

PALMETTO POINTERS

HAPPENINGS WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE STATE.

A New Trial For Aughtry--Y. M. C. A. Gymnastics at Shandon.

Aughtry has a new lease of life. He will be given another trial by order of Judge Earle. It had been thought that the case was at an end, but few will complain that Aughtry has been given another chance to show that he is an innocent man. When the court assembled, Judge Earle addressed himself to the motion for a new trial and explained his position in these words:

"It has been said that it is better for ninety-nine guilty persons to escape punishment than for one innocent man to perish, and I might add that it is better for the country that a murderer go unwhipped of justice than that he be found guilty and sentenced to death where the proof fails to come up to that full measure which the law requires. Unquestionably the evidence in this case warrants the conclusion that it is highly probable that he is guilty. There are strong suspicions of his guilt, but strong suspicions will not do. The man who takes the life of his fellow man forfeits his own life, but when the people in their sovereign capacity undertake to say 'your life shall be taken because you have taken the life of your brother,' the people must be careful that his guilt be proved. If he is guilty the State must establish it, no matter what expense is attending a second trial; no consideration of trouble on the part of the State can be considered, because the majesty of the law must be vindicated. As long as I have the honor to preside over the Courts of South Carolina, whatever the opinion of others may be, I shall never sign a sentence of death except when my mind not only concurs with the jury in the guilt of the prisoner, but where it concurs that the guilt has been established beyond a reasonable doubt. Let the new trial be granted."

Aughtry sat on a bench some distance from the Judge. He looked intently upon the Judge while the opinion was being rendered, and there seemed to be no change in his countenance when the order for the new trial was made.

Y. M. C. A. Gymnastics at Shandon.

The gymnasium class of the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia is to give an exhibition at the Shandon pavilion on the 19th, which, from all accounts, is to be a most interesting affair. The pavilion on account of its large floor space is well suited for such an event and the apparatus will be placed out there. A gold medal is to be offered to the best athlete of the class and the members are now working hard to obtain the prize. The Columbia Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion and a large crowd is expected to attend.

To Bonn, Charleston.

In order to secure the construction of a new railroad, the business men of Charleston are organizing the Security Construction Company, with a capital of \$500,000, and as the road which they propose to build is in the interest of the City of Charleston, its business and its inhabitants, they ask for subscriptions to the Construction Company from every man and woman in the city who has any interest in the city. The road will be built from Charleston to Hampton or Allendale, and thence to Macon, Ga., or to Knoxville, Tenn. If the road should be built to Macon it would place Charleston in direct touch by favorable connections with the grain-growing States of the West. If it should be built to Knoxville it would restore to the trade of the city a large part of the business of upper South Carolina, which was diverted when the Greenville and Columbia Road became a part of the Richmond and Danville system, and it would add to the commerce of Charleston the inexhaustible iron and coal products of Tennessee and Kentucky. Entend the line forty or fifty miles beyond Knoxville and it would be made a connection of the Cincinnati Southern, and the most direct outlet to the sea for the products of the Ohio Valley. The line to Macon has already been surveyed, and is pronounced by a skilled engineer to be entirely practicable. This line to Knoxville has also been partly surveyed, and can be constructed at a very reasonable cost. Under the methods of operating a Construction Company it can be demonstrated that with a subscription of \$500,000 both of these proposed lines could be successfully and rapidly built.

Timmonsville Tobacco Topics.

The tobacco fever, which has been prevalent in this section since cotton was discontinued raising, reached Timmonsville some time since, and a tobacco warehouse was at once deemed the first essential. Some of our enterprising young men, notably Messrs. D. McKenzie and G. W. Hancock, then interested themselves in the matter,

and quickly secured the necessary subscriptions for the erection of a suitable building. Plans and specifications are all ready, and the Timmonsville Tobacco Warehouse Company (limited) has been formally organized with directors as follows: D. M. McKenzie, G. W. Hancock, Chas. A. Smith, J. A. Cole, J. O. Byrd, W. H. Keith and R. C. Saverance. Mr. Chas. A. Smith was elected president, and Mr. D. McKenzie secretary and treasurer.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Business Outlook Improving--Continued Strength in Cotton.

Bradstreet's report for the past week says:

The feature in trade circles is found in the prices' movement, more particularly those for cattle, dressed beef and petroleum. Drouth, low prices and "hard times" within two years have resulted in a shorter supply of cattle, prospectively 30 per cent. less than last year. Live cattle are \$1.60 higher per 100 pounds than last year, and \$1 higher than the lowest point this year. Dressed beef is 21 cents higher than the average last year, the highest since 1885. Petroleum sold to \$1.57 on Thursday, 62 cents higher than on January 1st, and 75 cents higher than a year ago, which is more than three times the lowest price in 1892, and the highest quotation since 1878.

Among the more important Southern cities reporting actual gains in the movement of merchandise are Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and Galveston, but improvement there is slight. The outlook is regarded more cheerfully at New Orleans, where sugar bounty disbursements are expected soon, but at Jacksonville and Birmingham general trade is quiet and in some lines slow. Nashville and Memphis retain improvement previously recorded. Improved weather helps trade at Charleston. At Chattanooga dry goods and hardware are relatively more active.

In cottons continued strength appears, with further occasional advances of a quarter and an eighth in print cloths, and the aggregate is fair. Many agents are sold well ahead.

Failures for the week were 207 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 27 in Canada against 34 last year.

WHAT IT COST CHINA.

Comes Out of the War a Bad Loser--Japan Makes a Big Haul.

An authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources at Washington, D. C. The statement is made in order to clear up much misrepresentation arising from speculation as to the terms of peace. They are five in number, as follows: The independence of Korea. Permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan. Indemnity of 300,000,000 taels (Chinese coin, worth \$1.33.) Permanent occupation of Port Arthur and immediate contiguous territory. A new Japanese-Chinese treaty opening the interior of China to commerce.

The money indemnity is expressed in Chinese taels instead of Japanese yen. The tael is in reality a weight instead of a coin. It is considered silver money. While the face value at \$1.33 would be equivalent to \$399,000,000 in silver, it is said the actual value would be between \$210,000,000 and \$220,000,000 in gold. The fifth term as to the new treaty includes various trade features such as free access to Chinese rivers. There is no demand for territory on the mainland outside of Port Arthur and its contiguous surroundings.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

The Czar has decided that his coronation shall be celebrated in Moscow next August.

The Savannah, Ga., steam rice mill, capitalized at \$72,000, was burned. Two hundred barrels of rice were saved. The insurance is \$60,000.

A dispatch to the London Central News from the Pescadores, under the date of April 6th, says that cholera is abating at Makung, where there are 547 old cases, 28 new ones and 24 deaths.

"John Quincy Adams," says the Boston Journal, "put the whole tariff question in a nutshell when he said: 'The interest of the South is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the Northern manufacturer.' It is not the whole question but a large part of it. The rest of it is: If the interest of the agricultural South is necessarily identified with that of the foreign competitor of the highly protected Northern manufacturer, with whose interest is that of the agricultural West identified?"

A \$3,000,000 Fire.

At Plattsburg, Mo., a fire started in a livery stable, destroying the court house with all its records, two entire business blocks and nearly all of a third block. The loss will foot up \$3,000,000, on which the insurance will probably be \$1,500,000.

MINISTER RANSOM.

THE DISCOVERY OF A BRIGHT NEWSPAPER MAN.

Our Mexican Minister's Appointment Conflicts with the Constitution.

Mr. Wynne, of the Cincinnati Tribune, sent out the following facts substantially as here re-stated: The last paragraph of section 6, article 1 of the United States constitution reads: "No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." The Mexican minister was paid \$12,500 annual salary until by the passage of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of 1891 providing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, his salary was increased to \$17,500. Senator Ransom was re-elected to serve for six years, the term beginning March 4, 1889, and ending March 3, 1895. Just before the expiration of this term he was nominated and unanimously confirmed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. The office was not created, but its emoluments were undoubtedly increased during the Senator's term of office. It is clearly seen and admitted by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as well as by Judge Lawrence, formerly Comptroller, all of whom were consulted on the subject, but the President's way out of the difficulty is to make a recess appointment to be confirmed by a Senate of which General Ransom shall not be a member. This he will probably do immediately. The minister, it is to be regretted, will lose something over a month's salary. Correspondent Wynne says he likes the old general and would have left it for somebody else to make the discovery if it had cost the minister his place. The early divulgence saves some trouble as well as salary. The proceedings of the Federal convention show that the framers of the constitution came near ruling ex-Congressmen out as appointees to offices created during their terms of office. The paragraph quoted above was a compromise.

Cuban Revolution Ended.

Maceo is captured and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crombet has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurgent ranks and liberty's most ardent friends admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins and the loyalists in Havana are celebrating the ending of the revolution. Without Crombet and Maceo, there can be no real war. On Saturday the Cuban party and Spanish soldiers met at Palmarito. The Rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, while that of the Spaniards was 3,000. A desperate battle followed and according to official reports lasted two hours. At the end of that time the rebels retreated and were pursued by the Spanish troop and Maceo was captured. The battle was a hard-fought one, the insurgents battled desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers resisted with remarkable courage the onslaught of the rebels. In the battle, a hand-to-hand conflict occurred between a number of Cuban officers, one of whom, a Colonel, was killed. Maceo was the leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution.

A Sign of Southern Growth.

An interesting indication of the rapid increase in Southern centres of population is found in the number of new postoffices established in this section. According to government statistics, as given in the United States Official Postal Guide, the number of postoffices in 1890 was 62,037, and in 1894 69,907, an increase of 6970. Of this increase the South is credited with 4496, and all the other States with 2474. Of the increase the South has 65 per cent. and the North 35 per cent. These figures only repeat the proof that the South is not only keeping abreast of the rest of the States, but is leading them in gain of population and in the development of communities. It is the same story that is told by bank clearings of increased business, by railroad earnings, of traffic improvement—a steady and prosperous growth in people, commerce and industries.

A Minister's Bad Mistake.

Rev. J. M. Jessup, an aged primitive Baptist preacher, at Sandy Ridge, Ala., while delivering a sermon, suddenly fell to the floor in a spasm and died with his arms stretched out in prayer about him. He had taken a bit of strychnine, which he carried in his pocket on bread crumbs. I suppose English sparrows that rustled his yard. He was also in the habit of carrying sugar in his pocket to clear his throat while preaching. He took the strychnine by mistake.

William Sloan Green, of Swazey, Ind., has just recovered from an attack of measles at 108, and says he hasn't felt so well for twenty years.

O HICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Federal and Confederate Veterans Will Meet in September.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lamont has decided upon the main features of the official exercises authorized by Congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military park. The ceremonies will begin on the battlefield of Chickamauga September 19th, and will comprise the formal announcement of the opening of the park by the war department, representing the government; two orations by speakers of national prominence, and the proper military display. On the following day exercises in continuation of the dedication, relating to the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, will be held at Chattanooga with a somewhat similar program.

The secretary will arrange to have all the armies represented in the battles participate in the dedication by setting apart the night of September 19th to the union and confederate armies of the Tennessee, and the night of the 20th to the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. The regular army will be represented by the lieutenant general and a detachment of troops. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its regular annual reunion at Chattanooga on the evening of September 18th, preceding the dedication, and to this all official visitors and representatives of the other army societies will be invited.

Don't be Fooled by a Rise in Price.

Alfred B. Shepperson, the cotton statistician of New York, writes to the Cotton Exchange of Charleston, S. C.: "I think an advance in cotton before the planting is completed would be unfortunate, as it would probably cause a larger acreage in cotton than had been contemplated, and the result of a full acreage would undoubtedly be to cause a serious decline in prices. I think the Southern planters have it in their own hands now, by the action which they may take in respect to acreage, to control the price of cotton for many months. A considerable reduction in acreage, in view of the improved trade conditions throughout the world, would certainly lead to a very considerable and permanent advance in cotton, whereas without such reduction I fear that prices would continue for many months, subject, of course, to occasional fluctuations, upon a very low range, and upon so low a range that there would be no profit to the American cotton growers."

THE LEADING NOMINEES.

McKinley and Stevenson the Favorites for President.

NEW YORK.—In a canvass of the Republican and Democratic national committees, printed by the Evening Telegram, William McKinley and Adlai Stevenson lead in the race for the respective presidential nominations. The figures are: Republican—William McKinley, Jr., 13; Benjamin Harrison, 4; Thomas B. Reed, 4; William B. Allison, 2; Levi P. Morton, 1; John Sherman, 1; Henry M. Teller, 1. Democratic—Adlai Stevenson, 9; Governor Boies, of Iowa, 2; Matthews, 1; and Postmaster General Wilson, 1. Chicago is highest in favor as the convention city, and the tariff and financial questions are believed to be the issues upon which the campaign is to be conducted.

Treasury Receipts for April.

The United States Treasury receipts for half of the month of April aggregate \$12,355,000, indicating net over \$25,000,000 for the month. Expenditures so far foot up \$21,240,000, foreshadowing a total for the month of more than \$30,000,000. At the present time the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month is \$8,885,000, and for the fiscal year to date \$45,127,000.

The difference between receipts and expenditures by the end of April will probably be reduced for the month to \$5,000,000 excess of expenditures over receipts. So far this month the receipts, which at the beginning of April promised \$28,000,000 to \$30,000,000, have been disappointing.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Miss G. Clifford, of South Carolina, has been promoted from a \$900 to the \$1,000 class in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract of building three sea-going torpedo boats to the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore. They will be 138 tons displacement, and have a speed of 24 knots. Exclusive of armor, the cost will be 297,500 each. The Secretary also directed that the boats authorized by the last naval appropriation bill shall be larger and faster than those contracted for. With this end in view he directed Chief Constructor Hickborn to prepare plans for vessels of 180 tons displacement, to have a speed of 27 knots.

Japan is almost as large as California, having 147,000 square miles, while the American State has 158,000.

HIS SALARY TAXED.

HERE'S AN INCOME TAX QUESTION FOR GROVER:

Will He have to Pay \$920 on His \$50,000 Salary?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Cleveland filled out his income tax blank. In his return he included his salary of \$50,000 as chief executive, on which the tax will be \$920, deciding to leave it to the proper officers to determine whether the payment of the 2 per cent. assessment will be in violation of the provision of the federal constitution which says that the compensation of the president shall not be increased nor diminished for the term for which he shall have been elected. As to the payment of the tax, Mr. Cleveland has until the 1st of July to make it, and as the constitutional question affecting his salary will undoubtedly have been passed upon before that time, the president will wait for the disposition of the matter. The tariff law directs that the income tax shall be paid by individuals "to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside." It is said that Mr. Cleveland is uncertain as to whether he should claim Buzzard's Bay or New York city as his place of residence and that for this reason it is not unlikely that he will send his return to the deputy collector in Washington.

A NEW COTTON PEST.

A Weevil Appears in the Cotton Belt of Texas Threatening Great Harm.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just issued a circular to cotton planters relative to a new and very destructive insect that has been brought across the Rio Grande from Mexico into the cotton belt of Texas, and which, during 1894, seriously injured the cotton crop, over a territory of about 5,000 square miles. It is a weevil which attacks the cotton bolls. It punctures the boll with its beak and lays eggs in the hole thus made. The grubs hatch and ruin both the seed and fiber, thus destroying simultaneously both products of the cotton plant.

The Texas Legislature, at the recommendation of the Agricultural Department, is seriously considering the question of quarantining cotton from the insect infested district, and of protective legislation, as well as the enforcement of remedial work by act of law. Inasmuch as the insect is new to American cotton planters, there is much yet to be learned about its habits before practical remedies can be suggested. This insect is new in Texas and threatens to spread to other cotton States, and the entire South is therefore interested in the problem now confronting the Texas Legislature.

A WAR ECHO.

EVERY HONORABLE VETERAN DESERVES A PENSION.

And the Lone Limb is not the Only Reason for a Government Reward Either.

(From Journal, Lewiston, Me.)

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the Journal an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 29th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat, yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicines would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure, and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. A. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved, and I can walk about and enjoy life again, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.