically, and insisted that any one who suggested that he had not done his full duty was a beautiful liar.

Twenty-sixth—That the committee is getting pretty nearly an itemized list of the contributors to the fund for the Spartanburg Journal. Today it was shown that the local dispensers each contributed \$25, and that the clerks gave \$5. Mr. Husemann, a beer dispenser, is said to have gone to Columbia to secure aid to this newspaper fund. The evidence today indicated that \$300 has been raised. One of the chief dispensers here insists that he made a contract to use the space as regular advertising space, and that he had articles written for publication in this space. The arrangement was for a column a day.

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News Of The State.

Specials To The State.

How is it in Charleston?

Charleston, Aug. 12.—Much interest is being taken in Charleston in the investigation of the Spartanburg dispensary and there is some speculation as to the affairs in Charleston county, where are located the largest number of dispensaries. A dispensary official is said to have remarked that the revelations in Spartanburg are not a drop in the bucket to the conditions prevailing in Charleston.

Boy Shot In The Back.

Greenville, Aug. 12.—George A. Browning received a message over the long distance telephone Friday night at 8 o'clock stating his youngest son, James, had been accidentally shot by his brother, George A. Browning, Jr., at the Blodock home, near Blodock, where Mrs. Blodock and her children are still living, regarding him to come home, as the child was dangerously wounded.

Woman Shot Through The Neck In Neighborly Dispute.

Williamson, Aug. 12.—A most diabolical attempt at poisoning with mandrill root was brought to light here by Judge J. V. Adams' court this morning, when Judge Whitner was arraigned for having placed "Rough on Rats" in the flour, salt and soda of Eliza Henderson, her neighbor, and from the effects of which Joe Henderson, Eliza's husband, Zack Jones, Eliza Henderson and two other negroes came very near dying last Wednesday, after eating dinner which had been prepared from the "doctored" ingredients containing the deadly poison.

Body of an Unknown White Man Found at Rock Hill.

Rock Hill, Aug. 11.—The body of a white man, aged about 60 years, was found lying beside the railway track near the Manchester mills early this morning. The head was resting on a crosstie.

There were no marks to show foul play or that he had been struck by a train. Last night a man answering the description of the one found dead applied for shelter at a house in the mill village. Upon being refused he left in the direction of Chadwell. He is reported as saying that he was from Chester. Three men are said to have followed him, two returning towards Rock Hill later.

The coroner viewed the body this afternoon and death was decided to have been due to natural causes. Nothing was found on the body to denote its identity though it is thought that the dead man was formerly a peddler of Indian remedies in this section.

BRONCHITIS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Miss Maudie Smith, of Danville, Va., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years, and now I get relief from Little's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which is a permanent cure." Sold by Funderburk Pharmacy.

TWO YEARS OF BRONCHITIS.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, La. "I got two bottles of Little's Kidney Pills and it cured me." Sold by Funderburk Pharmacy.

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