

LOOMS OF LEXINGTON.

Great Cotton Mills Are Springing Up Despite "Hard Times."

A special from Lexington to the Columbia State says: Notwithstanding the cry of hard times this section of Lexington county is determined not to be behind in the race of cotton manufacture.

The main building of Saxe-Gotha mills, which is the new factory that is being constructed on the site of the old Red Bank mills, two miles from Lexington depot, is rapidly approaching completion.

This work is under the immediate supervision of Capt. Robert Hilton, an experienced mill man, and W. P. Roof, the president of the new company, who is also the energetic and efficient president of the Lexington Manufacturing Company.

The Saxe-Gotha mills will be filled with the best and most improved modern machinery for cotton manufacture, and furnished throughout with all modern appliances for lighting, ventilation, safety from fire, etc.

The capacity of this new mill will be 5,000 spindles and 225 looms, and will manufacture 40-inch sheeting and shirting of high grade, and fine yarns, ranging from numbers 28 to 40.

The principal part of masonry is about completed, a large force of carpenters are now at work on the building, and its enterprising projectors hope to have it ready for machinery by the 15th of next month.

Since the burning of the old Red Bank mill the mill of the Lexington Manufacturing Company, here near the village, on Twelve Mill Creek, has been running day and night, making its 104 looms and 3,000 spindles equal to a capacity of 208 looms and 6,000 spindles.

This mill is over 200 feet long and about 75 feet wide, two stories high, built also of native granite, quarried at the site, covered with tin and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements for lightning, ventilation and safety from fire. It has new and improved machinery, and manufactures a superior quality of ticking and drilling.

The management of this enterprise is excellent and has been highly successful, and it is growing in interest and importance to this place. If it is true that the man that causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before should be looked upon as a public benefactor, how much greater public benefactors are those who by their enterprise, energy and capital develop the industrial resources of the country—build cotton mills, open rock quarries and start up other enterprises which give steady and remunerative employment to hundreds of hands and heads that would otherwise be comparatively idle.

These cotton mills furnish a good and handy market for the farmers within a radius of eight and ten miles around them, not only for their cotton but for all the products of their farms—their wood and timber, as well as fruit, vegetables, poultry and fresh meats, thus stimulating and enlarging every branch of productive industry in the community. Let us have more and a greater variety of these object lessons of practical wisdom, and less fruitless political agitation and discussion, and party politics in South Carolina.

The Conservatives of Marion county held a conference at the county seat on Monday, 17th inst. The townships were represented by three delegates from each, and a few spectators who were invited to participate in the business of the conference.

The conference was organized for business by the election of R. P. Hamer, Sr., chairman, and J. W. Leath secretary. A permanent organization was effected by the election of E. F. Davis president; A. F. Harlowe, vice-president; Fred D. Bryant, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of one in each township.

The executive committee was instructed to enroll all Conservative townships as early as practicable, to the end that the exact strength in the county may be known.

Resolutions were adopted favorable to an equal division of delegates with the Reform faction to the Constitutional convention in case such proposition were presented, each faction to select its own delegates.

It was the consensus of opinion that a State organization should be effected as speedily as possible, that there might be concert of action among the Conservatives.

A Missouri Labor Law Unconstitutional. The Missouri Supreme Court handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the law which forbids the discharge of employees of corporations for refusal to sever their connections with labor organizations.

A CHANGE OF VENUE

GRANTED. THE CASES REMOVED

To Orangeburg—An Appeal Will be Made at Once to the Supreme Court.

In the Court of General Sessions at Charleston on Thursday last, Judge Buchanan presiding, the chief matter of interest was a motion made by Assistant Attorney General Townsend to remove the venue of the six cases for violations against the dispensary law, which were ignored by the grand jury on Tuesday. The motion was made under section 45 of the dispensary law which provides: "That when any bill of indictment shall have been given out by the solicitor, or by the Attorney General, or an Assistant Attorney General, to any grand jury in any county of this State at any term of the Court of General Sessions therein, charging any person or persons with any violations of any of the provisions of the Statutes of this State relating to spirituous, alcoholic, malt or intoxicating liquors, and such grand jury shall, in the opinion of such prosecuting officer, from prejudice, caprice, undue influence or other improper cause, refuse to find a true bill thereon, it shall be then and there competent for such prosecuting officer to move for, and for the presiding Judge to grant, at his discretion, a change of venue and place of hearing, and trial at such stage of the proceedings when such Judge is satisfied with the showing of such prosecuting officer, to be made on the minutes of the Court or upon affidavit that a fair and impartial consideration cannot be had before such grand jury."

Messrs. Murphy, Farrow & Legare, who represented one of the defendants in the cases named, through Mr. Farrow, resisted the motion for change of venue. Mr. Farrow first made the point that the State could not introduce affidavits of witnesses as to facts alleged to have occurred before the grand jury, as the proceedings of the grand jury were secret and inviolate. Judge Buchanan held that the affidavits of what the witnesses had testified to before the grand jurors by way of question or otherwise could be introduced.

Assistant Attorney General Townsend then made a number of affidavits from the witnesses who had appeared before the grand jury, stating what they had testified to in each case. The assistant Attorney General also introduced an affidavit of his own in which he stated that in his opinion the testimony submitted to the grand jury was ample to warrant the finding of true bills in each of the six cases selected and submitted to them.

Mr. Farrow resisted the motion on the ground that a motion for change of venue could not be made by the State until issue was joined. That the inquisition of the grand jury was no part of the trial of a citizen, and that the Constitution provided for a change of venue only where it was made to appear that a fair trial could not be obtained. He said that he had been unable to find a single case either where a State or the Crown had come into Court and impeached the action of its own grand jury, except in one case in the dark days of Radical rule in South Carolina, when such a proceeding was had before Judge Moses, and even then the motion was refused on the ground that it was repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The grand jury had ever stood as a bulwark between the subject and the Crown and between the citizen and the State.

Judge Buchanan, in ruling upon the legal points made, expressed great satisfaction that there was a Court of review before whom all such questions could be taken on appeal, and he expressed the hope that in a question of so much importance as the present one an appeal would be taken and a decision by the Supreme Court obtained as soon as practicable. This would be better for the State and better for the citizen. He therefore overruled the motion to declare an Act unconstitutional and proceeded to hear the argument and the facts.

After hearing argument from Mr. Townsend in support of the motion for change of venue on the facts presented and from Mr. Farrow in reply, the Judge granted the motion for change of venue of the six cases named and an order was taken transferring them to Orangeburg county. In anticipation of an appeal Judge Buchanan filed the following report of the proceedings with the clerk of the Court to be sent up with the record: South Carolina, Charleston county—Report to Supreme Court—State vs. Henne, Mollenhauer, Stencke, Lovatt, Bowen and Clark—Indictments under Dispensary Act—Motion to transfer under Section 45.

This motion came on before me at Charleston, June 19, on affidavits, the records and minutes of the Court. Upon the argument of these matters Mr. Farrow, of Messrs. Murphy, Farrow & Legare, appeared for the defendants in the case of the State vs. Clark, and contended that so much of the Act as provided for a change of venue before indictment was found or after the indictment was ignored by the grand jury, was unconstitutional, and null

and void, and moved to exclude all evidence that was before the grand jury when the cases were before them. The court held that there should be a speedy decision of the Supreme Court upon the matter, and that upon its presentation to the Circuit Court, unless the authority was overwhelming and clear against it, its constitutionality should be maintained, and rather so in view of the practice of the Courts of the State heretofore when such questions arose. If this section is unconstitutional a decision to that effect by the Supreme Court would set at rest all doubt. If it is constitutional it should also be known at as early a day as an appeal could be carried up. Believing that such section should be upheld until, and unless the Supreme Court, on a proper case brought before it for that purpose, should make a declaration upon the subject to the contrary, I refused to declare the section unconstitutional.

Upon the objection raised against the admission of evidence before the grand jury I decided that so much of the affidavits as stated anything said either by query or answer by any member of the grand jury should be excluded, but that the witnesses who testified before the grand jury could give their statement made there, and put them in the shape of affidavits and read them before the Court on this motion.

The requisites of Section 45 having been complied with the order of transfer was made to Orangeburg. Oswald W. Buchanan, Presiding Judge.

Cigarettes Killed Dr. Pope. Dr. Alexander Pope died at his home in New York City on Wednesday. His death was sudden, and an autopsy made did not entirely account for it. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and his friends say that this was the direct cause of his death. He was 33 years old.

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CROP CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

Very Encouraging Weekly Bulletin of the State Service as to The Crops Last Week.

Director Bauer has issued a circular letter with reference to the crop conditions. After summarizing the week's weather he says:

Cotton made but little growth during the week, nevertheless its general condition is greatly improved. Reports of injury from lice continue from Darwell, Orangeburg, Kershaw, and some other counties, but the greater number of correspondents report the plant healthy, although from two weeks to a month under-sized. Fields where no fertilizers were used are said to look "sorry." The crop is generally well worked and clean, with an average though uneven stand, and in good condition to "grow off" if favored by the weather. More rain would be highly beneficial over a large portion of the State.

Corn continues to improve in condition. In Florence county worms and grasshoppers are injuring the stand, but injury from worms seems to be decreasing generally. Early corn is tasseling and has been or is being laid by. Stubble fields are being prepared and planted to corn peas. Warmer nights and rain are the indicated needs of the crop.

Rice planting is about finished along the entire coast and June rice is germinating well. The whole crop is said to look most promising. Uppland rice is being planted in Newberry and some other western counties. It is said to be largely in the nature of an experiment with most farmers.

The tobacco crop is doing very well and growing finely; it is spoken of most enthusiastically by a correspondent from Williamsburg County as the best ever seen in that or any other county.

Reports of the yield of oats continue conflicting, but it will average about 75 per cent. of a full crop. Wheat is yielding well generally, but the acreage planted is small.

Melons have improved greatly and are putting on fruit. This year's growth of vine is not as rank as it sometimes is, but this, it is said, will not necessarily lessen the size of the crop.

A large acreage of peas being sown. Peas are growing slowly. In Newberry county a large acreage of German millet is being sown for a forage crop.

Early fruit of first-class quality has become abundant. Peaches are especially fine. Shipments, on a large scale, to Northern markets were begun during the week. In Darlington county peaches, plums and grapes are rotting. The grape crop generally promises to be a large one.

Sweet potato draws are very scarce in the western portion of the State. Those planted have not grown well, but show some improvement latterly. They are of large growth with medium yield on the coast.

Irish potatoes are doing well generally, but potato bugs are becoming troublesome in places, but as yet are not a serious menace.

Gardens are doing well where there was enough rain, but in places they have been almost burnt out by the hot sun. Grasshoppers and worms are proving destructive in Florence county. Rain would be very beneficial to gardens over a large portion of the State, and in places is imperatively needed to save them.

Cigarettes Killed Dr. Pope. Dr. Alexander Pope died at his home in New York City on Wednesday. His death was sudden, and an autopsy made did not entirely account for it. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and his friends say that this was the direct cause of his death. He was 33 years old.

GOLDBUGS ARE FEW.

They Cut Precious Little Figure in South Carolina.

A dispatch from Columbia says: One who travels through South Carolina cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the state is in the hands of an overwhelming majority of free silverites. The goldbugs still keep up the fight, however, and they claim that "the craze" will soon die out—soon enough to prevent its having any serious effect on the future politics of the state. At the present time one does not have to go far to learn that the financial policy of the national administration is received with cordial disapproval, and that President Cleveland could not muster a corporal's guard of support in South Carolina in a race for a third term.

In this connection it is interesting to hear what a leading politician of the state, and one in good position to know the sentiment of the people, has to say on the subject. Said the gentleman:

"South Carolina is undoubtedly an overwhelming free silver state, and if the other Southern States are as solid for the white metal as South Carolina, there can be but little hope for the single standard advocates, as it is, I believe, admitted that the west is solid and the only hope of the goldbugs is the South."

Both the United States senators and six out of seven congressmen are strong advocates of free silver. The seventh congressman is from a district having an overwhelming republican majority. The city of Charleston is situated in that district and as that city is probably in favor of the gold standard, it controlled the selection of the democratic nominee, and therefore sent a monetarist, Colonel William Elliott. This almost solid delegation is conclusive proof of the sentiment of the people. Probably in no other state in the union have the free silver ideas been more sedulously and systematically taught to the people than in South Carolina.

The reform party which controls this state overwhelmingly is absolutely a unit for the white metal. There are parties, factions and schisms in the reform party that differ on every public question except in their unswerving advocacy of silver.

Every reformer is an enthusiastic advocate of free silver, while the opposition to the reform party is by no means a unit for gold. In fact, if the vote were left to the conservative faction alone to decide whether South Carolina should send a bimetallic or single standard delegate to the next national democratic convention, the friends of silver claim that the free silver delegates would receive a decided majority. There is no doubt but that there is a growing sentiment among the conservative faction in favor of silver. This is due to two causes: First, to the depressed and distressing state of affairs existing among all classes; second, to the energy, enthusiasm and organization of the free silver advocates.

The free silverites are thoroughly organized in every county in the state, while the goldbugs are utterly unorganized except that organization which results from a unity of interest, which, of course, does not mean a unity of action. They seem to either rest contented on resolutions passed by boards of trade and the arguments of some newspapers, which, however able, are valueless as they simply circulate among those already enlisted in the same cause.

On the other hand the bimetallicists have thoroughly educated the people to their ideas. Low down on the bottom of the Peedee and the Edisto and far up in the mountains of Greenville and Oconee, you find the commonest and simplest people studying the financial problem. At every rural picnic, political meeting, church gathering or log rolling, you will find groups of men and boys discussing politics with the money question as the leading and foremost topic. Such books as 'Coin's Financial School' and 'Shylock' are read to the group by some man, usually a township alliance lecturer, and the books are passed from neighbor to neighbor until the book is literally worn out.

The knowledge of some of these people on the financial situation is truly astonishing and the intelligent and conclusive manner in which they discuss and argue financial problems with educated and well-read men of the towns and cities is noticed by every observer.

That South Carolina will send a free silver delegation to the next national democratic convention is almost beyond question, and it seems to be pretty well understood that unless that convention places a plank in its platform advocating free silver in terms clear cut and unequivocal, the delegation from South Carolina will not consider itself bound by the action of the convention, for they will undoubtedly withdraw from the convention.

Inspecting Naval Reserves. Assistant Secretary of the Navy M. A. Aho, accompanied by Naval Lieutenant Neelock, inspected the company of naval reserves at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday. The other detachments were at Georgetown, Beaufort and Norfolk. The reserves were inspected at the residence, which was practically very creditable.

DISPENSARY, FIGURES.

The Profit Consists of Stock on Hand.

The quarterly report of the operations of the South Carolina State dispensary has been summarized in the report of the Legislative committee that has already been published, but some additional and interesting facts are given in the report to the State Board of Control by Commissioner Mixon and his expert bookkeeper, Mr. Scruggs. Mr. Mixon reviews Mr. Traxler's report and says:

"The error in arriving at the profit was made by computing the State's profit on goods remaining unsold in the hands of the various county dispensers.

A vast and inconceivable amount of work, in the shape of overhauling the books of the State dispensary from the beginning of operations to the close of the last quarter, was necessary, in order to present an intelligible, comprehensive and business-like report to your honorable board at the close of this quarter. And when you take into consideration the fact that I had the undivided time of my present chief bookkeeper for only the last month of the quarter in the prosecution of this work, I feel confident that you will conclude that the amount of work accomplished is immense. As before stated, I am now turning my attention to an adjustment of the disputed balances which my predecessor claimed was due by the various county dispensers when he turned over the business to me on February 1, and hope to be in a position by the close of the summer to report a complete and satisfactory adjustment of the same. It is a work that requires painstaking care, and you can gather an adequate idea of the largeness of the field to be covered in order to reach this adjustment when you are reminded that in every item in detail of each county dispensary must be examined into since the beginning of operations of the dispensary."

Mr. Mixon approves the work of the recent Legislative Committee, who examined the books and closes by saying:

"Despite the fierce and relentless warfare so constantly and vigorously waged against the dispensary by its implacable enemies, it has withstood the ordeal well and has come forth from each conflict stronger and more vigorous. It is rapidly gaining in financial strength, and by the close of my first year's service as commissioner I hope to see every obligation incurred liquidated, the Legislative appropriation of \$50,000 refunded to the State and every future financial transaction conducted upon a cash basis.

After paying all indebtedness incurred from the beginning of operations to the close of the quarter ending 31st of January last (eighteen months) the balance of cash to the credit of the dispensary was \$9,433.37. The total indebtedness unpaid from the beginning of operations to the close of my first quarter (April 30) is \$44,033.95. The cash in the State Treasury to the credit of the dispensary \$75,523.75, making a balance of cash on hand after paying all incurred indebtedness of \$31,489.80."

Simonton Sends Three Constables to Jail.

At Charleston in the United States Court on Friday Judge Simonton sentenced three dispensary constables to jail for contempt of court. They are charged with seizing liquor sent into the State for private use against the injunction granted by the court. The constables are sentenced to two months imprisonment, and will be confined thereafter until the seized liquor is returned to the owners.

Slave From Boyhood.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.)

"I am now twenty-four years old," said Edwin Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue County, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be the case. I was of course a child and never dreamed of the suffering in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought but to no avail. I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and finally became confined to my bed. The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite, abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed seemed very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, in sheer desperation I concluded to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dare not do so again) but if possible to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have not set so well for thirteen years as during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and attend to light duties.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full to-day as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) 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, Schenectady, N. Y.