### HELD IN SLAVERY.

Result of the investigation of the Anderson Grand Jury.

A PLAIN REGITAL OF FACTS

Direct Charges Preferred Against Those Guilty of False Imprisonment and of Barbarity.

The special committee of the Ander-son County Grand Jury appointed by Judge Benet to investigate certain charges against large land owners in that county made its report last Thurs

day to the court. The committee says that in the case of Magistrate J. J. Gilmer we find that for some time past he has been in the habit of issuing warrants and causing arrests and frequently committing accused persons to jail without ever enter-ing the case upon his docket. This is especially true where the cases have been compromised after the arrests were made. We find that from Sept. 16, 1899, to Jan. 12, 1901, he made payment to the county treasurer of a number of fines and items of costs collected by him, but that during that time he collected through the sheriff's office alone \$34 80, which properly belongs to the county and failed to pay them over to the ecunty treasurer as required by law. He also collected \$18 80, which e failed to turn over.

We find that Feb. 19, 1901, after this investigation was begun, the said J. J. Gilmer paid to the county treasurer the sum of \$53.20 to cover these amounts. While we have not been permitted, for the lack of time, to make a full inves tigation of all the irregularities of this office, we are convinced he has been guilty of the grossest irregularities, presented for misappropriation of the funds so collected by him.

THE FATE OF WILL HULL

sheriff would be needed. The arrest was made on Friday night back to the sheri and the Negro was brought to Anderson on the same night. The deputy sheriff | was called to the at that he should carry the prisoner on

Subsequently the magistrate was informed by the prosecutor that the case had been compromised and that the work out his contract. The rest of the facts were brought out in open court. We exonerate the deputy sheriff from all blame in the matter.

The principal work of this committee has been the investigation of the stockades of the county and the abuses of laborers under tyrannous contracts that has grown out of the farming out of convicts and the working of free laborers with them. We have taken the testimony of more than 50 persons and guards, together with a large number of laborers and a few other citizens. In these investigation we have been treated with every courtesy and generally we have found no disposition to obstruct our work upon the part of those whose farms and stock-

ades we visited. A most careful inquiry failed to re veal that any general abuse of the la boring class exists in this county, so that our work soon narrowed down to those places where stockades existed and free laborers were employed. We visited the farms of J. Belton Watson, A. T. Newell, P. B. Allen, J. R Miller, Elias McGee, W. Q Hammond and J.

S. Fowler. THESE EXONERATED.

We were unable to find any abuses stockade and works free laborers also. but we found no evidence that free laworked in line with the convicts, or subjected to any illegal restraint or Fowler's stoakade.

The same thing was true at the farm of P. B. Allen. We found that he had taken two contracts in which the labe locked up at night, but his own evider ce and that of all the laborers so these provisions had never been enforced

A. T. Newell works State convicts and has a stockade, but he has worked no free laborers along with the convicts recently, when he has taken two contracts of that sort. One of these was the case of the unfortunate Negro Will Hull, who was killed by W. Newell a few weeks ago and whose case is referred to above.

"FREE LABOR J. R. Miller formerly worked con victs, but they were taken away by the State, and he now employs only "free labor, if indeed we may use the word free to describe those laborers who have signed his contracts and subjected themselves to the conditions existing on his farm. He has a stockade which was originally built for his State convicts and his contracts provide that the 'free" laborers will work under guard and will allow themselves locked up at

Our first investigations at this place were met by a statement from the negroes that, they were satisfied with their treatment, but their manner indicated coercion and subsequently we made further investigations which conoverseer, J. A. Emerson, had been still in the stockades when we visited guilty of whipping negroes, looking them.

them up at night, working them under guard and putting shackles upon them. Among these unfortunates were John Harrison, Will Wright, Warren Sloan and Liege Jones. We found several of Mr Miller's contracts left blank as to the time of service and amount to be paid, though the contracts were duly

In the case of Warren Sloan, he seemed to have been arrested by J. R. Miller and another man, whose name we ocald not ascertain, near Central, in Pakens county. There is testimony that no warrant was exhibited, if any existed, loose and allowed to go home. In our judgement, the said J. R. Miller and J. A. Emerson should be presented by the grand jury for the effanses above which we have called attention. mentioned, and we so recommend.

ELIAS MCGEE'S PLAN. In many respects the most remar'. able case coming under our notie, is that of Elias Megee, who has nev r employed State convicts, but who built a stockade and prepared to treat his la borers as convicts. His contracts pro vide that the laborers shall be worked under guard and looked up at night and there was a andant evidence to show that he had locked up in the stockade worked under guard and whippped his laborers Among those who suffered a part or all of these abusese were Wesley Norman, Handy Earle, Yance Smith, George Tilly, John Clinkscales, Clar ence Gailliard, Evins Wood, Louis Alexander, Morris Jordan. Some of these negroes had been arrested and signed contracts after being put under arrest. John Clink cales was accused by Elias McGee of stealing cora, was brought to Anderson handouffed and after he had signed a contract, but without any trial, turned over to W. Q. Hammond, who carried him to the lat ter's stockade. We think the grand jury should make presentment against

Elias McGee, and we so recommend. W. Q. Hammond runs a large farm and we would suggest that a complete investigation of his books and accounts should be had and that he should be that the "free" laborers. His countracts provide that the "free" laborers shall be worked that the "free" laborers shall be worked. n this county and employs a considerunder guard and locked up at night, and they suffer this illegal imprison-Regarding the arrest of the Negro that a number of these unfortunates Will Hull, which you were directed by have been worked under guard and gun, the court to invstigate, we find that have been locked up at night and on a warrant was issued by Magistrate Sundays and have been shackled and Gilmer for the arrest of this Negro whipped. Among those who suffered upon an affidavit of A. T. Newell, these things at the hands of Mr. Ham mond and his overseers, Wm. Bailey, contract, and that W. S. Newell, a James Martin and Day, are the brother of the prosecutor, was deputized by the Magistrate to serve said warrant; that the constable so deputized requested the deputy sheriff, J.

A. Dillingham, to go along with him and assist in making the said arrest They had been indicted last fall for representing that said lattle control of the prosecutor. and representing that said Hull would gambling, had been taken out of jail on probably create trouble when arrested | bond by Mr . Hammond and kept at his d that the assistance of the deputy farm without trial until the investiga-

The negro, Tom the grand suggested that the prisoner be taken to jury by the preciding judge, was rejail, but the Negro said that he would leased almost immediately thereafter. that the magistrate had instructed him referred to and confined in the stockade worked with the convicts and suffered the other abuses above mentioned un til this investigation was begun. learn that perhaps a score of other la borers held under similar contracts Negro had agreed to stay with him and have left this farm during the past few weeks. One of them, Pink Rogers, states that he was given a whipping of 50 lashes by Wm. Bailey at the stock-

> We think that the facts disclosed de mand that W. Q. Hammond, James Martin, Wm. Bailey and—Day should be presented by the grand jury for the violation of law above mention ed and we so recommend.

J. S. Fowler, who first used the contract providing for free laborers to be -that of the landlords, their overseers treated as convicts, worked under guard, locked up, etc., employs a con siderable number of couviets and also of the so-called "free" laborers. He has two stockades, one of which is under the supervision of James Cook and which was formerly managed by Willis McGee. The other is under the charge of Levi Thomas. At these farms the convicts and "free" laborers have been worked together under a guard who now exist, and if others begin on the carries a gun, they have been looked part of the laborers themselves, then up at night and some of them whipped. There was no evidence of any of them having been shackled. Some of them had been accused of trivial offenses and were put under contract to work out debts or to repay money advanced for them. James Evans, Baylis Arter Alonzo Lark, Frank Bowlan, John Bell Robert Brown, Foster Butler, Dan Hill. at the farm of J. B. Watson. He has a Willis Harper, Joe Whitfield, Jim Rice, John Gilliam, Turner Walker, Andrew Dobbs, Dock Freeley and borers were put in the rtockales and Drayton Wheeler are some of the negroes who have been confined in Mr.

Willis McGee, James Cook, Lev Thomas, George Thomas and Mike Robbins should have presentments made against them by the grand jury borers agreed to work under guard and for whipping different ones of these ne groes. Willis McGee was especialy cruel. It was testified that he had If violations of just contracts begin as a far as we could ascertain, was that given the nergo Baylis Arier 100 lashes on one occasion and that he whipped Robert Brown most severely and cruelly and on one occasion shot five times at Drayton Wheeler, one of the oullets passing through Wheeler's hat. The testimony goes to show that George Thomas shot at Dock Freeley

and that he was also ready at the whip Andrew Dabbs was found to be sufcring from rheumatism which he says was brought on by being compelled to stand almost waist deep in mud and was arrested by A. M. Bailey, who has een acting as a sort of constable for J. S. Fowler but was never tried. J. A. Rice is a negro of rather weak mind who was captured somewhere in Georgia and charged with having escaped from J. S. Fowler's stockade in this county. Upon being brought here it was found that he was not the man he was suspected of being but nevertheless after being kept for several days in the stockade he entered into one of the labor contracts and has been in the stockade for several months, though upwillingly there. A number of "free" laborers have left Mr. Fowler's farm since these investigations were first vinced us that J. R. Miller, and his begun but some unwilling ones were

We found no evidence to connect Mr. Fowler in any way with the whip-pings of these laborers, but he was a party to these cotracts which provided for the illegal imprisonment and working under guard of the laborers and is responsible for these provisions being enforced and that presentment should

be made against him therefor. We submit herewith the memoranda of testimony which we have taken which will show to the court and solicitor more fully the facts which we have but he was handcuffed and taken to Mil-ler's stockade and kept there until this add that much of the abuse has already investigation began. Since our first been corrected as a result of this in visit to this stochade he was turned vesigation and that some of the par vesigation and that some of the par-

Owing to the widespread influence and eff of that follows any public dis cussion of the question of farm labor in this State and the result that many follow a presentment such as we pro-pose it is proper that we should in clos. ing this report enter into a brief discussion of the influences that have brought about the evils reported and make suggestions as to the remedies therefor. We have heard rumors that this investigation has already created a widespread interest and that the conditions have been discussed with some feeling but we have as far as possible avoided reading anything published or said in this respect in order that we might pursue our investigations without any influence or bias from any quarter. The question of farm labor in this State is a very difficult one and the present laws regulating the same are nsufficient.

The negroes whom we found confined in the stockade were composed largely of a class of shiftless debtors who are subject to indictment for potty offense, and who could not be successfully worked under ordinary contracts. They are men who have no property, and men who evade their debts unless compelled to pay them. Against them the process of a civil court is worth-less; that of the criminal court under existing laws is inadequate. Some-thing should be done by the legislature to grade the punishment of this class according to the offence. But the worst trouble has not been in the defect of the provisions of the law so much as its enforcement. It has come to be a settled policy in this county that indictment for violation of contract and for disposing of property under lien should be compromised, and not tried. We are convinced that this is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.

Whatever injustice may be done an individual by disposing of property on which he has lien, or by the violation of a contract by one of his employes, and whatever force might be given to the effect of penal statutes to induce payment of debts or fuifillment of contracts that never has been the frue in-

They are enacted prevent public wrong, and when a prosecution has once been instituted and the power of the criminal court invoked, the quesprefer to go on with W. S. Newell, and the was taken forcibly and without trial tion of private recompense should distant Mr. Newell informed the deputy under one of the labor contracts above appear, and the public interest alone result in occasional hardships, it is the only safe policy. Abuses will otherwise grow up until the criminal courts are degraded into machines for private gain, and often for extortion and oppression. In our judgment it should be a crime to compromise any case after indictment found with a view of pri-

Nor can we condemn too severely that other fruitful source-in fact, the origin of the abuses herein reportedthe leasing out of convicts to work on private farms. Evils already detailed are too elequent to necessitate a disshould not be tolerated after its results have been exposed as in this county. We have heard it intimated that our investigations and exposures would disturb the labor conditions to such an extent as to create trouble in this State. We do not believe that it is true, but if it were we would not hesitate to declare the evils we fine and to demand that they should be abolished. The duty of this body is plain: We must stop the violations of law that we will unite with the law abiding citizens of the county in punishing and terminating these evils.

The result of our investigations show that the system of working them in stockades does not exist in this county urther than we have reported. Probably not as many as twenty men, either as principal or sgent, either directly when congress in this matter, as in ar indirectly, have been engaged in this abuse. On the other hand, the numbers of laborers and lieners who have violated the law will double that number many times.

We therefore reiterate that the inluence of this grand jury, and we do not hesitate to ray of the court also. will not be extended to enable any man to avoid a just contract, and that we have found that most of the labor con tracts of the county are legal and just result of the investigation we have made, we suggest that warrants be sworn out and prompt punishment given. We have not undertaken to assume the responsibility of prosecuting the laborers who have violated their contracts, because the position and inluence of the landlord makes them ully able to do that without assistance rom us. This special report has been brought about because of the oppres sion and abuse of men who were to poor, too friendless, too ignorant and often too degraded to act for themwater in cold weather ditching. He selves, but who are nevertheless entitled to the full protection of the law and who because of their weakness have a peculiar claim to our pretection All of which is respectfully sub

#### Drunk at the Throttle.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "During the recent heavy snowstorms 50 men were sent to clear the snow out of a railway cutting near Wolovo, on the Riasan-Iral line. They were just leaving the cutting when the train came down at full speed and crushed about 30 men into shapeless masses, their clothing of the senate this week they ring falser clinging to the axles and stopping the train. Inquiry shows that the engine driver and all the guards were drunk." How the senators hoped and prayed that the starved and scourged people

#### A TRUE INDICTMENT

Of the United States in Her Dealing With Cuba.

"LIARS AND HYPOCRITES"

Is What France and Spain Truth fully Say We Are. Our Country Disgraced Bsfore Nations

The dealing of the United States with Cuba is infamous. If you don't think so read what we print below from the Columbia State:

The Latin races are accustomed to sneer at the hypocrisy of the Anglo-Saxon. Frenchman, Spaniard and Ital ian regard cant as a characteristic of British and American expression, and they marvel much at the curious bent of mind which causes the men of these nations to cloak all their evil purposes with the pretence of high and hely motives. Even more do they marvel at this becau e the cloak is threadbare from overmuch use and utterly fails to conceal that which it attempts to cover. The solemnity of this moral pretence is nade even more absurd by its utter fatuity. Does the Angle Saxon succeed in fooling himself? asks the Latin; how can he? And as he can neither delude himself nor the rest of mankind by the assumption of holiness in his worst works, what is the use of

The Latin is right. In this respect the Anglo Saxon is his inferior, for he not only sins as freely as any other individual of the human family but he aids to that sin the further vice of hypoorisy-and all to no effect except the creation of a universal disgust. The Latin does not trouble himself to be hypocritical. He takes a pleasure rather in being frank about the mo tives for his wickednesses. If he wishes to conquer another he admits that he does so for the sake of glory; if he wishes to seize upon the property of another he acknowledges that he is actuated by the desire for loot; if he wishes to appropriate the rights of another he proclaims that he does it for the sake of power. He is above the contemptible meanness of alleging that he indulges these appetites simply for the good of the victim.

When the United States went to war with Spain in order to "liberate" Cuba, Spaniards and Frenchmen, relying upon their generalization of the Anglo-Saxon character, insisted that the pledge contained in the Teller resoluion would be violated and that a way would be found to hold the Cubans in subjection to the conquerors. Time has rever that they were right

States, pledged in this matter, little regarded as it was when the United States administration in the spring of 1861 pledged itself not to disturb the status quo regarding Fort Sumter and fully kept," when an expedition was actually in making to violate the agreement. Spanish official agreement. Spanish official papers pefore the close of the war, appraling to the Cubans to make common cause with Spain for the reason that they be betrayed by the United States and placed under alien control were prophetic in their warning. The Cubans refused to believe this, and we could not imagine such bad faith n view of the professions with which the war had been entered upon; but the event proved that they were right For a concentrated exhibit of Anglo Saxon hypocrisy in its most loathsome form we commend to the public the in augural address of President McKinley delivered recently. Nothing in Dick

States on his assumption of the powers of government for a second term. The whole address is permeated with cant and false pretence. It gives one the creeps to read it. The president is 'glad to be advised by the recent act congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States"—a policy which the president himself formulated and forced through congress by means which can be characterized only as bribery. The same nauseous pretence of obeying the mandate of congress is made in regard to the Philippinesthe Cuban matter, acted only upon the combined influences of menace and seduction proceeding from the executive. The address fitly concludes with the assertion that "the government's representatives, civil and military, are do ing faithful and noble work in their mission of EMANCIPATION and merit the approval and support of their coup-

ens is more illustrative of that con-

temptible vice than this deliverance of

the chief magistrate of the United

We conclude with an editorial from the Chicago Times-Herald, whose editor. Mr. Kohlsaat, is a personal friend of President McKinley and a Republi can. Let the administration be judged by an honest friend!

But yesterday the word of this re

public might, like that of Caesar's

have stood against the world. Today

who so weak or simple in all the courts of nations as to do it reverence? The Times-Herald has a word of omment to offer upon the Cuban mendment to the army bill as an orig inal proposition. It may contain the wiscst provisions that cou'd be devised or establishing peace and giving a

table government to the island. What we insist upon is that the Uni ed States was not free to adopt any such conditions and hang them abou the neck of Cuba. It was pledged to strike the Spanish fetters from an oppressed and shamefully abused people with a so'emn disavowal of any pur ose of substituting American rule owever beneficent, in its place.

We wish The Times-Herald had the pace to reproduce one title of the ervent utterances that accompanied the adoption of the now notorious res plations of April 20, 1898. They fill pages and pages of the Congressional lecord, and in the light of the action than the kiss of Judas.

of Cuba would not be betrayed with the promise of freedom only to be taught to look with suspicion and hatred upon the Stars and Stripes as they had looked on the hated yellow flag of

Spain The air of both houses of congress was surcharged with electric elequence that contrasted American honor with Spanish perfidy.

Such a cool headed senator as Knute Nelson of Minnesota declared that

Nelsen of Minnesota declared that there were "better and stronger grounds for our resognizing the Cuban republis than there was for reusgaizing the United States by France in 1778. To ignore Gomez and the Cuban republic," faid he, "feems to me to be cold, icy heartlessness, unworthy a creat ration and a creat resona." great nation and a great people.' Intervention and independence for Cubs wers on the lips and in the votes

a unanimous house during the night of April 18, 1898, when the famou: resolutions went back and forth between the two houses until they came to a final agreement which let slip the armies of the United States for the emancipation of the Republic of Cuba from the thrall of Spain. Senator Stewart regarded "the re-

of a majority of the senate, and almost

cognition of the independence of Cuba as a condition precedent to any inter f rence wha ever." He repudia ed all suggestion of "hostile constraint on patriots who have struggled as the Cuban patriots have.' It was "with much hesitation and much sadness" Senator Hawley dis-

cussed the declaration of the independence of Cuba which he opposed. Our own Senator Cullom denounced Stain as a robber nation, and appealed to every "lover of freed on and humanity the world over" to further the sacred cause of Cuban independence.

In concluding his speech on the question April 15, 1898, this what Sena tor Teller said in repudiating the idea of a war of aggrandizement: Mr. President, I want the senate, before we conclude this debate, to say

to the world in the most emphasi manuer that we do not in end in any way or manner to derive benefit from this intervention. Spain is too weak and too poor to pay indemnity. I want the senate to say that we do not intend to take that island; that whatever we may do as to some other islands. as to this island, the great bone of con tention, we do not intend to take it from the legally constituted authorities of the island as now established. "At the proper time, if no one clse

does so, I propose to offer some amend ment to the joint resolution that shall make it clear to the world that it shall not be said by any European govern ment when we go out to make battle for the liberty and freedom of Cuban patriots that we are doing it for the purpose of aggrandizement for our selves or increasing of our territoria

And Mr. Teller was as good as his word, as the concluding disavowal of the owner or person to whom it is taxable. It shall there

that vote he and his associates have stripped the intervention of the have written hypocrisy and shameless perfidy like a blister across the hitherto fair and untarnished brow of Ameri-

### WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN!

Gunner Morgan Has Proven Himself to be Entitled to That Honor

What is a gentleman? The question has been variously answered. Admiral Sampson's view is that it requires cerain specific advantages of early educaion and training to make a gentleman. If that is so, then gentlemanliness an acquired art, not a natural gift. This is not a great advance on the old English social deciring that gentlemen re born, not made. But in this demceratic age and country neither high birth nor liberal education is essential to the making of a true gentleman.

When Gunner Morgan, in spite of the infavorable endorsement of his letter to Admiral Sampson, called on the latter and excressed his regret that the correspondence should have been so published as to annoy the admiral, he went so far to show himself a gentleman in the true sense of the term. It was a gentle deed, justifying Steele's ob servation in the Tatler that "the appellation of gentleman is never to be effixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behavior in them." Old Chaucers curiously spell opinion. That he s gentil that doth gentle dedis still holds good in the high court of common sense. We speak of men "behaving like gentlemen," but the phrase is unhappy. A man cannot behave like a gentleman unless he is one-for sifice ation or insincerity is itself bad manners. "Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for

its foundation," says Bulwer. Thackeray's definition of a gentleman s one to which thousands of men meas ure up who never saw the inside of a college or even a high school and have no distinction either of birth or wealth To be a gentleman," says the author of Vanity Fair, "is to be honest," to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessing all these qualities, to exercise them in the most grace ful outward manner." tist Huxley puts it a little different and makes a just distinction when he says 'Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self respect are the quali ties which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the vencered article which commonly goes by that

name Judged by these high standards it i quite probab'e that there are as many real gentlemen among the gunners as among the commissioned officers of Uncle Sam's navy .- New York World.

#### Five Killed Five men were killed and two others

seriously injured in a mine accident at the Engleside zine mine in Centre Valley, Mo. The five men killed were confined in the drift and the others were in the main shaft. Early this morning two shots had been fired, but the whole charge failed to explode. This afternoon a whole box of powder was sent into the mine. One of the men accidentally discharged an unexploded shot and the box of powder was set off, resulting in terrible destruction.

## TAX MACHINERY.

The Changes in the Law as f M. king Returns

THE ACTS RECENTLY PASSED

What is Now Provided as to the Requirements for Insurance Companies Working in This State.

The following is the text of the act passed at the recent session of the general assembly in regard to the making of returns of property for taxation, a messure which is of concern to the people of the entire State:

An act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to further provide for the return of property for taxition,' approved the 2nd day of Mirch, A. D. 1897, so as to make township assessors, equalizers as well as assessors of prop-

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, that section 4 of an act en titled "An act to further provide for the return and assessment of property for taxation, spproved the 2nd day of March, A. D., 1897, be amended by striking out in line 20 the words "but not" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "or," and by inserting on line 40 between the words "greater" and "them" the words "by one hundred dol ars or more," and that said section be further amended by inserting the following words between the words "them" and "said" in line 27 of the section, to wit: "but they shall not redue; the aggregate value of real and personal property below the aggregate value thereof as returned to the county auditor," so that said section 4, when

so amended shall read as follows: Section 4 The township board of commissioners and special hoard of assessors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at some convenient place for the purpose of performing the duties devolved upon them. It shall be their duty to carefully con sider the returns and lists laid before them by the county auditor and if necessary to compare the same, with the tax return and duplicate of the previous year or years. They shall diligently seek for and discover all roperty, both real aud personal, in heir respective tax districts not previcusly returned by the owner or agents thereof or not listed for taxaion by the county auditor, and theresame for taxation in the name of the

centering upon then reput and lists furnished them. And they shall have

sonal as fixed by the county auditor, or

not be deemed material whether the re-

turns so increased was intentionally or

the aggregate value of real and par-

sonal property below the aggregate

value thereof as returned to the county

the 3rd Tuesday of March of each year

except that for the township of Florence

estate shall be valued and assessed by

said boards only in those years when

real estate is by law required to be re

turned, except that said heards may in

any year value and assess any real es-

tate and improvements thereon which

they may ascertain or discover had not

previously been retured or assessed

for taxation. Whenever the valuation

and assessments of any property is

fixed by said boards, at a sum greater

by one hundred dollars more than the

amount returned by the owners or his

agents, or wherever any property is

valued and assessed to taxation which

has not been previously returned, it

shall be the duty of the county auditor

on or before the fourth Monday in

tion and assessment is made, to give

to the owner or agent of such property

written notice thereof, which notice may

be served upon such owner or his agent

personally, or by mailing the same to

such person or his sgent at his last

known place of residence, and such

owner or his agent, if he objects to such

the right to appeal to the county board

of commissioners sitting as the county

board of equalization, which appeal shall be heard by said county board.

The account of the county auditor for

the necessary stationery and postage,

to enable him to give the notice herein

required, shall be a valid claim against

the county, and shall be paid as other

county claims are paid. Nathing in this

act contained shall be construed as in-

terforing with the duty of the county of adding 50 per cent. to the value of per

sonal property as a penalty, as pro-

the Revised Statutes of 1893, nor with

the duries of the county auditor as pre-

eribed in section 290 of the Revised

"Sec. 2 That all acts and parts of

And here is the act amending the

aw in regard to insurance companies,

An act to amend an act entified "An

act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act

entitled 'An act to require any insur-

ance company or association to be pos-

sessed of one hundred thousand dollars

surplus or capital, or in lieu thereof to

have one hundred thousand dollars on

deposit with some State for the benefit

throwing further protection sround the

acts inconsistent with this act be, and

INSURANCE COMPANIES

the same are hereby repealed.

vided in sections 279, 295 and 297,

talutes of 1893

olicy holders:

valuation and assessment, shall have

March of the year in which the valu

to depesit with the treasurer of this State valid State securities aggregating ten thousand dollars, said securities to be subject to any judgment against said companies, and said judgment shall operate as a loan on such securities, and providing a penalty for the viola

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Soutu Carolina, that section 1 of said act as amended, he further amended by add ing to section 1 the following proviso: Provided, however, that all five incur-ance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of \$25,000 or more shall not be com-pelled to deposit certain valid securities or bond as above required; provided, said company shall procure and file with the comptroller general a certi ficate of the courty auditors in counmajority of the stockholders in the capital of said corporation are free-holders, and reside within the State, are worth the amount of their stock subscribed to the capital of said corporation over all their debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution; so that when amended said section will read as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Caro line, that it shall be unlawful hereafter for any insurance company or associa tion to transact any business in this State unless possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars or surplus or capital, or in lieu thereof, shall file with the comptroller general the certificate of the official of some State of the United States, under his hand and official seal, that he holds on deposits or in trust, for the benefit of all policy hold ers or members of such company or association, securities worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, or in the absence of such capital or deposit, then as surplus revenues in the treasury to deposit with the State Treasurer of South Carolina, valid recurities aggregating \$10,000, or a bond for said amount made by a solvent security company, said treasurer to be the judge of the validity of such securities and bonds, which bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment entered up in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, upon a policy of insurance issued to any citizen of this State by any such company, and said judgment shall be a lien upon such securities: Provided, however, that all fire insurance com panies incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of \$25, 000 or more, shall not be compelled to deposit said valid securities on bond as above required, provided said company shall procure and file with the comptroller general the certificates of the county auditors annually in counties where stockholders reside, that the majority of the stockholders in capital of upon it shall be their duty to list the said stockholders are free holders and reside within the State, and are worth the amount of their subscription to the capital of corporation

# WHAT IT COSTS.

Congress Expended Nearly a Billion and Half Dollars.

IMPERIALISM COMES HIGH.

Congressman Livingston Says That the Half That is Contemplated Has Not Been

Put in Operation. Representative Cannon, chairman of

Representative Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the 56th congress.

Both place the total appropriations for the congress at \$1,440,062,545, placing these for the first session at \$710,-150,862 and for the second a \$729,911,-683. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing the expenditures of the previous congress at \$1,568,212,637 and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the 54th congress which approprited \$1,044,580,273.

In his statement Mr. Cannon says:
'Of the total appropriations made at
this session, at least \$30,000,000 will
not, in the light of past experience, be
expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations made by congress indicates a sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year 1902 of not exceeding \$699,-911,683 07 This sum includes \$53,000,-000 on account of the sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year 1902, may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service under the appropriations which have been made, there will surely re-main sufficient revenue for 1902 to meet not less than \$30,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund.
"The most marked increase indicated

in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government made for the two years 1901 and 1902 at the two sessions of this congress over those of the two preceding years 1899 and 1900, provided for by the 55th congress, is for the postal service. The necessity of these increased appropriations to meet large business demands is referred to as a cause for congratulation. The appropriations have been reduced \$128,propriations have been reduced \$120,150,091 by this congress under those
provided for by its predecessor and
this has rendered possible a reduction
of taxes in the sum of \$41,000,000.

"With a continuance of the wise administration enjoyed by the country,

#### A Warning.

the right in performing their duties The secretary of state asks that attates on behalf of Cuba of the thereunder to increase or to lower the tention be called the fact that a law war. aluation of any property real or per | was passed by the legislature preventing any officer from discharging the as returned by any person; and it shall duties of his position until he had given bond and had been commission ed. College trustees, members of State unintentionally false, or whether the boards, constables, etc., are considered property whose value is so raised was officers under the law, so are other intentionally or unintentionally re-turned at less than its fair cash value acters who are provided for by the by the county auditor, and upon the legislature. They get but little per lists made out by them, the valuation diem or mileage, but they cannot lefixed by them "but they shall not reduce gally assume duty of act until they have been duly commissioned by the secretary of state, They do not have to pay any for this commission; it is a suditor," said returns and lists, with mere matter of form. A great many said valuation, to be by them laid be-members of various kinds of boards fore the county auditor on or before. have neglected to carry out the provisions of the law, and their attention is called to the fact. The new act in in the county of Florence for the year deed makes it unlawful to fail to file 1897, the same to be laid before the the oaths and get a commission before county auditor on or before the 31st of attempting to discharge the duties in-March. Provided, however, that real dicated .- The State.

Decided Decrease The clerk of the State board of pensions stated Tuesday that the approved rolls of pensioners had been sent in by most of the county boards. It is note worthy that these rolls show a decided decrease in the number of pensioners as compared with last year's list. This is probably due to the operation of the provisions of the new act now of force throwing greater safeguards around the disbursement of the pension appropriaion. Despite the fact that many the counties have sent in their lists the lists will have to be returned for re vision, owing to defects. This of course, will of necessity delay the neeting of the State board, and consequently checks will likely reach the pensioners later than usual -The State.

Forest Fires. The winds of the past few days have been p.oductive of very serious and extensive forest fires in various portion of this and Lexington countie and much loss of property has resulted. News of the fires in this county reach ed Columbia Wednday. They have been very destructive in the turpentine and saw mill sections near Killian's on the line of the Southern rialway and also upon the line of the Seaboard towards Camden. After hard fighting the citizens managed to check the onward rush of the flames, but not before much valuable timber had been lost. Over in Lexipgton considerable damage of this character has also been done ral nights the glare of forest ares has been visible from high points in this eity.

#### In a Bad Way.

Minnesota has a novely in Beltranm ounty, which is bankrupt and in a condition bordering on anarchy. A fourt decision which allows logging companies to avoid the payment of back taxes has caused the trouble. The | death, his tortures being inflicted so county has no money and no fuel for its | gradually that it was four days | before flices, and merchants have long since refused to accept warrants. The county indee and jurous have gone out on strike and most of the offices have been closed by their occupants. The sheriff, who has been caring for his prisoners at his own expense, threatens to turn them loose so that he can hunt for a job that will support his family. The legisla- | killed and 57 wounded. of all policy holders, or in lieu thereof ture is being supplicated for aid.

The 56th congress is the first of gress appropriating for the support of the government since the close of the o-called Spanish American war. The difference between the appropriations made by the 56th congress and those made by the 54th congress are \$395,-482,272

During the session just closed the demands of the people, through their representatives, for the construction of he Nicsragua canal, have gone un heeded, and those for new public buildings have been persistently denied. The river and harbor bill has been permitted to fail. The payment of just claims of honest people against the government has not been provided for.

'The most casual examination of the able makes comment practically unnecessary. It shows that the army for each of the two years prior to the Spanish-American war cost a little over \$23 000,000, and but little more than \$46,000,000 for the two years covered by the 54th congress, while for the two years since that war-1901 and 1902 -it cost \$115,000,000, or \$230,000,000 for the two years, exclusive of the deficiencies that have been provided for in large sums out of appropriations made for expenses of the Spanish war during the 55th congress.

The navy cost for the two years 1897 and 1898, \$63 362,000, while for the years 1901 and 1902 the appropriations reache i nearly \$144 000,000. For the payment of pensions the ap

propriations show an increase of rearly \$8,000,000 for the two years. 'In a word, this table shows that the price to the people of the policy of this administration that has been thrust upon them by the Republican party is, in round numbers, \$400,000,000 within a period of two years, and the half that is contemplated has not yet been put

#### Wagon Train Ambushed.

A wagon train and a detachment of the signal corps, tegether with six Macabebe scouts were attacked by the insurgents about midway between the towns of Silang and Damasmarinas, in Cavite province P. I. Three Americans were killed and two of the Macabebe scouts were wounded, while one man is missing. Four horses and one mule were killed. Capt. Mair, with detachments of infantry and cavalry from Silang, arrived at the scene of the surprise too late to intercept the enemy's retreat.

#### Chinese Cruelty,

The empress of India, arriving from China, brings an account of the harbarous murder of Capt Watts Jones. It is said that he was received with apparent friendliness in the yamen of Shan Si and was in the act of receiving his passport when his hands were struck off. He was then taken outside the yamen, sliced in several pieces and his head out off. His companion, a Roman Catholic bishop, was put to a lingering death relieved him.

#### Convicts Mutinied.

A dispatch from Florence to a news sgency says a serious mutiny of conviots has occurred at Santa Caterina prison, resulting in the military being called out and 10 of the convicts being is attributed to poor food