

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE SUPREME COURT SO DECLARES THE DISPENSARY LAW.

Chief Justice McIver and Associate McGowan on One Side and Associate Justice Pope on the other—What is Said About the Decision.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—The long expected decision of the State Supreme Court in reference to the Dispensary Law was rendered by Chief Justice McIver, Associate McGowan concurring. Justice Pope dissented. The decision is a long one and contains fully 80,000 words. It is for the most part a strictly legal view of the case but with it all its features that will be of interest to the public.

The case was legally entitled, Chas. S. McCullough vs. George Just Brown et al and the State vs. Hentz Jacobs, J. C. H. Troeger, Jerome Fagan, J. R. Byrd and Ben David. In the first instance Judge Hutson rendered his famous decision and all the remainder of the cases came from Columbia the result of which is well known. In each instance the Supreme Court sustains the judgment of the lower court.

Justice McIver's decision is said to be an able document and completely knocks out the Dispensary Law. He says that the Attorney General during the hearing had suggested that the act of 1892 but that no motion had been made by the State Attorney along that line and the court would consider, for the sake of argument, the two acts identical. Proceeding in the decision Judge McIver says that originally the presumption is in favor of an act passed by the Legislature being constitutional and views at some length the nature, scope and object of the law.

He declares that it violates two articles of the Constitution, namely the first and the fourth. The first article declares all men free and equal with right of enjoying liberty and property and the second guarantees every man against being deprived of his right to engage in any lawful business. These rights, the court says, are derived from the creator rather than from the government. The traffic and liquor itself is not unlawful and the law in so far as it forbids a citizen from engaging in it, when the State is allowed to conduct the same business null and void.

The court next considers the question of the alleged police regulation of the traffic under the dispensary law but concludes that it is no such idea. The whole scheme of the law is to increase the revenue of the State. The State has no right to engage in business in competition with her citizens. Such an idea is at variance with all ideas of civil liberty. The power given the State to engage in business by the last Legislature is outside and beyond the power conferred upon the General Assembly by the people.

The court answers also the argument raised that because the State engaged in business of supporting colleges that she could also engage in the business of selling liquor. This is answered by showing from authorities that education is a legitimate function of government while selling liquor is not. The above are some of the leading ideas advanced by the majority of the court in declaring the law unconstitutional.

Associate Justice Pope's dissenting opinion covers nearly 100 pages of foolscap. He argues chiefly that the law is constitutional from the fact that the regulation of the liquor traffic is a legitimate function of government and he holds that the dispensary law is such a regulation. He does not think the prime object of it is the raising of a revenue.

Chief Justice McIver, who delivered the opinion, while in no sense a politician, is understood to sympathize with the straightout faction, and the same may be said of Justice McGowan, who concurred with him. Justice Pope, who dissented, was elected Attorney General when Tillman was first elected Governor in 1890. Justice McGowan's term expires in July, and Eugene B. Barry will probably be elected lieutenant governor was elected to succeed him last December. It is surmised that an effort will be made to have the law again submitted to the court after he takes his seat, when the court will find a majority in favor of the law. Lawyers say, however, that the declared unconstitutional cannot be reversed by the mere reversal of an opinion; that it will be necessary for it to be again enacted by the Legislature before its constitutionality can have another test.

The opponents of the administration are jubilant over the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the dispensary law unconstitutional. The whiskey men are more than jubilant over the decision and are being openly sold in many places in South Carolina tonight. The friends of the dispensary law are not disheartened, despite the decision of the court. They believe the law constitutional and believe that it will yet triumph. Governor Tillman is known to be a man of many resources and his opponents do not believe that he will yield and close the dispensaries. Immediately after the decision was filed several orders were countermanded by the State dispensary. The "blind tigers," which have never been legally cautious in their operations in this city, have sold whiskey today with considerable more audacity than usual and have not been interfered with. The lottery dispensaries have been doing business as usual. It is probable that the bar keepers will not publicly resume business until they have been advised by their counsel, whose opinions they are now awaiting.

THE DISSENTION DISCUSSED.
The Journal of the State House officials seemed to have caught on to the idea that the discussion would be adverse to them. There was a lot of consulting among them, John Gary Evans was an interested visitor at the State House. When he heard of the decision he said that it would make no difference as the State would take care of itself. When pressed to give some information as to what the State expected simply wait and see.

Governor Tillman is said to say this much about the decision: "I haven't read and don't know its scope yet, I have tried to enforce it because

IT WAS THE LAW.

The action of the court makes it incumbent on me to take such steps as my judgment will dictate to protect the interests of the State and of the people. The matter is not finished. I will obey the court for the present and appeal to the supreme court for the future.

Governor Tillman was kept quite busy today consulting with the various officials and of course the decision was the all absorbing topic. Governor Tillman had nothing whatever to say on the subject. He would express no opinion until the State authorities had decided what to do.

Attorney General Buchanan said that he did not know what would be done. He contends, however, that the decision of the court has no effect on the dispensary law but simply decided on the law of 1892. He did not explain where there was any radical difference in the law. He is of the opinion that the case can be appealed to the United States courts as questions of Federal law come up. He did not say positively that such a case would be taken though he intimated as much.

Mr. Traxler said that as far as he was concerned he had received no orders to stop business and that he would continue to do so. He did not say positively that such a case would be taken though he intimated as much.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.
It cannot be told exactly what the result will be. The dispensary law still runs and will not close at once. There are so many legal loopholes that the State can take advantage of and keep them running.

The Supreme Court has ten days in which to send down the lower court official notification of their decision and until that time expires things will likely remain as they are.

MELLO'S FLEET SURRENDERS

To the Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, April 17.—The remains of the Brazilian rebel fleet, commanded by Admiral DeMello, which arrived off this port last night, are the subject of exchanges of telegraphic messages between the authorities of this place and the Brazilian government, through the Brazilian minister here. The rebel ships are the *Uruguay*, *Meteco*, *Uruguay* and *Esperanza*. They are in a very dilapidated condition and rebels on board of them are suffering from sickness, wounds and lack of proper food supplies. Their temporary wants have been supplied, with the consent of the Brazilian minister, who has received advice from Rio de Janeiro, saying that general amnesty would be granted to the insurgent rank, and file, and that the Brazilian government will pay the quarantine expenses of the ships if they are surrendered to the Brazilian minister. Consequently the Argentine government, with the consent of the rebel leaders, is now superintending the delivery of the vessels to the port of Montevideo and this will have been accomplished by the time this dispatch reaches the United States. The crews of the rebel ships are being disembarked at the Lazareto here and will be cared for until further orders are received from Rio de Janeiro.

President Piexoto's government has notified the government of Uruguay that the expenses and the passage money come of the insurgents who landed in the department of Rocha, Uruguay, will be paid by the Brazilian government, and that they may all, with the exception of the leaders, return to Brazil, with the understanding that they will be the part which they have taken in the rebellion. It is understood that President Piexoto, in adopting this wise and lenient policy has acted under the advice of a foreign power, which has the interests of the Republic of Brazil at heart.

Nothing seems to be known of the ultimate destination of Admiral DeMello and Gen. Saldado, though it is believed that the former will take the earliest opportunity of escaping to some foreign country where he can hide himself for the rest of his life. On all sides, the utmost contempt is expressed for DeMello, whose desertion of Admiral Da Gama is looked upon as being a piece of cowardly treachery which even the Admiral's most intimate supporters condemn. To such an extent does this feeling prevail, that it is openly stated that De Gama proposes to seek out Admiral DeMello and compel him to take part in a mortal combat. Those who should know Admiral DeMello, the best, believe that he will take care to avoid any such meeting. If the rebel admiral falls into the hands of President Piexoto there is little doubt that he will be promptly tried by court-martial and shot.

Good.
SAVANNAH, April 15.—The city authorities sat down on Sunday baseball Savannah today. Savannah and Macon agreed to play the game scheduled for Monday, today, leaving Monday a rest day. Announcements of the game were made in the newspapers and scattered through the city. This morning the mayor notified the chief of police to permit the game. The management of the club was handled. The grounds are just beyond the city limits, but under the city ordinance giving the mayor jurisdiction could not be played. A detail of police was stationed at the grounds to enforce the mayor's order. Over a thousand people went out expecting to see the game. The action of the authorities today will probably settle the question of Sunday baseball in Savannah. The management of the club will not fight the matter.

A Horrible Crime.
BERLIN, April 14.—This morning the police found the dead body of a Sister of Mercy lying by the side of the road leading to Grunewald forest on the outskirts of the city. The body was partly covered by some bushes. The throat of the unfortunate woman had been cut and an examination disclosed the fact that she had been maltreated before being murdered. Near the spot where the body was found were evidences of a desperate struggle and some footprints of a man which may lead to the arrest of the murderer.

EARLY SPEAKS.

HE GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE DARLINGTON AFFAIR.

The Adjutant and Inspector General Has Something to Say as to His Connection With the Recent Trouble—He Obeys Orders and Worked for Peace.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 19.—Gen. Hugh L. Farley was in Greenville a few days ago en route to the reunion of his old command in Laurens county. Upon meeting with him at the Mansion House the editor of the *Mountain* asked him a few questions concerning the recent stirring events in this State, with which he was so prominently and intimately connected, and he very courteously complied with the request to talk on the subject. His observations are so pertinent and forcible, revealing the inward history of events at Darlington and Florence, that we propose to share with the public the interesting statement made by the general, in the response made by the people and a part of the militia after Columbia and Charleston had refused to obey?

"Of course, there are always some persons, on such occasions, but a large majority of those who responded and of those who were ready to respond were influenced by a patriotic purpose to restore good order, support the existing laws of the State, and to prevent the overthrow of the constitution of the State. If they had not done so, they would not do to ascribe their conduct to a desire for the promotion of the political ends of any special law. They had higher aims and purposes in their minds. The danger over, and will there be any further trouble arising from the execution of the dispensary law? Or what is the real cause of the present agitation in South Carolina?"

"On the contrary, I am anxious that the matter shall be put perfectly right, out of justice to both Governor Tillman and myself. Let us at least attempt to be fair to Governor Tillman, because his name and participation in the misrepresentation at the time of every occurrence is made use of for some one or other political purpose. From the beginning of this trouble there was an attempt made to make me say things that I did not say. For instance, that I had said and intended to Governor Tillman from Darlington soon after my arrival; that there was no insurrection, no need for martial law and no need for troops, which I have never said and never intended to say. I experienced an officer to be guilty of the presumption of volunteering my opinions to my superior unless asked for them. Any one reading my report will see that Governor Tillman simply instructed me to keep my mouth closed to any one. If Governor Tillman asked my advice in regard to such matters I would have given it frankly and cordially, but I was only told to remain at Darlington and take command of the troops that might be ordered to that point. When I received information that troops were on their way I communicated that fact to the mayor and citizens of Darlington, as I was instructed to do by the Governor's telegram. The next step to secure a proper and orderly reception of Gen. Richardson's command, I have never intended to give public expression to my opinion as to the necessity of sending troops to Darlington, because it is inconsistent with my position as Adjutant General to give public opinions of my superior officer, the chief executive of the State. I deemed it quite sufficient to keep my mouth closed to the situation so that he could exercise his own discretion, because the responsibility rests upon him. He has been made to appear, however, that he did these things, and since I am relieved from the official obligation of keeping silent, out of justice to both Governor Tillman and myself, I do not hesitate to say what would have been my advice if he had asked for it."

"When the riot occurred in Darlington, the information received by the Governor was necessarily meagre, and during the riot there was, of course, a total suspension of all law. If the troops in Columbia had been allowed to obey orders, I am satisfied that the power of the civil law would have been restored within twenty-four hours or thirty six hours. While I found peace and quiet in the town of Darlington, it was not the case after the riot. I do not hesitate to say that some military force in addition to the local militia, was necessary for the restoration of the status existing prior to the outbreak. Governor Tillman may have been mistaken in the exact measures or amount of force necessary to restore the status, but I do not think that any impartial observer would blame him for taking ample steps to bring the community back to its normal condition. Indeed, after we had been thwarted in our first efforts to secure peace, we did not relinquish his purpose of restoring order without sacrificing the dignity of the State and apparently surrendering the prerogatives of his office. Any other course would have made it appear to the outside world that his hands were tied and his official power paralyzed, and the moral effect would have been irreparable. The fact that Constable McLendon had been taken from the jail and carried to a place of safety in order to escape from the hands of the rioters, is a good citizen of Darlington, as I happen to know, is conclusive evidence that the civil law was not deemed sufficient to control the situation. Without sufficient force the investigations that were necessary in Darlington, more particularly in respect to the riot, and ought to have been held, could not have been made with safety, because it was imperatively necessary that the constables should be present to testify. The necessity was not so great at Florence, but the presence of the troops at either or both places did no harm, and gave assurance to the world that South Carolina was capable of restoring order and maintaining peace within its borders."

"Was there any clash between yourself and the Governor, and are there any differences between you?"

"There are no personal differences except of political opinion on some minor matters. I see that strenuous efforts are being made to create such an impression by putting a forced con-

struction upon the telegram which passed in regard to my course at Florence. The matter was very easily explained and settled between us, and it ought to be clearly understood that there was a misapprehension on his part as to the course I was pursuing. This is evident, too, from the marked contrast of his last telegram to me with those which preceded, in which he expressed his confidence in me rather than the situation, act with vigor where I thought it was safe, and entrusted everything to my own discretion in accordance with his general orders.

"General, would you mind saying what you think as to the riot being accidental or did it have a political bearing?"

"The personal fight or beginning was purely accidental, but the riot was not. It arose out of the excitement produced by the execution of the dispensary law. The public mind was evidently in an inflammable state, or the thing would have been impossible."

"Anything of political significance in the response made by the people and a part of the militia after Columbia and Charleston had refused to obey?"

"Of course, there are always some persons, on such occasions, but a large majority of those who responded and of those who were ready to respond were influenced by a patriotic purpose to restore good order, support the existing laws of the State, and to prevent the overthrow of the constitution of the State. If they had not done so, they would not do to ascribe their conduct to a desire for the promotion of the political ends of any special law. They had higher aims and purposes in their minds. The danger over, and will there be any further trouble arising from the execution of the dispensary law? Or what is the real cause of the present agitation in South Carolina?"

"I have no objection to your saying that I intended, but since you ask the question will add that I fear it is not, unless the methods of enforcing the dispensary law are very carefully handled. As to the real cause of the trouble, I would say it is the money question, instead of liquor, liquor, liquor. The feature of the law which will eventually have to go, is one hundred per cent. It is too great a temptation for the average 'blind tiger' to resist, even though he may be asked to yield to it. Besides, the tiger is blind to the fact that he is doing wrong on his part in selling liquor for profit when he sees the State engaged in the same business. Legalizing it in his mind does not change the fact that he is selling liquor for profit and you will still be blind to the fact that the people, which is the best treasury the State can have. The remedy would seem to be a modification and simplification of the law, by the abolishment of the State dispensary, the substitution of a simple purchasing and auditing agent, relegating control of the local dispensaries to the counties and leaving the right of local option inviolable."

"General, is there any thing to be specially dreaded in the coming campaign?"

"Well, you know that I sounded a note of warning in my Christmas Reformer, and I have since been called to all parties for greater moderation in political action and discussion. That warning has since been repeated by me, and I must confess that I look with great anxiety to the immediate future of the State. The cause for concern is the right spirit prevailed in the State, because all of the reforms we have advocated are accomplished facts and dead issues. The dispensary law is not a reform measure of itself, nor has it been adopted by the people. It must be made one before it is founded by it. Outside of the desire for office, the dispensary seems to be the sole cause of dissension. I know our people, that they are brave and fearless, and they are not even afraid of each other. We are not afraid of each other. It is the beginning of the campaign, what will be the end of it? Surely we can come down to the discussion of so small a matter in a dispassionate way, and it behooves every citizen of the State to consider it to consider all the abyss that lies before us. If this excitement is allowed to increase, there is great danger that South Carolina will soon become an armed camp of doubting, hating, disliking, and hating each other. The result would be doubtful, and no one would be benefitted, while the masses of our people would have only ruin and desolation staring them in the face. The United States government alone has the power to bring good order. Much will depend on the courage and self-control of the moderate men in both factions. They are the only hope of the State in such an emergency. They are largely in the majority, and the highest interest and patriotism demand that they control the situation."

Water-spouts.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 14.—Three water-spouts, which did considerable damage to property, occurred in this section last night. The most damaging one occurred in Ken County, at Kenville, where several houses were washed away and a large number of cattle on the adjoining ranches were drowned in the Guadalupe River, which rose twelve feet in a few minutes. About an hour later, another water-spout occurred near Hunter, a few miles north of Ken, and the Southern Railway train was caught in it and delayed four hours on account of the track being covered by several feet of water. The third water-spout was west of here, in the town of Standart. The Southern Pacific track was covered with the flood of water for a distance of several miles.

Convicted.
AIKEN, S. C., April 14.—The case of Jesse Corley, charged with the murder of Henry Corley, his brother, which has for the three days past occupied the Court of General Sessions, convened here, was given to the jury this afternoon. In something less than two hours a verdict of "guilty" with recommendation of mercy was reached. The prevailing opinion is that the verdict is just one, though many think that the charge recommending mercy should have been omitted. Hon. C. C. Jordan assisted the Solicitor in the prosecution while Messrs. Henderson Bros. and John R. Clay conducted the defense.

A CALL FOR CLUBS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL HAMPTON ON THE SUBJECT.

What Chauncey F. Black, President of the National Association, Thinks About the Organization of State Democratic Clubs, He Defines Their Object.

To the Editor of the State:—The following letter was addressed to me recently by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the president of the "National Association of Democratic Clubs," and it is so forcible a plea for the organization of these clubs throughout the country, I deem its publication important. As vice president of the league for South Carolina, it is my duty to respond to the call of the president, and as my views on the subject he has so ably presented, I will accord with him, that duty becomes in this case a pleasure.

In my judgment if there ever was a time when the great Democratic party depended for its permanence, its very existence on the unity of its members, it is now, when false creeds and false prophets threaten to destroy it. This I regard as eminently the case in South Carolina, where many of our truest men have been led astray by the promises of political heresies, claimed by their advocates to be the Jeffersonian Democratic principles."

The vast majority of the whites in South Carolina are at heart staunch and loyal Democrats, and they would not knowingly imperil their party, so when warned by the truth, they are strong and truthful language by one of the ablest leaders of the Democracy, as Governor Black has always been, of the dangers threatening the party. I have faith that they will rally to the support of the only party which neglects peace, prosperity and protection to the South.

My function as vice president of the National League is to present to the people of South Carolina, the views and wishes of the National Association, in accord with him as to the dangers ahead of us, and the vital importance of prompt action in order to avoid them. I shall gladly give all aid in my power to the formation of Democratic clubs.

WADE HAMPTON,
Vice President, National Association of Democratic Clubs.

GOV. BLACK'S LETTER.
YORK, Pa., March 1, 1894.

My Dear Sir: At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs at which you were good enough to appoint me as vice president for South Carolina, it was resolved to push the organization of Democratic societies through out the Union with all the energy at our command.

I believe that this is especially necessary in the South, not only for the reasons heretofore given publicly by me, and personally to the committee but for similar reasons advanced by many distinguished leaders of the Democracy in that section. It is the great interests of the South, and the great interests of the Nation, to say, unhindered by any intermeddling central power at Washington, freedom of elections and the development of her vast agricultural possibilities, unyoked by adverse and oppressive Federal taxation, depend entirely, it appears to me, upon the continuance of the Democratic party in national power, and that, again, upon the intimate and cordial association of the Democracy in Southern States with the Democracy North. We should not, however, but a single platform of principles and we should be animated by but a single purpose. Our interests are not divergent but complementary. Whatever injures you, injures us, whether the injury be to your country, as citizens of our common country, or to your commerce, or to your agriculture, or to any other industry. But unfortunately Southern Democrats, since reconstruction, forgetting to some extent the great interests of the Nation, have relied upon the fact that they are a majority, have in some places, neglected their organization, allowing strange heresies to arise and fatal divisions to threaten the party. I am not intending to say that this is peculiar to the South. It is too frequent elsewhere.

Is there a remedy? It seems to me plain. With the sacrifice of an experienced and enlightened statesman, you have very clearly pointed it out, and so have many other devoted Southern Democrats. We need to maintain the closest political relations with your Democratic brethren in the Union. You want to embody your people upon distinct Democratic principles, in a distinct Democratic organization, which embraces the entire country and moves with a common impulse. Heretofore we have met only in the national campaigns, but there our relations came but a system of Democratic societies, embracing the whole Union, active every year, and all the year, uniting the great multitude of primary societies in State and national associations, in constant fraternal correspondence and in warmest sympathetic touch one with another, it seems to me, the ideal practical relationship which should prevail among us. Such an organization is presented by the National Association of the Democratic Clubs. Its principles are thus formulated in the second article of the Constitution:

"To promote the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States, and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government."

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government, and freedom of elections.

To resist revolutionary charges and the centralization of power.

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which depopulates labor and builds up monopoly.

TO MAINTAIN INVIOLENT THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in Democratic harmony upon sound principles. That statement of aim was not only adopted by the first national convention of Democratic clubs at Baltimore in 1888, and readopted by the second national convention at New York in 1892, but it has been formally adopted by many State Democratic societies from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and by thousands of primary societies, members of the State societies and of the National Association. Can you suppose a more perfect guarantee of Democratic harmony upon sound principles than such a mighty brotherhood of Democrats, North, South East and West ready to encourage and defend the party, in whatever section assailed?

Such an organization, holding to the letter of the Constitution and the strict construction commandments of our fathers, as the indispensable conditions of the continuance of our republican institutions, would, in a very few years, make this country permanently Democratic in its sentiment. It would, if generally adopted in the Southern States, secure them against the temporary inroads of third parties provoked by momentary ills, and proposing invariably, un-democratic and unconstitutional amendments to the Constitution. If, in addition your people will remember that the Democratic society was the original organization of the entire Democratic party; that it was only by means of the Democratic societies that the Democratic address each other, when they are separated, and that it is the original party which will accept the proposition to institute them anew with the greater alacrity.

I suggest that you consider this subject your earliest convenience, and that you ask, in the name of the co-operation of the Democrats of South Carolina in the institution of a system of Democratic societies, which shall embrace every election district in the Democratic States of South Carolina. Each of them should be enrolled with the National Association. Lawrence Gardner, secretary, Washington, D. C. and at the proper time, you will doubtless consider it advisable to call a State convention of deputies from the several societies to form the Democratic society of South Carolina. I remain with great respect, truly yours, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

HON. WADE HAMPTON,
Deputy Vice President.

LAURENS, S. C., April 14.—A picnic reunion of Company G. 3d South Carolina Infantry, Veterans, known in the war as "Briers" was held at Florence today in this county. A crowd of over a hundred people was addressed by Col. J. J. Crittenden and Col. J. A. Hoyt, of Greenville, Col. B. W. Ball, of Laurens, and Adjutant and Inspector General Farley, all of them addressing themselves to incidents of the war.

Congressman Shell, a veteran of the same regiment and a guest of the occasion, spoke in defence of his record as a leader of the reform movement and in answer to the charges against him. In the course of his speech he strongly denounced those who had attacked him as a deserter, charging that those who apt to cry out "Treason deserved watching themselves. The party crying chief, as a rule, is himself a natural born thief."

"The crowd: 'That's pretty hard Captain; that's pretty hard.'"

Shell replied in dramatic tones: "But it is true, though; it is true."

The speaker declared that he was proud that he had been instrumental in having Joseph B. Kershaw appointed to office. The time has come when harmony and unity among the white people of the State should prevail. Those who denounced him lived by agitation and could only succeed by keeping up a racket.

He reiterated his declaration that he would withdraw from politics at the close of his present term in Congress.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Gen. Kershaw, their old commander, were passed by the veterans. The bullet-riddled battle flag of the South Carolina regiment was paraded. The veterans were commanded during the day by B. W. Lanford, the ranking survivor. County Auditor O. G. Thompson, who was a boy member of the company, was called upon to endorse the close of the meeting and made a brief speech.

A Scandal.
DARLINGTON, April 18.—Mr. H. Y. Scarborough, a reputable citizen, has forwarded to the Governor an affidavit in which he states that Mr. J. K. Kirven, chairman of the board of control, offered to secure him the position of dispenser on condition that he (Scarborough) would give him \$10 per month from his salary. He further states that Kirven wanted him to appoint a nephew of his (Kirven's) clerk, and that if they could then run the dispensary to suit themselves. The affidavit goes on to state that both offers were declined and that then Kirven used his influence to have other man appointed, Scarborough is a Reformer, but is liked by the people of both factions.—State.

Butchered.
FLORENCE, April 16.—To-day Walter Britt and William Johnson, colored were going fishing. Britt cursed Johnson, they both began fighting, when Britt watered him to appoint a nephew of his (Kirven's) clerk, and that if they could then run the dispensary to suit themselves. The affidavit goes on to state that both offers were declined and that then Kirven used his influence to have other man appointed, Scarborough is a Reformer, but is liked by the people of both factions.—State.

Drowned.
PENSACOLA, Fla., April 16.—George W. Southgate, superintendent of the Pensacola water works, was drowned while returning from a fish dinner across the bay with five other gentlemen in a small sail boat and when about six miles from the mainland on their return, the boat was capsized and all three went into water. The party managed to hold on to the boat until daybreak the morning, when Mr. Southgate became exhausted and died. The balance of the party was rescued by a passing barge.

JUDGE LYNCH IN OHIO.

A HORRIBLE CRIME SPEEDILY AND JUSTLY PUNISHED.

A Woman 81 Years Old Brutally Outraged by a Negro—The Military Guard to the Jail Withdrawn and the Criminal Hung.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—Speedy justice was meted out to a colored rascal named Ruchayshylvania, a small place near Bellefontaine tonight. The wretch was Seymour Newland, his victim Mrs. Jane Knowles, a respectable white woman 81 years old. She was terribly injured by the fiend. When alone in her house last night, Newland entered and without a word assaulted her. She was awaked by the noise he made in coming to the bedroom. She attempted to scream, and the wretch slapped her hands across her mouth and forced her back on her pillow. She fought desperately, but her feeble strength was soon exhausted. He abused her in the most fiendish manner and left her in a pitiable condition. After he had gone she dragged herself to a neighbor's house and aroused the inmates. She told the story in a few broken sentences, and then sank helplessly at her feet.

Without loss of time other folks were aroused. The news of the assault traveled like wild fire and in a short time nearly the entire populace of the village was acquainted with the story and a search for Newland begun. The mob caught Newland a few miles from town and messengers were dispatched for a rope to hang him. While waiting for the rope Sheriff Sullivan arrived on the scene and after considerable difficulty induced the excited citizens to turn the cowering wretch over to him. Newland was taken to the lock-up, a little plank shell, and a strong guard placed outside.

The excitement became so intense that the sheriff called for the militia from Bellefontaine. A company quickly arrived and formed a hollow square around the flimsy prison. The sight of the soldiers seemed to enrage the mob which hung around the vicinity. Loud threats of an attack were made by them. In some manner one of the mob had succeeded in placing several dynamite bombs beneath the cell in which the negro was locked, the object being to blow him to bits. The arrival of the militia prevented the plan to destroy the negro. The fact that the bombs were there was disclosed to the sheriff and he removed them. Finally yielding to the entreaties of the people, he ordered the militia to withdraw and local guards replaced the armed force.

The crowd was just in the mood for a lashing. About 9:30 o'clock they gathered around the flimsy structure, determined body. The guards offered no resistance and after being pushed aside the building was overturned with rails gathered from neighboring fences. Ready hands were laid on Newland, who howled with terror and fought savagely. He was knocked down and a rope placed about his neck. Then with wild yells the mob dragged him over the ground to a small cotton wood tree some distance away. One and thrown over a limb, and the wretch was raised by the neck until he stood erect.

A jury was drawn and a mock trial commenced but it was abruptly terminated, as the mob was too impatient to wait. The doomed negro kept up an incessant groaning and appeal for mercy and was only atoned with a sudden jerk, he was sent skyward, and he was held until dead. Newland was an ex-convict and had once before been found guilty of rape.

Mrs. Knowles, Newland's victim, is in a critical condition, and not expected to live.

Kisses for Judge Wilson.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Judge Jere A. Wilson, whose eloquent plea for the advancement of women in the closing speech for Madeline Pollard gained for him a fine bouquet of La France roses from Miss Mary Desha, sister of Col. Washington's late wife, Mrs. Dan Waugh, Miss Nettie L. White, Miss Louis Lowell and others, has sent the following letter of acknowledgment: "My Dear Miss White: I beg that you will receive for, and communicate to the twenty-eight women" mentioned in your note. I thank you for the flowers; and I beg you to assure them that looking back over a long professional career, soon to close, there is nothing in it all that will be more gratifying to me than to have it said, if it be said, that I have contributed to the advancement of woman, and the establishment of a moral and social code that will visit upon the offending man the same measure of condemnation that it visits upon the offending woman."

So far as I have addressed to them kinds of acknowledgement, which I hand you herewith, and which I beg to do me the favor to so direct as that they will reach their intended destinations. Very respectfully,
J. M. WILSON.

The note which accompanied the flowers and to which the above was a reply, follows:

Dear Mr. Wilson: These flowers are sent to you as a mark of appreciation of the plan you look yesterday for one code of morals for man and woman and also for the advancement of woman in an active part in the world, which we all have an equal interest in, by twenty-eight women. With respect and gratitude, most sincerely,
NETTIE LOUISA WHITE.

Drowned.
PENSACOLA, Fla., April 16.—George W. Southgate, superintendent of the Pensacola water works, was drowned while returning from a fish dinner across the bay with five other gentlemen in a small sail boat and when about six miles from the mainland on their return, the boat was capsized and all three went into water. The party managed to hold on to the boat until daybreak the morning, when Mr. Southgate became exhausted and died. The balance of the party was rescued by a passing barge.