

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

SOLOMON BROWN AND CONSTABLE GRIBBIN KILLED.

A Double Homicide the Result of a Feud. Precipitated by Gribbin Seizing a Package of Goods While Searching for Contraband Whiskey.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28.—This afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, the bloodiest tragedy ever enacted in this quiet little village occurred on the main street of the town, directly opposite the passenger station, and Solomon Brown, the 22-year old son of Simon Brown, and John Gribbin, of the State Dispensary constabulary force, lie cold in death.

This double murder is the result of a feud long standing. At the same time when Tillman was first nominated as Governor, Gribbin, then the town marshal, was especially active in his cause, thereby incurring the enmity of the Conservative citizens of the town, who in the ensuing municipal election supported and elected a council, the members of which pledged themselves in advance not to appoint Gribbin town marshal. The influential Brown family were earnest supporters of the Conservative faction and did much to bring about the defeat of men who favored Gribbin's continuance as town marshal. After his defeat, and a short time prior to the passage of the Dispensary Act, Gribbin posted a letter reflecting upon Jews which further widened the breach. After his appointment as a member of the State constabulary, upon three occasions he opened packages consigned to various members of the Brown family, which naturally engendered bitter feelings.

Today, about 1 p. m., he entered the freight shed and opened a case of clothing from Baltimore consigned to Solomon Brown, ostensibly to search for liquor brought into the State in violation of the Dispensary Act. Shortly before 2 o'clock Simon Brown, the father, meeting Gribbin on the street reproached him for opening this particular package, accusing him of persecution. The argument waxed warm and Simon Brown was joined by his three sons, Solomon, Isadore and Herman. Gribbin offered to fight any one of them, and Isadore Brown, a youth of about 20 years of age, promptly accepted the challenge, asking him to remove his coat and official badge. Gribbin struck in the direction of Isadore Brown, who parried the blow, knocking Gribbin against the wall of George A. Stitt's store.

At this juncture pistols were drawn by Solomon Brown, Herman Brown and Gribbin and six or seven shots were fired in rapid succession. Gribbin was shot through the left shoulder, and near the heart, the ball entering the left lung. He staggered into Mr. Stitt's store, firing at Solomon Brown, who fell half way to the ground at the first shot, which was quickly followed by two or three others, one of which took effect in his head, penetrating the brain. Another went in the right side and a third entered at the back, perforating the heart, causing almost instant death.

Young Brown's remains were carried to his home by friends who quickly reached the scene of the awful tragedy. Gribbin after being shot walked through Mr. Stitt's store to the back yard, where he fell and died within ten minutes.

Solomon Brown was the third son of Simon Brown and had recently embarked in the furnishing goods business on his own account. He was engaged to be married to a young lady in Savannah and a beautiful home had been expected to conduct his young bride is now under construction. He was an especially shrewd business man, popular and courteous, and his untimely end is deeply deplored by all who knew him.

John Gribbin, the Dispensary constable, was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and came to Blackville as town marshal in 1887, and was regarded a competent officer, but rather lacking in judgment. This position he retained under several administrations, losing it when he espoused the Tillman cause. Before coming to Blackville he had been successively a private in the British army, in the United States Marine corps, from which he deserted, and was afterwards in the Fifth United States Artillery from which he was discharged. He was an especially active member of the constabulary force, and though esteemed by the supporters of the Dispensary Act, his course had made him very obnoxious to those not in sympathy therewith. He leaves a widow and four children.

About 4 p. m. Coroner H. P. Dyches, who it is asserted fired the shot which killed young Brown from inside his store, empaneled a jury to view the remains of the dead constable and proceeded to a grove near by to hold the inquest. After examining H. D. Johnson, J. G. Strobel and partially examining Geo. A. Stitt, as witnesses to more or less of the unfortunate affray, a communication from Gribbin's father, calling attention to the fact that he was in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy, was presented in the performance of his duties, Coroner Dyches, who had interrogated the witnesses as to whether or not they had seen him fire a shot at Solomon Brown and, also, if it was possible for Gribbin to have shot young Brown in the back in the position they occupied respectively, to which he received negative replies in both cases, was not at all loath to conduct the inquest to an end, prerogative to adjourn the proceedings.

The examination of Mr. Stitt was again resumed, when Sheriff Lancaster, accompanied by Trial Justice Hammett,

THE RECENT KILLING.

GOV. TILLMAN EXPRESSES HIS REGRET AT THE SAD OCCURRENCE.

The Correspondence Between the Governor and Col. Mike Brown About the Removal of the Dead Constable—A Letter Which Was Received Two Days Ago.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—The terrible tragedy of Tuesday at Blackville was the subject of much talk in Columbia yesterday, and general regret was expressed.

As the tragedy was the result of a personal animosity and not because of the Dispensary law Governor Tillman did not get much information about the affair. The Governor expressed his regrets. When his attention was called to the charge of Col. Mike Brown, he said that if Colonel Brown had acted earlier of the personal feeling existing he would have removed Gribbin to another field. Inasmuch as Colonel Brown made public mention of the matter Governor Tillman at the request of the newspaper reporters gave to the press the communication regarding the affair.

COLONEL BROWN'S LETTER.
The following is Colonel Brown's letter and was received yesterday morning by Governor Tillman:

Barnwell, S. C., Aug. 28, 1894.
"To His Excellency B. R. Tillman, Governor, Columbia, S. C."
"My Dear Sir: I regret very much the necessity of complaining to you about any matter, but the recent outrageous and unwarranted actions of Constable Gribbin at Blackville in seizing and opening a small box consigned to my wife by express is of such aggravating character that I feel it my privilege and duty as a law-abiding citizen to bring the matter to your attention and request the removal of Gribbin. I am advised by Mr. Richardson, route agent of the express company, that a report of the seizure has been sent to you. I am not dealing in whiskey, nor am I interested in any one who would be disposed to violate the Dispensary law, and if I was I certainly would not degrade myself so far as to attempt to smuggle whiskey in my wife's name, and I write you in regard to the matter in the most straightforward manner. I hold or allow any constable to uphold or play the State to aggravate, insult and trample upon the rights of the people—a lady—to gratify a personal grudge under pretense of carrying out the law. This man Gribbin is a low down scoundrel without intelligence, judgment and totally unfit for so high a position. As a proof on this point, I refer to the following circumstances: Some time ago he got mad with my father about some matter and to vent his spite he publicly reviled him in the streets and characterized him publicly with oaths and curses, and he did not regret it. I, which any respectable man, as you know, would not do. His animosity extends to every member of the family, and it was to aggravate me and in a spirit of revenge that he seized a package addressed to my wife, which had not the slightest sign or evidence of containing whiskey.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Buckingham this morning which please return when you have read. While Gribbin, in this instance, appears to have been acting within the pale of the law, I am sure that your Excellency would have approved and excused him, in granting Mr. Buckingham's request and allowing the camphor and alcohol to be forwarded to the sick lady, and his refusal to do so, under the circumstances, knowing that it was ordered and needed for a sick lady, shows that he lacks any feeling, judgment or discretion, and is not qualified for the position. I understand that he is a straggler left here by Sherman's raiders. When he came to Blackville he was compelled to leave Aiken. An investigation will satisfy you as to his character, and I feel that his removal is, in justice to myself and the protection of the community, and, in your very respectfully, MIKE BROWN."

THE ALCOHOL AFFAIR.
The following is the enclosed letter referred to:

Barnwell, S. C., 27th August, 1894.
"Col. Mike Brown, Barnwell, S. C."
"Dear Sir: Complying with your request, I herewith furnish you with a statement of the goods in a gallon of alcohol and one pound of gum camphor by Constable Gribbin, at Blackville, some few weeks ago."

"My mother was in a dying condition and her doctor ordered that she be freely bathed in alcohol, strongly impregnated with camphor."

"There was no alcohol to be had in Barnwell and my father ordered it, along with some groceries, from his grocer in Charleston, but instructed the grocer to ship the alcohol and camphor by express, thinking that we would receive it sooner than if it were shipped with groceries. It was, however, the package was seized at Blackville by Constable Gribbin, I, being unknown to him, and desiring to get the drugs as soon as possible, got Mr. Hammett, the railroad agent here, to wire him and state that the articles were for medicinal use and were urgently needed. Mr. Hammett is well known to him and I desired to have the truthfulness of my good faith of my request for the release of the stuff vouched for by some one Mr. Gribbin could rely upon, as he did not know me."

"Mr. Hammett explained the case, but he still refused delivery, claiming it was 'run' and has since posted notice of its seizure as run, but makes no mention of the camphor. I recognized the fact that it was strictly speaking a legal seizure, and have no complaint to make on that score. I do not, though, that any constable who has sufficient judgment to entitle him to his judgment in a case of this kind and release goods under circumstances which were vouched for as in this case, and I further believe that his superior officer would have held him harmless for so using his judgment."

"I do not write this in hopes of getting back the seized goods. Commissioner Traxler has already declined delivery on the ground that the shipper attempted to pass 'groceries,' and therefore the goods are an evasion of the law. The grocer marked them thus on his responsibility and not by my instructions from us. Very truly yours, PERRY M. BUCKINGHAM."

GIVES HIS REASON.

WHY CLEVELAND LET THE TARIFF BILL BECOME LAW.

It is a vast improvement on Existing Protection Laws—He Scores the Democrats Who Helped to Pass the So-Called Tariff Reform Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law and gives his reasons for not approving the bill:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, Hon. C. T. Catchings.

My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark of Alabama a few days ago, in regard to my action on the tariff bill now before me, have given the subject further and more serious consideration. The result, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by the Congress nothing was further from my anticipation that a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages which interfered with its final construction and ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils. And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many a tariff burden that now rests heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage point for our aggressive operations against protected monopolies and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are aware of the fact that the heavy Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection and who have marked the places where the deadly light of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations, the communication of poll, whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I have the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have enacted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that free coal and iron ore have been denied us. A recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of undervaluing the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated. When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprises and ingenuity and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continued remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the exaction of moderate profits. It has been seen that free raw material and a just and least restrictive and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheap living. The millions of my countrymen

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MR. MOON'S MANIFESTO.

PLATFORM WITH GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT PLANKS.

Not a Startling Statement—Sold on the Dog Law—Wandering on Finance and Whiskey—Believes in the Golden Rule.

NEWBERY, Aug. 30.—Mr. Frank Moon, who announced last week that he would be a candidate for Governor at the November election, even if he did not get but one vote, was in the city yesterday. He has been laboring upon his address to the people of South Carolina, and the following is what he has brought forth. It is not as strong or as lively or as interesting as I expected it would be when he asked me last week to announce his candidacy, though I had no idea then what he intended to say to the voters of South Carolina, for up to that time I never had an idea that he contemplated making the race. He says, however, that he means business, and he goes on to the bitter end.

Here is his manifesto:
To the Voters of South Carolina:
As people expect the reasons why one runs for Governor, I give mine: I am outdone at the way in which persons calling themselves Reformers are conducting the present campaign. I am a reformer whom I have been fighting, tooth and nail, for twenty years, trying to "re-form" myself to the highest bidder, with the most specious promises and least fulfillment. The one satisfaction resulting in to see number one kicked out of the cold, save through the kick of the other, is no better. It seems likely to prove a repetition of the fable of the fox, the flies and the swallow. The new swarm will take the last drop. They want the earth.

I enter my protest in the form of putting up my carcass to be shot at—that is, "cussed" at. I have proved in the past my competency to tote more "cussing" than anybody, and still stand alone. I consulted with no living man about this move. I believed it the duty of somebody. I can't mark out a line of action for other people, but I know I'm in myself. I am little known, but it is better thus to be known a scoundrel. Most persons in our town know me, among them plenty of enemies. I am willing to leave the telling of the truth to any or all of them. I am what I am, and I will stand as I stand as a "high kicker." When they get too bad, kick them out. I am a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way. I am not a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way. I am not a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way.

As to the questions of the day:
Agricultural colleges—I am in favor of putting up my carcass to be shot at—that is, "cussed" at. I have proved in the past my competency to tote more "cussing" than anybody, and still stand alone. I consulted with no living man about this move. I believed it the duty of somebody. I can't mark out a line of action for other people, but I know I'm in myself. I am little known, but it is better thus to be known a scoundrel. Most persons in our town know me, among them plenty of enemies. I am willing to leave the telling of the truth to any or all of them. I am what I am, and I will stand as I stand as a "high kicker." When they get too bad, kick them out. I am a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way. I am not a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way.

The shifting Cataline fresh from his midnight conclave where he conspired to fire the city of his nativity in one hundred places did not display more brazen impudence and unbridled audacity than he exhibited in his recent senate chamber and took his seat on the front bench while Cicero was exposing his infamy to the senators than this young man has and is displaying to gratify his insatiable ambition.

Rome's senators were roused and flew into a rage, so that swears might be turned to blows and spears and pruning knives. No well educated man will deny that the ethics of the Christian religion would, if carried out, be the best thing to live by in all the world.

As to the liquor question, I think the dispensary under government control of that terrible moral explosive, alcohol the best plan yet discovered. Of course, experience, under management devoted to the highest good of the people, will modify and improve the carrying out of the law, and it will not be on the line of our old law, but I will stand as I stand as a "high kicker." When they get too bad, kick them out. I am a reformer in the sense of trying to get all the good we can, and the supposition is that under a Democratic form of government every one will be the same way.

I have a pet theory concerning a dog law in which our Reformers have sorely disappointed me. Certainly they will not allow that the subject is above their comprehension, and if they claim that it is beneath them I will boldly assert that it will take very little "screaming" for them to get down to it.

My idea of the financial question, which is today agitating the country, is that inasmuch as the money of the State, yours and mine, has been loaned to the privileged class, virtually without interest, for about thirty years, by means of the State treasury, it is time to put their feet upon the necks of the producing classes, they depositing government bonds as security, that turn about being fair play, we the producers, by pledging land, and land being certainly the most stable of all commodities, should be entitled to at least equal privileges from government, especially as the tiller of the soil occupies the most important part in the social system of any business whatever.

And now I come to something far more important than anything else, because the man who is entitled to be greater than any part of his country is the religion enunciated by Jesus. This is a so-called Christian nation, and quite a large number of voters profess today to follow the teachings of this great Exemplar. I am called by many persons an infidel, but I say to you in all frankness, that I have seen the righteousness of the Sermon and I promise you shall all perish. Let us come together. Let us see what these doctrines say as to the treatment of our fellow man. Put yourself in his place, is Bible doctrine, and it is Dick-ensian to think that we shall not be warred by this philosophy in the long run.

An Independent Ticket.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28.—The Register says it now looks like there is to be an all round well developed independent movement and that a full State ticket is to be put out. The indications point that way for many reasons. It was rumored on the streets last night that Capt. G. W. Shell, Congressman from this district, will be the nominee for Governor.

Schoolcraft, Mich., August 26.—Prof. Alonzo Kendall made a balloon ascension yesterday. When 100 feet from the ground the parachute was struck by a thud. It collapsed and fell with a thud. Prof. Kendall was killed instantly. A large crowd witnessed the tragedy.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law and gives his reasons for not approving the bill:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, Hon. C. T. Catchings.

My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark of Alabama a few days ago, in regard to my action on the tariff bill now before me, have given the subject further and more serious consideration. The result, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by the Congress nothing was further from my anticipation that a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages which interfered with its final construction and ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils. And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many a tariff burden that now rests heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage point for our aggressive operations against protected monopolies and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are aware of the fact that the heavy Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection and who have marked the places where the deadly light of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations, the communication of poll, whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I have the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have enacted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that free coal and iron ore have been denied us. A recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of undervaluing the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated. When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprises and ingenuity and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continued remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the exaction of moderate profits. It has been seen that free raw material and a just and least restrictive and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheap living. The millions of my countrymen

Senator Butler Not Alone.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Judge Izlar is going to make the race for re-election to Congress from the 7th district. His own campaign and conduct it is reported some time ago, and within the past few days he has received substantial endorsements from the best elements of the Democratic party in that district. He will not go into the Reform primary trap which would be sure political death but he will stand out in his own right and when the general election takes place and contest every inch of