

# THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Held at Greens and Gaffney—Interest in Sugar Beets.

The farmers in the vicinity of Greens and Gaffney have just held well attended and very interesting institutes, in which they were assisted by President Craighead of Clemson Agricultural College, Dr. Wyman, State Veterinarian, and Dr. Quick, Professor of Agriculture and vice-director of the South Carolina experiment station.

The former discussed in an able address the value of education to the farmer, and the latter talked on cotton, its culture and better management and the vaccination of the soil, while Dr. Wyman treated animals free of charge and discussed diseases generally with the farmers and in addition wounds and horseshoeing.

More of these valuable meetings should be held by farmers, until by exchange of ideas and introduction of new ones, their business may be placed on a surer and more paying basis. Good speakers can always be assured, and every such meeting made valuable to the farmers.

The government sugar beet experiment under way in 14 States is commanding universal interest. The farmers of South Carolina have responded promptly and over 100 will co-operate in the good work of ascertaining whether or not this State can still more diversify her farming industries, and thus relieve the tension of competition now so injurious to cotton growing. It is possible, so the vice-director of the South Carolina experimental station thinks, to grow two crops annually, as at the Chino beet sugar factory of southern California—one in the autumn and one in the spring. If such is the real condition and the sugar content of South Carolina grown beets prove of profitable working percent, there may be a new and greater future for agriculture in South Carolina.—The State.

## THEY CANNOT TEACH.

County Superintendents of Education Are Barred.

The attorney general's office has furnished the superintendent of education with the following opinion of general interest:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the letter of J. L. Strain, referred to this office, I will say that my opinion is a county superintendent of education cannot teach a school supported in whole or in part by free school funds, if he receives any part of said funds or is interested in or affected by same.

There is no inhibition in the school law as to county superintendent of education as there is as to trustees. Section 49 of the new school law of 1897 makes it unlawful for a trustee to receive pay as a teacher of a free public school. It is made the duty of the county superintendent, among other duties enjoined, to countersign orders drawn by the trustees for amounts due teachers. If he teaches a free school, then he approves his own amount for services. This would be improper. I presume the reason why trustees cannot act as teachers is that they are required to draw orders for payment of teachers. When the nature of the duties imposed by law upon county superintendents of education is considered, it is apparent that the duties of a teacher in a school supported in whole or in part by free school funds are wholly incompatible with those of county superintendents of education. For this reason, the general assembly no doubt deemed it unnecessary to expressly prohibit this officer from becoming a teacher in the free public schools while exercising the duties of his office.

Yours very truly,  
C. P. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Attorney General

## "NO MONEY; NO WORK."

William David Shaw Attempts to End His Earthly Career.

A dispatch to the Columbia Register from Lake City, of April 28th says: "Mr. William David Shaw, who has recently been editor of the Times, attempted suicide this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Shaw was rooming over Dr. Williams' drug store. He got up some usual this morning, had talked with some friends and went into the Times office and wrote the letter below. He then went into his room, drank two or three ounces of laudanum and then shot himself, the ball penetrating the body just above and to the right of the left nipple, and was cut out by Dr. T. B. Hinnant just below the shoulder blade.

"When approached by a friend he said he was only sorry he did not make an end of it; that being dazed by the laudanum, he had the pistol in his left hand when he thought he had it in his right hand, thereby shooting himself in the right breast instead of in the left. At this writing there is every chance of his recovery. The following is his letter: 'Must I do the deed? Oh, God, send down thine angel of mercy to bear my troubled soul away! Can it be a sin? Oh spare me, forgive me, Father, to do away a life that is filled with pain and misery! Is there anything for me to live for? All is dark and dismal. I have no hope. Is there rest and peace in the grave? In a world so large, beautiful and wealthy, and yet I must starve. No money; no work.

"Cheerless and cold seems every heart to me. I cannot stand this strain. I have strained every brain nerve, muscle and vein in thinking of what to do, and all I can see before me is dismal distress. Death does away with all this. I have some friends here, I believe. I have endeavored to do my duty towards them. I hope they will be kind enough to dispose of my body. Place it in 'any old place,' I care not where. My trunk and clothes will go to my two brothers and sister. My watch, at Columbia, will go to Mrs. M. A. Emlyn, 1107 Pendleton street, Columbia, S. C., in consideration of kindness extended to me by herself and family. Wm. David Shaw, 'O tempora, O mores!'"

# SOUTH CAROLINA BRIEFLETS.

The Program of the Closing Exercises of Winthrop College.

AFFECTS A COLONY COMPANY.

The County of Bamberg—Treasurer's Commissions—The Richland County Scandal.

At Columbia, upon the presentation of the grand jury, Judge Aldrich, issued an order on Treasurer Campbell, of Richland county, to show cause, on the first day of the next term of court for that county, why he should not render an account and pay over the sum of \$2,639.05 for balance of polls and penalties chargeable to him when he held the office of county treasurer from 1887 to 1894 inclusive. The judge stated in issuing the order that he thought it would be better to have all such cases heard when the same grand jury and the same presiding judge were at court, but, nevertheless, the return would have to be made at the next term under the circumstances.

No order was issued against ex-Auditor Marshall for the reason that the presentation against him as to the production of certain vouchers was made by a former grand jury. Mr. Marshall says that the papers cannot be presented, for they are not usually kept over a year. Under the circumstances the solicitor continued the case and will look up the evidence of the former jury.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says: "The downfall of Harry A. Cassin, the defaulting cashier of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company, affects the Hartman Colony Company in Abbeville county. He was a large stockholder in this colony company and it is incorporated under the laws of this State. The Hartman Company built a hotel, a few stores and a large number of houses and then sent agents North to solicit emigration. They did not succeed very well, however, and a few months ago they sent quite a number of representatives to Germany with a view to securing colonists over there. At least one large steamship company in New York was interested in the venture and the prospects became so promising that Mr. Cassin put many thousands of dollars of the money which he took from the bank into the enterprise."

The closing exercises of Winthrop College will be Wednesday, June 9th. Commencement will begin Sunday, June 6th, with the baccalaureate sermon Sunday night. On Monday night, June 7th, will be held the joint celebration of the two literary societies; Tuesday, June 8th, the meeting of the Alumni Association; Tuesday night, the annual concert and reception, and on Wednesday, June 9th, commencement proper will begin with class day exercises at 11 o'clock, and the awarding of diplomas and certificates and addresses before the graduating class at 8:30 p. m. Dr. James McAlister, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, will deliver an address before the graduating class during commencement. The college has been fortunate in securing Dr. McAlister for commencement orator, and all are expecting a rare treat.

A question that is now worrying the officials of the tax department is what commission treasurer's are allowed for collection of the school tax. Judge Earle at one time rendered a decision that the act cutting down the commission from \$1,000 to \$800 was by fault of the codifier, he said, not part of the Act. The last Legislature amended the particular clause which was not in the right place, and now the comptroller general is in a worse quandary than before. The whole matter will be submitted to the Attorney-General.

Notice has been served upon Governor Ellerbe's attorneys that Major B. B. Evans would move before Judge Aldrich to set aside the verdict in the suit for the possession of Sally, the sorrel mare, on the ground that it was illegal and irregular, and failing in that, to move for a new trial upon exceptions to the minutes of the court. This is all preliminary to the intended appeal to the State Supreme Court.

A Washington special to The State, says: The current statement to the effect that application has been made to Chief Justice Fuller, United States Supreme Court, for an injunction against the creation of the new county of Bamberg, are erroneous. The chief justice says that he knows of no such proceedings in esse or in posse.

A special to the Register from Spartanburg says: Spartanburg continues to boom. Last year there were three or four hundred houses erected, and now strangers and would-be residents are asking in vain for houses. On West End, Rev. W. P. D. Wolf has contracts for erecting seven cottages, all in sight of one another.

The Citadel cadets, of Charleston, will encamp at Anderson this year. Everyone is delighted with the decision and anticipate a pleasant stay there. The usual marches of forty or fifty miles will be made to adjacent places of interest. The encampment last year was at Sumter.

Governor Ellerbe has changed the date for the special meeting of the State board of examiners from May 7 to May 14. This was done at the solicitation of several members of the board who could not attend on the 7th. The board will have some important matters to dispose of.

Family Doctor—Well, let me congratulate you. Patient (very excitedly)—Am I going to recover? Doctor—No, not exactly, but—well, after long consultation we find that your disease is entirely new, and if the autopsy should prove the fact we have decided to name it after you.—Tid Bits.

Van Duder—I want to know something, Miss Amy. Amy—I have thought for years, Mr. Van Duder, that that was just what you wanted.—Harlem Life.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

Too Cool, No Rain and Frost Have Damaging Effects.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in this State issued by Observer Bauer, of the State Bureau:

TEMPERATURE.  
The temperature averaged 5 degrees per day below the normal. The days were sufficiently warm, but the nights were cool. The maximum temperature reported was 89 on the 24th at Gillisonville, and the minimum 28 on the 21st at Saluda, and 32 at Florence and Santuc. The mean for the State being the average of 53 stations, was 60 and the normal approximately 65.

The north central and northeastern portions of the State reported the lowest average temperatures. Along the lower coast and over the southeastern portions it was from 1 to 2 degrees per day cooler than usual.

RAINFALL.  
No rain fell in any portion of the State during the entire week.

All correspondents report the need of rain. In the western portions of the State, to soften the baked soil so that plowing, preparation for planting may be finished, this work being now largely suspended, and to aid recently planted corn and cotton to germinate. In the eastern portions rain is needed for growing crops generally, but more particularly for transplanting tobacco; to bring up late planted corn and cotton; for the trucking interests and gardens, and for oats, which are beginning to head.

Stands of late planted corn and cotton very irregular, owing to the lack of moisture.

Normal rainfall for the week 0.80 of an inch.

SUNSHINE AND WINDS.  
It was practically a cloudless week. The estimated percentage of possible sunshine ranged from 80 to 100 and averaged 94 per cent. The normal is about 68 per cent.

The winds of the week were high-northeasterly—becoming variable.

Frost was reported on the 18th, 20th and 21st, quite general over the entire State on the last date, but injurious over the northeastern counties only, where considerable corn, young cotton, tobacco in beds, peaches and gardens were partially destroyed. Ice formed in Chesterfield, Marlboro, Marion and Horry counties on the morning of the 21st. Over the western counties it is believed the high winds prevented a killing frost on that date.

CROPS.  
The weather was extremely favorable for farm work, but too cool and dry for growing crops and for breaking up bottom lands or clay soils generally.

Corn planting is about completed over the eastern and central portions; about half finished over the remainder of the State. It is coming up very well in places, in others very poorly. Stands are consequently very irregular even in the same counties. Worms and crows damaged stands seriously from Hampton and Beaufort northward necessitating replanting in many places. Frost cut corn to the ground in Horry and Marion, but reports state that it is coming up again.

Chinch bugs have attacked corn in Chester and York. From York westward, corn planted early in March will have to be replanted.

Cotton planting progressed rapidly and is now about half finished over the western and central counties. In many places, in eastern sections, planting is practically completed. Slow germination and growth owing to cool nights and want of moisture. Stands very uneven. Replanting necessary over northeastern counties, where many fields were destroyed by frost. Rain and warm nights would prove beneficial. Sea Island cotton practically all planted and good stands have been secured.

Some tobacco has been transplanted, but rain is needed to push this work on a large scale. Uncovered beds injured by frost; damage immaterial.

Rice planting made rapid progress, and stands generally satisfactory.

Wheat continues to look promising. Chinch bugs have damaged it some in Chester and York counties. Rain would benefit it.

Oats stand in need of moisture generally, and are beginning to turn yellow for the want of it, in the more easterly counties where it is beginning to head. In Chesterfield some fields apparently injured by frost.

Peaches are not as much injured as earlier reports indicated. Some localities, in the same section, reporting a fair "set" and others that all are killed. Apples promise well, a few reports only indicate any injury to them. Plums, cherries and apricots plentiful. Dewberries ripening in Barnwell. Blackberries blossoming profusely over the central and northeastern counties.

Canes, melons and pastures making slow growth.

Too cool and dry for the coast truck farms. Potatoes, strawberries and beans at a standstill for the want of rain.

Sweet potatoes in beds not growing well generally. Irish potatoes coming up and doing well.

## IN VEGETABLE FIELDS.

A Decided Improvement in the Prospect of the Truck Farmers.

The truck and vegetable men are looking up a little now. For a while it seemed as if the strawberry crop would run out almost before it was well started, and the prospect of peas, beans, etc., with close competition from North Carolina, did not promise much. But a frost came and played havoc with the North Carolina truck, and while it is not Christian to crow over a neighbor's misfortunes, it is only natural for the Charleston truck men to be glad that the frost stopped short of this section. For not only their crops were saved, but a better market was thus assured.

The movement North of peas and strawberries is quite good at present, and in a very short time beans will be going out to be followed by cucumbers and squashes. Considerable lettuce is also being shipped, and spring cabbage will be a factor in the movement shortly. The truck farms about Charleston are looking splendidly and the weather has been all that could be desired.—News and Courier, April 29th.

# REPORT OF THE DISPENSARY

For the Quarter Ending 31st of March, 1897.

A GOOD FINANCIAL SHOWING.

A Net Profit of Over \$33,000 Has Been Made—Figures of Interest to the People.

Below is given in complete form the quarterly report of the State dispensary which was prepared by the legislative examining committee and presented to Governor Ellerbe for transmission to the General Assembly at its next session. The letter of transmittal reads as follows.

COLUMBIA, April 27, 1897.

To His Excellency, W. H. Ellerbe, Governor:

SIR:—We have met pursuant to act of the General Assembly and have made an examination of the books and vouchers of the State dispensary for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1897. We found the books written up to date and neatly and correctly kept. We checked off all the accounts and vouchers and found them correct according to the books of the original entry.

We found vouchers for all payments made and invoices for all goods purchased. We also examined the records of sales made to dispensers and checked off the statements showing the remittances made by county dispensers to State Treasurer. We append hereto the balance sheet, showing balances on March 31st, 1897, also the following statements:

1. Statement of assets and liabilities.
2. Profit and loss accounts.
3. Cash.
4. Unearned profit.

The difference between the State treasurer's cash balance and the cash balance on the dispensary books is \$2,129.08, the former being greater than the latter by that amount. This difference is within \$16.04 of the amount of outstanding warrants drawn prior to April 1, and unpaid by the State treasurer at that date. The above statements are correct, according to the books, vouchers and records.

Respectfully submitted,  
AYAZMOT MOSES,  
JOHN P. THOMAS, JR.,  
C. R. D. BURLS,  
Legislative Committee.

The report reads as follows:  
Comparative statement for quarter ending March 31, 1897:

ASSETS.	
Cash in State treasury	\$ 73,234 53
Supplies (inventory)	54,528 25
Merchandise	98,653 93
Machinery and office fixtures	2,857 47
Teams and wagons	1,294 19
Personal accounts	3,281 83
Unexpired insurance	504 98
Ex-dispensers' balances	7,513 96
Merchandise in hands of county dispensers	221,449 54
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$463,318 03</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Personal accounts due by State	\$ 59,288 75
Unearned profits on \$221,449.54 amount of goods in hands of county dispensers end of this quarter	44,289 91
School fund	259,580 90
General fund	90,159 87
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$463,318 03</b>

Statement of profit and loss account for quarter ending March 31st, 1897:

PROFITS.	
Rebates	\$ 18,676 88
Profits from beer dispensaries	6,042 84
Contraband	2,855 55
Permit fees	40 50
Gross profit on merchandise sales	\$100,886 88
<b>Total profits</b>	<b>\$128,492 65</b>

LOSSES.	
Breakage and leakage	880 01
Constabulary	12,928 80
Freight and express	19,174 85
Labor	4,258 56
Expense	3,930 64
License	18 70
Supplies	26,997 74
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>67,554 41</b>

Net profit on sale of this quarter	\$ 38,281 97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$100,886 88</b>

Cash statement for quarter ending March 31st, 1897:

Balance in State treasury end of last quarter	\$ 78,265 41
January receipts, \$118,257.47	
February recp's, 102,100.48	
March receipts	111,997.05
<b>Total receipts for quarter</b>	<b>332,355.00</b>

<b>Total to acct for quarter</b>	<b>\$410,620.41</b>
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DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan. disbursement \$150,008.07	
Feb. disbursement's 89,061.96	
Mar. disbursement's 98,320.85	
<b>Total disbursements for quarter</b>	<b>\$337,390.88</b>

Balance in State treasury March 21	73,234 53
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$410,620 58</b>

STATEMENT OF UNEARNED PROFIT.

Unearned profit December 31	\$57,650 83
Net accrued profit for the present quarter	46,642 69
<b>Balance unearned last quarter</b>	<b>\$11,007 94</b>

Net profit on sales for present quarter	38,281 97
<b>Total unearned profit this quarter</b>	<b>\$44,289 91</b>

Visitor (gruffly)—Are you the editor? Editor (without looking up from his work)—I am. Stranger (more gruffly)—Do you hold yourself responsible for everything appearing in the paper? Editor (rising to his six feet three inches)—I do. What's on your mind? Visitor (meekly)—Oh, nothing at all, I assure you. I was under the impression that the little man over in the corner took all the responsibility.—Spare Moments.

## DOCTORS OF THE STATE.

The Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association.

The State Medical Association held its annual meeting for the year 1897 in Union, April 28-30. The hospitality of Union was again exhibited as it has always been done, and the gates of the Gate City of the Piedmont section of South Carolina were thrown wide open to the followers of Esculapius.

The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. William McGowan. He spoke in eloquent words of the divine mission of the medical profession and of the historic reputation achieved by some of the sons of South Carolina. Concluding, he extended to the association the hospitality of Union in the broadest sense of the term. President Stevens replied in behalf of the association and assured the people of Union that the warm reception tendered the association was highly appreciated by every member.

It was decided by a vote of 19 to 7 that hereafter all officers of the association be nominated from the floor and elected by the association as a body. The following is a list of the examining board, as appointed by the association: Drs. J. L. Brodie, of Charleston; L. C. Stevens, of Blackville; O. B. Mayer, Newberry; B. W. Taylor, Columbia; W. F. Straight, of Rock Hill; N. J. Garner, of Darlington; S. C. Baker, of Sumter.

The association elected Dr. C. W. Kollock, of Charleston, president, according to the plans of the caucus.

The president appointed as a legislative committee, Dr. Traipier of Blenheim; Dr. Taylor, of Columbia, and Dr. Wideman, of Due West.

The committee on ethics reported the following names for membership: W. A. Ross, Fork Shoals; M. T. Smith, Union; Chas. R. May, Yorkville; Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston; John W. Corbet, Camden; B. E. Kell, Chester; Ben Lee Allen, Fruit Hill; John W. Davis, Clinton; E. W. Whaley, Jr., Columbia; C. B. Earle, Greenville; J. E. Douglass, Albion; C. A. McTurkin, Hartsville; M. J. Walker, Yorkville.

A number of very interesting papers were read by the physicians. Quite a large attendance of ladies were present. A large audience attended the night sessions and enjoyed the reading of the various papers very much. About one hundred physicians were present, including quite a number distinguished in their profession.

The next place of meeting and time of meeting was voted upon and the good judgment of the doctors of our State prevailed and accordingly Harris' Lithia Springs was selected as the place for the meeting of 1898. The time of meeting was advanced a little for several reasons. The association will meet next year on the second Wednesday in April. The association then adjourned sine die.

## CATTLE AND CORN.

The Two New Exports From Charleston.

A Charleston special to the Columbia State says grain will not be the only article of export which the South Carolina and Georgia road, in connection with several Western railroads and the New York ship owners, Simpson, Spence and Young, propose to ship from Charleston to Europe. Arrangements are now being made by which it is expected that considerable cattle will be shipped to England and the continent. The promoters of the scheme for exporting the grain of the Western States through this port have determined that cattle would form an advantageous and profitable article of export as grain, and in consequence the arrangements for the export of cattle have been begun.

It is said that the cattle raisers of Tennessee and Ohio are particularly anxious for an opening for their beefs through this port to Europe. They realize the many advantages which accrue to the shippers by the line, which was recently established, and they are not slow to grasp the opportunity offered to them.

There has been one drawback to the scheme, but from what can be learned this will soon be removed. In consequence of the fear of the introduction of cattle diseases by American cattle into foreign markets and the damage which would inevitably result to cattle exportation in this country, the export has been prohibited save at those ports which have received the permission of the secretary of agriculture. This permission will have to be obtained before the cattle can be shipped from here. As permission has been granted to New Orleans and Galveston there is no reason why the same privileges should not be accorded to Charleston.

Manager John A. Smith, of the freight bureau, recently took the matter in hand and hopes to have all the necessary preliminaries for the cattle export trade arranged at an early date.

A letter was received from Congressman William Elliott a few days ago, in which he stated that he had written to the Secretary of Agriculture and requested the removal of quarantine on cattle. Colonel Elliott is confident that the Secretary will give the matter his earliest consideration and that the embargo will be removed.

As soon as the South Carolina and Georgia road receives the notice from Washington of the removal of the embargo and the road's terminal will be improved and put in condition for the marketing of the cattle. A number of sheds, stalls and provender quarters will have to be erected, sufficient to accommodate several hundred head of cattle.

From what can be learned, it appears that Simpson, Spence & Young have expressed their intention of assisting in the exporting of cattle by furnishing some of the best cattle-carrying vessels that cross the ocean. The apartments for the cattle will be large, airy and well adapted for the purpose. The vessels will each have accommodation for 250 head of cattle.

## A Queer Coincidence.

In 1869 a Rev. Dr. Crane wrote a tract on popular amusements in which he said that "novel reading has become the vice of the age," and warned his readers and listeners against so evil a habit, so soul-destroying a recreation as novel reading. His son is Stephen Crane, who has lately been making considerable reputation as a writer of novels.

# GEN. WILLIAM W. HARLEE.

He Dies Peacefully, as Full of Honors as of Years.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Commanded Carolina's Troops in the Florida War—Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1860.

A special to the Columbia State from Florence, of April 29, says Gen. William W. Harlee died at half past seven o'clock tonight, at the ripe old age of 84 years. His health had not been good for some time, but for only a week had he been confined to his bed. He sank rapidly during the day, and the end was painless.

Gen. Harlee was born in Marion county in 1812; his father, Thomas Harlee, being a native of Virginia and his mother, Elizabeth (Stewart) Harlee, a South Carolinian. Thomas Harlee, his father, who came to South Carolina in 1790, was a prominent planter and merchant, residing at his estate, "Little Rock," which he purchased soon after settling in South Carolina. He was a member of the House of Representatives for four years and of the Senate for a like period. He was also a surveyor, surveying the counties of Marion and Horry under contract with the State, being assisted in the work by his eldest son, John.

Wm. W. Harlee, the youngest of six children, began the study of law in 1831, under the tutelage of Geo. W. Dargan, Esq., afterwards chancellor. Being admitted to the bar in 1832, he began the practice of his profession at Marion, C. H., where he continued to practice until 1839, when he moved to Florence, where he has been engaged in active practice since.

General Harlee has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his native State. In 1836 he was returned by Marion county to the House of Representatives, where he served two years. In 1837 he was appointed major of South Carolina troops called for by the general government for the Seminoles war in Florida, where he served with his command for three months, until elected colonel of the thirty-second regiment of South Carolina militia. In 1841 he was elected brigadier general of the eighth brigade, and in 1845 became major general of the fourth division of South Carolina militia.

In 1847 he returned to political life and was returned to the Legislature, where he was instrumental in getting through the bill for the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester, now the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad, and in the following year was elected president of that road, and retained the position until 1855, when he resigned on account of failing health, although the directors offered to double his salary if he would continue in charge.

As a compliment to him the town, now city, of Florence was named after his daughter, and the name has been extended to the county in which it is located.

In 1860 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, and a delegate to the convention of secession, serving as a member of the military committee and of the executive committee.

During the same year he raised a brigade for the Confederate service, which was called the Pee Dee Legion, and received a commission as brigadier general from the governor. When his arrangements were being made for the field, however, the convention again met, and appointed him a member of the executive council and also placed him at the head of the financial department of the State, in which capacity he handled millions of dollars for the State before the close of the war.

When the war closed he returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1876 presided over the convention that nominated Gen. Wade Hampton. In 1880 he was again elected to the State Senate