PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

MR. L. W. YOUMANS'S IDEAS OF NA-

TIONAL FINANCE. He Relleves Silver to be a More Correct Staddard of Values than Gold, and

Therefore Desires to Come Eventually to a Silver Basts.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In responding to your editoral of July 15 you say that I took up the stateto what had preceded it. I have care That you favored the free mintage of silreceived as a dollar a silver com containing only 65 cents' worth of silver in exchange for a dollar's worth of coaton or other produce was cheated to the extent manipulate it. of 35 cents." And again that the silver miner would gain 35 cents. These propositions are impossible, either under present conditions or under the free coinage of silver. Under present conditions the farmer may not only receive a silver dollar with a commodity value of 65 cents, but a paper dollar which, as a commodity, is wortaless and not be cheated at all, for the simple reason that neither of them are commodities, but money, and interconvertible with gold at their stamp value.

Under the tree coinage of silver it would be impossible for the bullion holder to make 35 cents while the receiver lost 35 cents. For instance, when the bullion holder goes to the mint with 65 cents' worth of silver, it it is worth only 65 cents after it is coined, he wold make nothing. If he should gain 35 cents the united States are purchases of fied. Russia pulled this gold blanket coin would be worth one dollar, and the farmer or any-one else who would receive it would lose nothing. I did not attempt in my article to controvert your statements that "a farmer who takes 65 cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of cotton must lose 35 cents," but your statement that "the farmer who demands the free coinage of 65 cents dollars is demanding that he shall receive for his labor and preducts one third less than they are worth." I did not deny your statement that a farmer who takes 65 cents' worth of silver for a dollar's of cotton must base 35 can tind anybody over ten years old outside of a lunat'c asylum who would deny that a farmer who took 65 cents' worth of silver, or of anything else, for a dollar's worth of cotton or of any other product, would lose 35 cents.

After admitting the validity of my reply to your statement that the farmer would lose a third of his product by the profits, three tourths of her commerce, the West where England had competints dollars, you say "But when Mr. Youmans proceeds to show how the farmers are to be benefited by helping the silver miners he gives his whole case away in his very first proposition." He sayr: "We would open a market for all Western silver." How, and why? I would like to remark en passant that, while their interest to a certain extent may be paralled, the facmers are not stimulated by any special desire to advance the interest of the sil ver miners, but to help themselves. How would we open the market for all Western silver? How was the market opened for it in India? By free and un limitted coninage. In the same way free and unlimited comage in th United States would open it for all Western sil-"Why?" This is a big question. and requires a carry 188 of the whole sub ject of silver. A question of a similar nature was asked by the Columbia State, in its issue of July 31, in the following language: "It would be gratifying it our Populistic friends should assign some reason why silver should be cound at the ratio of 16 to 1. ' The Populists and their alnes contend that the intrinsic value of the metal has nothing to do

In answering your question we have to deal with silver, not only as a coma odity, but as money, for, despite the fact that it has been refused mintage by all the great commercial nations for t past twenty years, it still constitutes nearly one-half of our metallic money. and supplies the circulating medium of three-fourths of the world. Of all sub jects involving human action that of money is the most complex To comprehend, to investigate and to demonstrate the leading truths of a complex subject requires a careful examination of all the elements whose seperate or combined action produces the phenomena. The intelligent handing of the silver branch of finance requires a knowledge of the functions of money, of the chatnels of trade and the value of the precious metals, relatively and otherwise in the different sections of the globe Money, according to the accepted authorities, is a medium of exchage, a representative of values, and a standard for the time by Garrett Davis, and secondinseparably allied with commerce.

with its value as currency."

Previous to the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco di Gamma in again. You said in your issue of June 28: "The gold bugs of Wall sisted of the exchanges between the East and the West or the traffic between Eu and Northern Africa and Asia. In these they would all be silver bugs. There exchanges the precious metals took a is no sentiment in Wall street." You prominent part. Says Mr. Jacobs: said something else: "There is no igver was less in Asia than in Europe. At of the man who thinks he knows it all." all times a profit might be gait ed by excharged silver with the Japanese for gold at the ratio of 31 to 1. The climate of the East is so mild as to reader

WANTS A SILVER BASIS, steady as to render human labor effect- worth intrinsically as much as gold seem bent on doing a great deal of ndustrial advantages have crused a people whose wants are but tow and simple to export largely more than they buyhence the balance of trade is always against the West and requires a constant and extended supply of silver to liquidate it. The cheaper this silver can be obtained the greater the profit for the agent that effects these exchanges, as the purchasing power of silver has not declined in the Orient.

Whatever town or country became the prime factor or mercantile intermediary in conducting these exchanges has ment in question without any reference grown opulent and powerful. The glo rv and magnificence of Tadmoor, Tyre, Venice and Genon attest the truth of fully read your editoral alluded to and this assertion. After the doubling of the Cape by the Portuguese and the conpromigent propositions in it, to wit: quest of Egypt by the urks which ren dered unsafe the caravan trade across posal of his crop the difference between the masters of Oriental trade and Holthe commodity value of gold and a silver and became in its turn the richest coun of this country he said: "Its annual dollar. In your editoral of July 31 you liv in Europe. The last transfer of Oci-"We stated that the farmer who ental trade has been from the Dutch to the English, who still enjoy it, with the great additional advantage of an ample supply of cheap silver from the West to The situation, I think, has already

been made sufficiently plain why England should advocate the degredation o silver. But why should the tarmers, more than any other class, object to England's use of this silver? Western Europe turnishes a market anoually for over two hundred million bushels of wheat and about two thirds of the co! countries for this market. England so manipulates cheap silver in her Eastern trade as to make a profit of the decline in silver. She does not even pay out dollars worth of silver, but settles the debts of the United States in the East with her manufactured wares. That is other would be exposed has been verithe East. England receives of the United States sixty five dollars worth of silver bullion and sattles the debts of the United States in the East to that the United States in the East to the Europe.

to Europe.

New England and OH Englandwere against the cotton, which places the farmer of the South and West in 1814, notwithstandper cent. This discount is not confined fixes the price, it equally affects the whole volume, both at home and abroad This situation has not been the result of because I do not think natural causes, of economic forces operating upon the choice of individual preducers and exchanges-it has been wholly a work of man's accomplishing as it was of man's desiring. England did not accomplish unaided this great the North and South and a long stride financial fact, which not only furnished towards the freeing of Southern slaves, volume, to manipulate, at increased riculture to beat down commerce in

> to the value of her vast credits. She had an ally-the northeastern portion of these Uni cd States, a section which has always entertained business deas of the parmership, as indicated by Governor Morris as early as the Constisaid: "Property is the main object of society. The Savage State is more favorable to liberty than the civil zed, and was only renonuced for the sake of property." About twenty years afterwards the same idea was advanced by Josiah Quincy, when, smarting under the restriction of President Jefferson's proclamation of embargo, he said, "But patriotism, to say the least, was a very nactive assistant to the men of New England, who saw their profits and their capital vasishing noder a policy of Federal gover mrnt." This section appears to have always regarded the Union as a lucrative arrangement b. tween the States to be sacrificed or maintained by arms, as their interest dictated. Perhaps no other section with as few natural advantages under a popular government professedly organized to establish jus ce, pronote the gener al welfare and secure the blessing of liberty has ever so enriched and aggrandtzed itself at the public expense through the mysterious agency of legislative dividends.

Availing itself of the skill and valor of the South to be freed from the colonial policy of Great Britain, it no soonof these obligations was about 38 per cent. Despite the fact that these onlideferred payments. A medium of ex-ed by Thomas F. Bayard, as a public change, it is the instrument of trade and robbery of \$900,000,000—this very section had already been plotting with the did the Northeast advocate such acbankers of Western Europe by the destreet cannot be charged with the demonetization of silver. If silver were worth intrinsically as much as gold The proportionate value of gold to sil- norance so hopeless as the ignorance

Let us inquire who led this first fight changing one for the other." The Ty. against silver? The American delerian mariners exchanged their supplies gate to the International Monetary of silver from Span with the Persians Conference at Paris in 1867, one Samfor gold ounce for ounce, and as late as | uel B. Ruggles, an active member of 1850 English and American traders ex. the Chamber of Commerce of New decline, their incomes remaining the York city, mentioned, as the records will show, by John Sherman, (a man will show, by John Sherman, (a man comfortably. Hence the disposition against him, and Commissioner Call who entered public life in moderate throughout the United States to regard vert fixed the bond in each case at \$1. its people well nigh independent of lions,) and coached, as he himself accircumstances and is now worth milclothing and houses. The soil produces two or more crops during the year, and the seasons are so uniformly warm and the seasons are seasons are so uniformly warm and the seasons are seasons are seasons are seasons are seas

ive all the year round. These various they would all be silver bugs." Silver mischief. was at a premium of 3 per cent. Was Wall street sentimental in the person of its representative, Mr. Ruggles? Read the report of his letters to Mr. Seward, and then judge. This Confer ence assembled in response to an invi

tation from the Emperor Louis Na polyon for the purpose of arranging for a uniform coinage of gold and silver that would circulate internationally among the civilized nations.

This meritorious undertaking of the French Emperor, however, was conwas held and the scheme of demonetiproduct, now nearly one hundred millions of dollars, may eventually reach from old Job himself, three or four hundred millions. The money of the world must be unitied now or never." The resolution discarding silver was passed and thus the most colossal scheme of plunder ever devised by man put cleverly under ant to party surroundings. Of course, way. Thus was projected the finan-as I am a Democrat, I am in favor of cial poison which is to-day congesting carrying out the party platform. the world's liver.

pauper's grave and to lay the heavy and we had panic and reaction. Austrian Hungary pulled and our business men have failed and banks broken by the hundreds-the sweet results of be

n a kind of conspiracy against the United States at a disadvantagh of 35 ing the fact that the war was being to exports, but as the surplus disposed ern seamen and New England mariof in the neutral markets of the world time rights, and what might have dream of Sir Robert Peel when he advocated the appropriation of twenty West India slaves, claiming that it the mints to free and un would be an entering wedge between age at the ratio of 16 to 1. ready to her hand cheap silver in ample hoping thereby to revive American ag but added 50 per cent to the value of her tion, and build it up in the East where gold mines in Australia and 50 per cent she enjoyed a monopoly. It was left however, for the Northeast, through the agency of S. B. Ruggles, to form a partnership with John Bull to double the war obligations of the mation which she had amassed by the tariff and Government speculation and had already nearly trebbled by the funding tutional Convention of 1787, when he and specie paying Acts. For this lucre Ruggles abused public confidence and betrayed the nation he was appointed to represent. He led the conspiracy to cut off silver from the mints

and cast it into the sea of commodities Thus did the nation which uses 50 per cent of the silver and produces but 7 per cent beguile the nation which produces 50 per cent into striking down one-half of its velue. The nation which is the greatest importer of wheat in the world inveigled the nation which world into a financial and commercial deadfall, where 50 per cent was taken from the price of her wheat. The nathee feet in commodities. Now tion whose looms would be idle and whose out a supply of American cotton, dethe rural district.

and Uncle Sam the gentleman from could not answer. The phrase, Western Europe, large consumers of depreciated silver it is enabled to phy The aggravation of this policy profit marked by the decline in silver. having been checked by the nullifica. Consequently every subsequent inter- freeholder of productive industry ion of South Carolina in 1832, was national monetary conference called by uspended until the withdrawal of the the United States to undo the disas-Cotton States from the Union in 1860, trous and treacherous work led by ernmental control. During the four which said Sir Robt. N. Fowler, M. P., "that the effect of the depreciation of to the bankers entire control of silver must finally be the ruin of the coin a scheme which was stoutly op- ca and be the development of India." grasp. posed by A. T. Thurman, voted against has been a miserable failure and the by every Democrat and denounced at American delegates regarded as little whoever controls it controls politics better than poor unfortunates, whose

nation had trifled away its birthright. The question instantly occurs, why tion? Simply because her interest was similar to that of England. She occapied the position of creditor and bank er for the South and West and purchased largely of their agricultural products, hence her interest to enhance the value of money and depress the price of agricultural produce. This view is now entertained in regard to our financial situation by the holders realized wealth, such as stocks, bonds, and various other securities, the exchanges in the arteries of trade, those whose fees are fixed by law or custom and all annuitants and stipen daries, for the very plain and simple reason that, as the proceeds of labor same, they can live easier and more comfortably. the farmers, who are being ground be-

But it should be remembered that the wheat and cotton growers of the United States have to pay 12 per cent for the money used in the cultivation of their crops; that owing to restrictive legislation, which prevents cargoes from shipping this way they have to pay double freights to European mar-kets when across the ocean; that they have to compete in the neutral markets of the world with the pauper labor of creation, the present labor of the Mediterranean, the fellahs of Egypt, the verted into an opportunity by capitalists to reduce the metallic basis of and, by this very silver legislation, at a money by one half and give to the disadyantage of 35 per cent; that when bankers a practical monopoly of the their produce is sold they are not alcurrency. The powers of finance saw lowed by the laws of their country to their opportunity, delegations of captalists flocked across the channel from this cheap labor against which they London and Liverpool, a side meeting have to contend at a disadvaagent of 35 per cent, but must take this money That you favored the free mintage of silver, provided that a gold dollar's worth
of bullion should be coined in the silver
dollar and that the farmer, by the free
coinage of silver, would lose in the disnosal of his crop the difference between zation and contraction was pressed back home and pay a bounty of over These upjust hardships imposed upon American farmers seem calculated to have called forth a disorderly growl

> I have answered your questions disannounce a set of principles, go before Demonetization of silver and dearth the people, and after having now the of gold are paralyzing industry and offices upon them to disregard them, causing the wheels of commerce to would be but to perpetrate a fraud upscreak; trade is crippled and production on the public. Speaking independent halts; the weight of existing obliga- ly or party environments, in reply to wheat and about two thirds of the cost-ton crop. The farme s of the United States compete with silver standard countries for this market. England so consign the nineteenth century to a to the propriety of any such immediate action, for two reasons: 1st. Because hand of paralysis on the cradte of the such action would transfer the benefit twentieth. The prediction of Bis of the signiorage from the Governsixty five dotlars in gold for one hundred marck, that the gold basis would be ment to the bullion holder. 2d. Belike several men trying to cover with a cause of an apprehension that the outsmall blanket-when one pulled the flow of gold would cause a temporary contraction.

Now, as to your question, how we would open this market? First, this apprehended contraction should be provided against by the repeal of the 10 one billion dollars of local issues proment that each State should so prorate it according to counties. The reasons for this requirement are obvious waged for the protection of Northeast- and conclusive. We are suffering more from an ill distributed than from a retime rights, and what might have scrieted volume of currency. As soon transpired had not further proceedings as local banks were in operation I been cut short by the treaty of Ghent would recommend not free coinage, no one knows. William Loyd Garribut the free and unlimited purchase of son and Exeter Hall accomplished the silver on the plant of the Sperman bill dream of Sir Robert Peel when he adto the level of the builion value, 41212 million counds for the liberation of the grains standard silver, and then open West India slaves, claiming that it the mints to free and unlimited coin-

This policy would drive the volume of gold to Erope, and though the mints might remain open to it then as now, would practically put us upon a silver basis. Of the advantages we would rain, and the dangers and would avoid, space does not permit me to dwell. Why should we adopt the ratio of 16 to 1? For the simple reason that silver was shown itself to be the most reliable measure of values. Money is not only a medium of change, but a representative of values and a standard for deferred payments. These two latter features require that its volume should maintain a ratio un iform with the volume of commodities. so that its purchasing power would remain the same. Measured by commodities the result proves that the disparity between the two metals has been caused by a rise in gold, and not by a decline in silver.

Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of standerd silver in Februar, 28, 1873, measued three feet in commod-Just twenty years afterwards, is the greatest exporter of wheat in the in 1893, it measured the same three feet in commodities. The gold doll ar in 1873 lacked a fraction of measuring measures four and a half feet. Which whose people would be hungry and is the honest yardstick? Which is the Government would be in up- best representative of values, the most heaval upon the storm of riot if, with- reliable standard for deferred pay ments? I contained these propositions ceived the nation which is the greatest in five questions which I asked you in Lail. They had been under police producer of cotton into striking 50 per about two years ago when you were surveillance all the while, and every ent from its value. Verily, it appears denounceing the silver dollar as a as though John Bull was bunco steerer dishonest dollar, questions which you kept in sight by Detectives John Hocould not answer. The phrase, "A gan and James Miller. At this time rise in value of gold," are words of the officers, who had collected enough ominous and threatening porten to the evidence on which to base a belief that imported cotton, breadstuffs and other happiness and welfare of mankind. It Maria and Sarah at least had consider agricultural products, has not been means that 50 per cent has been added able knowledge of the affair, placed the slow to learn through the medium of to the burdens of all debts and taxes, women in Jail. er found itself free than it enforced the agricultural products of the East man shall be excended from eight to and that the very same shackles on the other against those of the United States at a twelve. It means the sacrifice of the landholder to the bondholder and the nothing of the affair, though their storunproductive wealth, and signals victory of the drones over the bees. It means that the deep hid scheme crywhen this section assumed full gov | Snerman and Ruggles, in regard to stalized at Paris in 1867, in which Sherman and Ruggles and the London years of war it legislated nearly all of London banker and Ex-Lord Mayor, at and Liperpool bankers ligured so conthe outstanding obligations of the na- a meeting of the British and Colonial spicuously, has been successful; that tion into its pocket. The face value chambers of commerce held in London the demonstization of silver has given volume of money and that the indus gations were legislated to par value in wheat and cotion industries of Ameri- trial world to-day is writhing in their

Money is the great modern power and society. The bankers have made themselves the masters of the modern world. L. W. YOUMANS.

Fairfax, S, C., August 5.

Crops Destroyed. HUNTINGDON, Penn., Aug. 4.-The farmers in the lower end of this country are in dispair over the great loss they have sustained by an invasion of grass hoppers. The insects have appeared in countless swarms and are destroying every growing thing in their path. They have ruined hundreds of tons of hay and the entire crop of Timothy Now the pests have attacked what few growing vegetables have survived the protracted drought.

Tamp seing With the Malls,

SPARTANBURO, S.C., Aug 4.-C. P Barrett was arcested today by United States Marshal Kirby for tamperins with the mails. There are two chargeagainst him, and Commissioner Calg 5(.). A postoflice detective has been MURDER WILL OUT.

SENSATIONAL CHARLESTON CASE CLEARED UP

Girl Confesses That She Poisoned He

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.-The nystery which surrounded the sudden and peculiar death of Isaac Mitchell and his daughter, Ada, has at last been solved, and the facts as they stand out to view present a case of diabolical treachery and murderous malice sel dom seen on the records of crime.

Sarah Mitchell, the fourteen-year-old laughter of Isaac Mitchell, has confessed having poisoned her father and sister by giving them Rough on Rats, and claims that she did so at the sug-

ble colored longshoreman, who live at gether, and Mitchell by dint of hard work and economical manage-ment had contrived to Liv up a little work money for a rainy day. As far as was which I did and mailed the letter.

Riley told me, just before I sat down y had always been of the warmest and losest kind.

About the last of July Mitchell re-ceived an anonymous letter purporting o have been written by a "dear riend." As to its contents there is some doubt. Certain it is, however, riend." anything but pleasant. It was to the general effect that the writer intended ocome to the house and make a deal of trouble, and furthermore that Mit-chell and his eldest daughter would be poisoned. He did not think much of the matter, however, and carelessly threw the letter aside. This was HIS ONLY WARNING.

When Mitchell went home to dinner about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, July 11, he uspected nothing wrong. The dinner had been prepared by his younger daughter, who had always been in the habit of cooking the meals for the famper cent tax on each State's share of ily. So he sat down to dine with that sense of perfect security which is natrated to the States according to their ural with a man in his own house surpopulation, with the special require-rounded by his family. At the table were the tamily and another colored woman named Emily Hamilton. The meal consisted of beef, rice, tomatoes, bread and watermelon, and to all ap pearance all ate out of the same dishes. Immediately after dinner Isaac and Ada were taken violently ill, being sick at the stomach and vomiting. The Hamilton woman later became ill, and Maria Mitchell was to all appearances so sick that she was unable to attend in, and did all he could for the sufferers, but they were already too far gone

when he was sent for, and the father and daughter died in a few hours. suspicion, and Coroner C. H. R vers was notified. He at one took the mat ter in charge and held an inquest over the bodies. Dr. C. B. Lyment per formed the post-mor em examination, After a careful diagnosis of the case he gave as his professional opinion that it was

A CASE OF ARSENICAL POISONING. Beyond this no mag could be learned about the cause of the deaths. But Coroner Rivers and Chief of Police Martin were determined to leave no stone unturned to unravel the mystery and bring the gully parties to justice. Pney at least firmly believed that mur d-r had been committed.

The investigation was carried on with the utmost care and diligence, and no two efficials could possibly have done more than the enjet and coroner iid. They searched the house time and again for clues, and everything which looked like a connecting link in the chain of circumstances was carefully

preserved. At length the Hamilton woman lied. Her death was said to be from other causes. Maria Mitchell and Sarah Mitchell were arrested and lodged where they went they were faithfully An investigation was the hours of the laboring held at the Station House, and the prisoners were closely questioned. They still held out that they knew ies differed greatly in several particu lars.

Since that time the chief and Coren er Rivers have been working quietly but faithfully, and in consequence of their excellent plans, skillfully carried out by Detectives Miller and Hogan, the whole thing has come out, and SARAH HAS CONFESSED

It was supposed that an analysis o he stomachs of the victims would cer tainly reveal traces of arsenic, and so the matter was referred to Mr. J. Ross Hanahan, one of the most skilful analytical chemists in the city. His re port was as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 7, 1893 C. H. Rivers, Cor.ner, Charleston S. C.—Dear Sir: Enclosed is the result of ny investigation upon the stomach of of Isaac B. Mitchell. Apart from this will say that as arsenious oxide (the suspected poison) is only slightly soluble, it is possible that a poison of this nature could have been ejected from he stomach by violent vomiting, hence ts presence could be detected in the vomited matter. As this stomach contained little of the food suspected, it would be advisable for you to have the vomited matter examined. Yours truly J. Ross Hannahan, Analytical Chemist

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 7,1893 C. H. Rivers, Corener, Charleston, S. .- Dear Sir: Pursuant to your request to detect, if possible, the presence of my poison in the stomach of Isaac B. Mitchell, delivered me by Deputy Coroner Sinkler, I have analyzed same.

find no poison, either inorganic or ortaining very little food matter. It had tifled.

evidently suffered depletion from violent vomiting. I am yours tuly, Ross Hannahan,

Analytical Chemist. As far as the analysis was concerned there was no evidence to warrant con viction; but as it was indicated by the

detectives that Sarah had become penitent and wanted to make a clean breast of the whole story, Chief Martin, Coroner Rivers, Deputy Coroner Sinkler, Detective James Miller and Detective John Hogan went to the Jail yesterday morning, and in their presence Sarah Mitchell made the following solemn deposition

SARAH MITCHELL'S CONFESSION. 1, Sarah Mitchell, make the following confession of my own free will and

On Tuesday morning, July 11, 1893 my stepmother, Maria Mitchell, told me that she wanetd me to write a letter forher. The letter was written about three weeks before the poisoning by me. Riley (that's what I call Maria Mitchell) told me to write it. It was in All necessary papers were iss the letter that Maria is going to poison ou and yourltwo daughters, parti cularly you and your eldest daughter. Ri-ley told me to sign Ada's name, but consisted of his wife, Maria, and two daughters, Ada aged 18 and Sarah aged 14. There they had lived peaceably together, and Mitchell by that a first part of the sign Ada's name, but not to sign her whole name, but just "A. M." The letter was written to my father, Isaac Mitchell. I read it to Riley after I finished writing it Dilay gave me the paper and envelope to write it with. Riley gave me two cents to buy a stamp from Dr. Almar,

> o write the letter, that she heard that sealed. By this time a large crowd had my pa was engaged, and before any other woman should have him that she would put him in his grave.

Monday afternoon before they were ta ken sick it was raining, and Riley said she was sorry, because she wanted to that the letter contained news that was send me out. It slacked up raining and she told me to go upstairs and change my clothes, and when I came downstairs she told me that she wanted me box of "Rough on Rats." I went to Dr. Burnham's in King street and got

I mean the "Rough on Rats." brought it back and gave it to Ritey When I first came back she was standing in the street door, and as I came up she went in and I gave it to her, and went up-stairs and changed my clothes I did not see the box again until Tues

When I was cooking dinner on Tuesday Riley told me to take that thing off the shelf. It was then in a bottlein a tin box on the shelf. Riley told me to gut it in the rice. I empted it out Not being able to secure a tool to open of the bottle into a cooking spoon. The big spoon was nearly full. I then put opened, by which time the large mastif t in the rice because Riley told me to of Mr. Morris went trotting up the do it. When I put it in the rice I knew steps, causing the constables to make a it was "Rough on Rats." I am certain precipitate retreat to the front room. that Riley told me to put it in the rice.

There was a plate of cold rice left from Monday's dinner, which I put on the other dinner, but this cold rice was separate from the hot rice cooked that to the wants of her husband and step-daughter, who were soon in a dying condition. Dr. W. D. Crum was called ate the hot rice that I cooked that Me and Riley did not eat any of the hot rice that day; we ate the cold rice lett. from Monday's dunner. Riley helped

when Mr. Rivers, the coroner, and Mr. Sinkler, the deputy coroner, and the doctor were upstairs, I was on the piuza. Riley called me in the front room to her and said: "Mind, be particular how you talk. If they ask you what you put in the rice tell them that you did not put anything in there but

I started to tell about it when I was with the chief of police and the officers, when the coroner and deputy coroner were there also, when the chief of police asked me what my opinion was about this poisning. But I got scared and was afraid to do it then. The kind of stuff in is in this box (three boxes of different varieties of "Rough on Rats" were shown her) is what I put in the rice. Riley told me that after this was over she was going to Jacksonville, Fiorida, and would take me with her.

While making the awful confession of having murdered her larther and sis ter the girl spoke in a straightforward manner and demonstrated that she was telling what she knew about the case without any constraint whatsoever, Her stepmother, Maria Mitchell, was present during the interview and she vigoroursly deduied all that was said, The two women had been kept in differ ent cells in the Jail. Otherwise the treu story might never have been told, News and Courier.

Short, Sharp and Declsive.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Aug. 9.—Capt. . II. Tillman has drawn first blood as a result of the Farley-Irby Tillman con Yesterday afternoon he lit erally wined the ground up with the Register's travelling correspondent, W. Shelton. The latter gentleman was sitting on the Court House steps when Capt. Tillman walked up to him and ccosted him concerning a portion of the recent correspondence having refer ence to the part wherein Shelton figures They engaged a minute or two in a pretty hot controversy, when Tillman challenged Shelton to walk down the road and fight it out. The challenge was accepted. When they reached a point in front of an old stable about three hundred yards down the public road from the Court House Tillman turned to Shelton and said: "Here is about as good a place as any. I am armed, and if you are we can light it out, Shelton." Shelton said he was not armed, and therefore Tillman made no effort to draw his pistol, but stepped up closer to Shelton, and on being given the d-d lie by Shelton he gave him the regular combination Corbitt-Sullivan lick under the chin, which sent Shelton to the ground. Tillman jumped on top of him and was punishing him pretty severely when the policeman of the town came up and separated them. Both parties was fined two dollars by the town authorities .- News and Con rier.

Found Mardered. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7 .- The mutilated body of a man supposed to be a detective was found hidden in the woods near a railroad tie camp Craighead Country to day. The man had apparently been watching the camp for a fugitive from justice. throat was cut and his body was riddled with bullets. There was nothing The stomach was very empty, con- on his body by which he could be iden-

THE WHISKEY WAR

BLIND TIGER RUN DOWN OVER IN SUMTER.

Disgraceful Treatment of the Officers-They are Abused and Guyed-One of

SUMTER, S. C., Aug. 4 .- Early yesterday morning four strangers made their appearance on our streets and were quickly spotted as State constables. The presence in our city of Assistant Attorney General Buchapan confirmed the suspicion of a raid to be made. A warrant was sworn out by Mr. E. Mims Pitts against Mr. Dave Morris and the names of some eight or ten of our citizens were named as ma-

All necessary papers were issued by Judge Fraser and at 2:30 Constables M. S. West and C. McCarthy arrested Mr. Morris and went with him to make a search of the building on court house square in which Morris Brothers had stored the remnint of their stock left over when they closed their saloon in accordance with the Dispensary law.

Mr. Morris unlocked his rooms and exposed everything to view. The constables searched the two rooms in the building and found the whole of Mor-ris Bro's stock, most of which was assembled on the green in front of the building and guyed the constables whenever they showed themselves.

Mr. Morris sent for his attorney, Major M. Moise, and in the presence of friends a builted gracefully to the search, even adding by showing everything. After the search was completed Mr. Morris asked what further they proposed doing, and as they did not to go to the doctor shop. She gave me seem to know, he got tired of the crowd lifteen cents, and told me to buy her a and J. W. Holloway was posted at the seem to know, he got tired of the crowd door to keep out all but officials and newspaper men who were given every facility to get at facts by Attorney Buhanan.

The second door which leads into the store room was not so easily opened and Constable McCarthy who, it is said was full of corn or some other such scull, excitedly made vain efforts to open the door with a hoe, a tool that ie handled very skillfully, showing that some farmer has lost a good hoe hand while the State has gained a man who undoubtedly makes a good officer.

When the constables made their appearance on the green the bo s began to unmercitulty guy them. The crowd the table on Tuesday at dinner with seemed to think that there was to be another act in the comedy and lingered around, fresh recruits arriving at every day. My pa, Ada and Miss II mil'on moment until a large crowd was asate the hot rice that I cooked that day sembled. In a short time these two constal's returned with Assistant Attorney General Buchanan and J. W. Hodoway, and at the direction of the and daughter died in a few hours.

The deaths of two members of one family at the same time and 19 80 strange a manner naturally aroused strange and ners.

Attorney, who now assumed charge of the affair, M.S. West kicked in the affair m.S. West kicked in t sick that day. On Wednesday morning opened, and gleefully the constables set to work to roll out the barrels, bot-

> All the confiscated stock was placed on the piazza and then the contables began to move it through the dense throng to the sheriff's office, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff J. E. Gaillard, who went to and fro with them to protect them. The crowd at one time got so close that Mr. Gaillard was shoved upon McCarthy, who resented it, which came near resulting in a dificulty between him and Mr. Gaillard. After this McCarthy was quietly sent to the rear until the excitement abated. for his intoxicated condition was liable to stir up some strife. The whiskey was taken to the jail, where it has been stored to await the trial.

> By this time, 1:30, the crowd began to thin out, and a rain coming up drove them under the alcoye at the court hourse where the constables were. The crowd began to make it so unpleasant for them that they left, but the crowd followed them up Main street a short distance, where a go-as-you-please fight began, and McCarthy received several blows, one of which cut his lip very badly, and but for the interference of the police might have ended seriously. The witnesses were all bound over to appear at the preliminary hearing on

> next Monday.
> A rumor on the street that Governor Tillman had been telegraphed for to come over caused a rush to the Atlantic Coast Line depot and shortly before the arrival of the train some one yelled "Here comes whiskers!" and soon a crowd of boys ran some distance up the track to meet Holloway, who had taken a circuitous route to the depot to escape the boys; but he was in it good and for half an hour the boys amused themselves guying him, and he was

struck several times with rotten eggs. Holloway became very much excited and drew his pistol, but did not terrify the boys, as they kept the sport up un-til the train pulled out. While our atizens naturally feel indignant, they lid not approve of the boys carrying things in the manner they did and regret that the constables were treated as they were, not through any sympathy for them however.

All the gentlemen named as material witnesses are reputable citizens and what they say can be relied Your correspondent interviewed all but two who are not in the city, and they all say they know nothing about any illicit sales by Mr. Morris or others. Mr. Morris has conducted himself very creditably throughout the whole affair and is desirous of a thorough investiga-

Official information is to the effect that other raids will be made shortly possibly today. The State claims to have a good case againts Mr. Morris, and he as positively declares his innocence. We deem it but justice to say that Mr. Buchanan snowed every courtesy to members of the press and aided in every way to give the papers a square showing.—Journal.

About a Woman

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 7 .- Yesterday in Lakevillage, Ark., across the river from this city, there was a shooting scrape between Joe Frame and Perry Lasson, two young men of this village, in which Lasson was instantly killed and Frame seriously wounded. The trouble was about a woman.