WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

A BOLD SWINDLE.

Buncoing the Negroes Out Their Hard Earned Dollars.

HOW THE CAME IS WORKED.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Has So Far Been Stolen from the Trustful Colored Brother.

A dispatch from Washington says thousands of ignorant colored people in this country are being induced to believe that they are to be pensioned by the United States government upon being unable to show that they were formerly slaves. The promoters of this scheme, which has all the ear marks of a systematic attempt to extract money from credulous colored people, by holding out to them false hopes of a government pension, have been at work for a number of years, and it is estimated that over \$150,000 has been col lected by the self-constituted mission-

aries having the project in hand. The subject came to the service a few days days ago through some correspondence between a colored preacher, in one of the Southern States, and a In places it has received its second United States senator. The preacher wrote to the senator to inquire into the matter in view of the fact that so many of the colored people in his state had been assessed to defray the expenses of the proposed legislation. The senator, who is one of the most influential members of that body, by reason of his long service (three terms,) and his appropriate committee assignments, instituted an investigation, and this is the substance of what he reported to the colored divine who sought information on

It appears that there has been in existence for about ten years or more an enterprise under the title of the "Ex-Slave Mutual Relief Company and Pension Association, of the United States of America." This association has its agents in every State in the union, for the purpose of locating, if possible, all

former slaves. The latter are told that legislation is now pending before congress to pension all former slaves as follows: All persons 70 years of age to receive years to receive \$100 and Persons less than 50 years to receive \$46 more, etc. It is necessary for all the supposed beneficiaries of the proposed legislation to pay into the assocition 25 cents as a registration fee. It is claimed that over 600,000 ex-slaves have been so registered. According to the circular sent out by the association. a copy of which is now in the hands of of the senate referred to, the headquarters or main office is at No. 708 Gay street, Nashville, Tenn. I. D. Dickerson is general manager. The circular is headed "On to Victory." It also contains a picture of General Manager Dickerson. It is addressed to "All exslave associations in the United States. We come greeting as general manager and promoter of the movement, which has been so much opposition and more combats in its own circular than any other organization of the present day. Then follows special mention of the membership fee, 25 cents. Also the information that the national delegate in Washington is located at 475 Missouri avenue; and has secured the services of Attorney W. C. Lawson. The circular further appeals to every exslave to send his name with the registration fee of 25 cents. It also appeals to every local association to send \$2.50 for a charter at once, and every exslave to send in addition that amount to be used in the movement. These assets are to be sent to the office of the national delegate, given above. The circular also announces that the National Convention at Nashville in 1898 made the weekly publication, the National Capital, 25 cents for three months, the official organ of the association. Another and a more recent circular of similar importance bears a picture of Senator William E. Mason,

was referred to the pension commit-

of Illinois, I. H. Dickerson, general

manager, 714 Line street, Nashville,

Tenn. This circular declares "it is the

only incorporated and chartered move-

ment in the United States, and others

are frauds. It calls attention to the

bill to pension ex-slaves introduced in

the House of Representatives, June 24,

1890, by then Representative Connell

of Nebraska." In the 54th congress

Senator Thurston introduced the Con-

nell bill in the senate and the circular

calls special attention to the fact that

the bill "passed to two readings and

An Honest Confession. A communication has been received by Attorney General Terrell, of Georgia, from a State's attorney in Illinois. containing statements which are being read with much interest there. The writer is preparing a paper to be read to a convention of State prosecutors in Illinois refers to Attorney General Terrell information as to capital punish- creasing prevalence, even little girls inment in Georgia. In the course of the | dulging in the practice. letter the Illinois official says: have capital punishment in our State for murder only, and for the last few years in this part of the State we have had six or seven lynchings for the crime of rape, and I am inclined to believe that it is almost as good a record as is claimed here for some of the Southern

Knights of Pythias. The State Lodge of Knights of Pythias met last week at Florence. Wednesday the following officers were elected: G. C., G. A. Neuffer, Abbeville; G. V. C., M. B. Woodward, Aiken; G. P., J. H. Thornwell, Fort Mill; G. K. R. and S., D. J. Auld, Sumter; G. M. of Ex., Wilson G. Harvey, Charleston; G. M. at A., H. H. Husbands, Florence; G. I. G., J. Q. ugly record to oblivion.--News and \$27,300, premiums \$450, losses incur-McManus, Kershaw; G. O. G., J. H. Bryan, Seneca. Supreme Representa-tive, H. T. Thompson, Darlington. The Grand Lodge selected Charleston as the place of meeting next year.

A.

The number of members in the the reunion have reported to headquarights of Pythias Lodges in South | ters a total s : ure of 2,000 gallons of beer during the week. Some other lilina is 4,770, 12 less than last re-Forty thousand paid to endow- quors were seized. The work from all ak in South Carolina during the accounts was not very extensive.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Weekly Summary of the United States Wkather Bureau.

The following is the weekly crop bulletin of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States Weather bureau issued Wednesday by Director Bauer:

The week ending May 15th averaged 7 degrees per day warmer than usual, with the maximum temperatures ranging from slightly below to considerably above 90 degrees each day, and with the minima correspondingly high.

The rainfall for the week was generally very light; with moderately heavy rains in the vicinity of Charleston and over the Pee Dee region. The need of rain is general, and the lack of it has materially injured cats, and to a lesser extent wheat and gardens. Rain is also needed to permit cotton and corn planting to be completed, and to germinate recently planted seeds.

Oats are failing rapidly, and spring oats are already a failure. This grain is about all headed, and over the more easterly counties is ripening. Wheat has also deteriorated, but not to the same extent as oats, and in places continues very promising.

Corn continues to maintain a healthy color, and, with limited exceptions, has a good stand; its general condition, for the whole State, is very satisfactory.

Cotton has come up to from very good to fair stands, except on red lands where the ground is baked and hard and seeds did not germinate well, Caltivation and chopping to stands is general. The young plants are small but healthy and vigorous.

Tobacco is in urgent need of rain, both to finish transplanting and to maintain stands which, although generally good, are in places very poor.

Melons have improved. Rice is excellent. Truck is making rapid growth. Gardens are variable, according to moisture conditions. Berries

need rain. Apples and cherries are

dropping. Minor crops generally are Over the greater portion of the State the weather was favorable for cultivating crops and for general farm work and the staple c.ops, with the exception of oats, continue in a very promising con-

A Fatal Lasso Throw The skill of eleven year old Frank natural lives. Persons 60 years to receive \$300 and \$126 more. Persons 50 hibited in the city recently the boys of Chester have been practicing with lassoes. Young Beaumont, tired of lassoing boys of his own age, looked for bigger game. He stationed himself along, the Reading railroad, next his house, No. 412 Front street, and prepared to lasso the engineer of freight train No. 56. The end of the lasso was tied about his waist. As the engine came

swiftly up the grade, with a whoop he sent the loop whistling through the air. The engineer was leaning out of the cab window, unconscious of the boy at the side of the track, and was startled to suddenly find his arms pinioned to his sides. The loop of the lasso had fallen with great precision, and as the train moved forward the rope was jerked taut, rendering the engineer helpless. The fireman was on the other side of cab and knew nothing of the tragedy being enacted. Young Beaumont thrown off his feet when the jerk came, and unable to untie the rope around his waist, was dragged for a square, the roar of the train drowning his shrieks. He was finally drawn under the car wheels. The engineer succeeded in

freeing his arms and stopped the train, but when the boy was picked up it was found that he was dead. The wheels had torn the scalp from his head and

mangled him terribly. Close to a Thousand. The regular monthly meeting of the board of regents of the State hospital for the insane was held Wednesday, all the members being present. The board found that the population is very close to a daily average of 1,000, the largest

in the history of the institution. Wednesday 23 patients were discharged on trial by the board. The board discussed the probability of securing the convicts allowed by the legislature for the purpose of manufacturing brick for future building purposes, but the wording of the act and the fact that the prison authorities are so pressed for men in filling contracts existing make

will get any of the convicts.-State. Decree Against Corsets.

it extremely doubtful if the institution

The minister of education in Saxony has just issued an order that all girls and young women attending the public schools and colleges shall discard corsets and stays. Saxony favors the decreee, but the girls affected and their mothers are protesting vigorously. Recent and vigorous agitation of the subject in the press and in the lectures given by professors in the medical schools is responsible for the minister's order. Tight lacing has been denounced unanimously by the physicians of Dresden and other large towns because of its effect on the health and of its in-

The Truth Hurts.

The Philadelphia Press complains of the following reference to Sherman's barbaric raid in one of the Southern school histories: "Those who sing of 'Marching Through Georgia' forget that the pillage and burning of private houses and the wanton outrages and insults heaped upon old men, women and children along the track of that army were a blot upon the American name and upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, and such a blot as all lovers of our country should wish to commit to oblivion." As the Press cannot deny the facts stated, it must object to the bare statement of them. Perhaps it is one of the lovers of our country who would like to commit the

Got Two Thousand Gallons, It is stated that the constables who were operating in Charleston during

INSURANCE FIGURES

Interesting Statistics of the Business Done in this State.

IT GOES UP INTO MILLIONS.

The Comptroller General Publishes the Figures of the Amount of Insurance Un-

derwritten in the State in 1898. Comptroller General Derham has had some interesting statistics compil-

ed relative to the insurance business done in this State. The tables show how many hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent out of the State for insurance premiums and, on the other hand, how much money is received here in losses. The insurance business is growing in this State, and it is a great pity that there are not more conservative companies doing business in the State, and that some responsible men do not go into the life insurance business on a sound financial basis.

The reports gotten up by the Comptroller General's office show the premiums collected and losses incurred in this State only by the con panies of which returns are published.

FIRE INSURANCE. Aetna Fire Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$2,632,159, premiums \$36,297, losses incurred \$27,153. American Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, written in 1898 \$1,360. 922, premiums \$20,911, losses incurred

American Fire Insurance Company New York, written in 1898 \$95,449, premiums \$1,278, losses incurred

Agricultural Fire Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$44,100, premiums \$654, losses incurred none. British American Assurance Company, written in 1898 \$347.908, premiums

3,251, losses incurred \$3,061. Baloise Fire Insurance company written in 1898 \$7,400, premiums \$149, losses incurred none.

Boston Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$16,000, premiums \$330 losses incurred none. Caledonia Fire Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$222,759, premiums

\$4,206, losses incurred \$6,495. Connecticut Fire Insurance company \$5,842, losses incurred \$5,916. Continental Insurance company written in 1898 \$1,908,002, premiums \$31,

004. losses incurred \$27,840. Commercial Union Assurance company, written in 1898 \$1,023,973, premiums \$11,814, losses incurred \$12,-

The Delaware Insurance company, written in 1898 \$536,188, premiums \$9,121, losses incurred \$13,625. Fireman's Fund Insurance company, written in 1898 \$516,030, premiums

\$10,694, losses incurred \$5,316, Fort Wayne Insurance company, written in 1898 \$57,751, premiums \$1,250, losses incurred none. Fire Association of Pennsylvania. written in 1898 \$685,745, premiums

\$9,841, losses incurred \$10,836 German-American Insurance pany, written in 1898 \$786,253, pre-miums \$11,254, losses incurred \$13.

Glenn Falls Fire Insurance company written in 1898 nothing reported. Greenwich Insurance company, written in 1898 \$586,825, premiums \$9,829, losses incurred \$14,037.

Georgia Home Insurance company, written in 1898 \$564,393, premiums \$8.634, losses incurred \$12,990. Germania Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$632,222, premiums \$9,203, losses incurred \$3,804.

Hartford Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$3,297,052, premiums \$61,640, losses incurred \$53,278. Hanover Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$463,255, premiums \$4,745, losses incurred \$1,037.

Hamberg-Bremen Insurance company, written in 1898 \$503,822, premiums \$9,346, losses incurred \$17,724. Helvetia Swiss Fire, written in 1898 \$35,405, premiums \$668, losses incur-Home In. cance company, New York, written in 1898 \$2,703,122 pre-

miums \$37,198, losses incurred \$38, Insurance Company of North Amer-

ica written in 1898 \$1,077,220, premiums \$15,432, losses incurred \$9.-Imperial Fire Insurance company,

written in 1898 \$835,343, premiums \$14,868, losses incurred \$14,767. Lancashire Insurance company written in 1898 \$1,923,710, primiums \$28,432, losses incurred \$15,519. Lion Fire Insurance company. written in 1898 \$124,861, premiums \$2,026,

losses incurred \$309. London and Lancashire, written in 898 \$702,737, premiums \$6,956, losses incurred \$3,562. London Assurance Corporation,

written in 1898 \$265,684, premiums \$3,484; losses incurred \$3,359. Liverpool, London and Globe, written in 1898 \$3,988,073, premiums \$65,-655, losses incurred \$63.086. Manchester Fire, written in 1898 \$501,967, premiums \$6,604, losses in-

Madgeberry Fire, written in 1898 \$251,646, premiums \$2,279, lesses incurred \$1,094. National Fire Insurance company written in 1898 \$447,532, premiums \$2,932, losses incurred \$7,468.

Northern Assurance company, written in 1898 \$987,312, premiums \$7,549, osses incurred \$10,940. North British and Mercantile written in 1898 \$1,197,138, premiums \$17,745, losses incurred \$21,572.

Niagara Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$219,220. premiums \$3,748, losses incurred \$4,875. Netherland Fire, written in 1898

Norwich Union Fire, written in 1898 \$909,660, premiums \$15,343, losses incurred \$1,042. Orient Fire, written in 1898 \$271,-018, premiums \$3,752, losses incurred

Pacific Fire, written in 1898 \$230,-059, premiums \$3,816, losses incurred

Pennsylvania Fire, written in 1898 \$821,625, premiums \$13,933, losses in-Phenix Fire Insurance company, Brooklyn, written in 1898 \$738.010. premiums \$9,456, losses incurred \$9,-

Phoenix Assurance company, New York, written in 1898 \$870,610, premiums \$12.731, losses incurred \$14,-

Phoenix Fire Insurance company, Hartford, written in 1998 \$1,216,439, premiums \$20,157, losses incurred \$22, Queen Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$1,291,944, premiums

\$13,833, losses incurred \$18,300. Royal Exchange Assurance, written in 1898 \$11,200, premiums \$198, losses incurred none.

Royal Insurance company, written in 1898 \$2,061,409, premiums \$22,668, losses incurred \$38,191. Southern Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$244,911, premiums \$4,500,

losses incurred \$3,780.

Scottish Union and National, written in 1898 \$693,060, premiums \$8,324, losses incurred \$3:698. Sun Insurance company, New Orleans, written in 1898 \$251,451, pre-

miums \$4,556, losses incurred \$11 .-Sun Insurauce company, (United States branch,) written in 1898 \$535,-782, premiums \$4,964, losses incurred

Svea Fire and Life Insurance company. (United States branch,) written in 1898 nothing. Teutonia Insurance company written

in 1898 \$94.913, premiums \$2,046, losses incurred \$901. Western Assurance company, written in 1898 \$633,104, premiums \$9,299, osses incurred \$13,300.

Westchester Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$292,685, premiums \$4,239, losses incurred \$1,521. Williamsburg City, written in 1898 \$252,545, premiums \$3,369, losses in-

curred \$55. Total, written in 1898 \$43,911,221, premiums \$647,305, losses incurred

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. The accident insurance business also is on the steady increase. The records of companies reporting business in this

State show: Aetna Life, accident department, risk written \$689,500, premiums received \$1,444, losses paid \$144. American Surety company, risk writ-

ten 385,400, premiums received 1,540, losses raid none. American Bonding and Trust company, risk written 638,501, premiums received 2,872, Tosses paid \$14,-

British and Foreign Marine, risk written 390,902, premiums received 69,490, losses paid none. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety

company, risk written 24,000, premiums received 130, losses paid none. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, risk written 354,501, premiums received 1,575, losses paid

Fidelity and Deposit company, risk written 897,100, premiums received .833, losses paid 233. Fidelity and Casualty company, risk written 6,107,653, premiums received

16.107, losses paid 4,767. Guarantee company of North America, risk written 678,050, premiums received 1,717, losses paid 3,182. Hartford Steam Boiler impection

company, risk written 570,500 premiums received 5,438, losses paid London Guarantee and Accident company, 167,500, risk written 1,046,

osses paid 201. Metropolitan Plate Glass, risk writen 26,848, premiums received 676 osses paid 161.

Lloyd's Plate Glass, risk written 28, 549, premiums received 649, losses paid National Surety company, risk writ-

ten 22,082, premiums received 79 losses Springfield Fire and Marine, risk written 713,133; premiums received 10,-

17, losses paid 17,277. Standard Life and Accident Insurnce, risk written 274,350, premiums received 3,390, losses paid 2,275. Thames, Mersey and Marine, risk

written 792,396, premiums received 2,716, losses paid 2,275. Union Casualty and Surety Company, risk written 509,833, premiums received 1,709, losses paid 219.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty company, risk written 642,120, premums received 1,769, losses paid 65. Itoal risk written 13,812,918, total premiums received 129,587, total losses

LIFE INSURANCE.

The life insurance business, however, shows the most marked growth and volume. The following is the showing, as published for the life insurance companes: American Union Life, premiums re-

ceived 1,789, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 82,070. Aetna Life Insurance company, preminms received 28,728, losses paid 517,-

985, insurance in force December 31, Bankers' Life Insurance company, premiums received 12,963, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 514.000. Bankers' Guarantee Fund, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 213,000. Connecticut Mutual Life, premiums received 13,468, losses paid 3,500, insurance in force December 31, 1898,

Equitable Life Assurance company premiums received 166,356, losses paid 28,596, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 6,408,055.

Fidelity Mutual Life Association remiums received 27,870, losses paid 0,500, insurance in force December 31, Home Friendly Society, premiums received 26,686, losses paid 8,799, insur-

ance in force December 31, 1898, 437,premiums received 15,832, losses paid 000 insurance in force December 31.

1898, 759,500. Home Life Insurance company, premiums received 17,093, losses paid 3,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 481,525.

Life Insurance company of Virginia.

Manhattan Life Insurance company, premiums received \$13,455, losses paid MANY NEW DOCTORS. \$415, insurance in force December 31,

Mutual Benefit Life, premiums received \$91,359, losses paid \$29,024, insurance in force December 31, 1898,

\$3,110,632. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Associaion, premiums received \$52,276, losses paid \$70.200, insurance in force Decem-

ber 31, 1898, \$2,932,000. Mutual Life Insurance company, premiums received \$244,012, losses paid \$158,338, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$9,166,688. New York Life, premiums received

\$184,015 losses paid \$144,393, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$6,-New England Mutual Life, premiums received \$18,223, losses paid \$3,791, insurance in farce December 31, 1898

miums received \$2,683, loses paid \$1,000, insurance in force December 31 1898, \$107,500. Phoenix Mutual Life, premiums received \$19,637, losses paid \$7,000, in-

surance in force December 31 1898,

Northwestern Life Assurance, pre

\$576,050. Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, premiums received \$18,239, losses paid \$5,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$745,182.

Penn Mutual Life, premiums received \$42,950, losses paid \$12,291, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$1,294,-

Prudential Insurance company, premiums received \$5,775, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 199,802. Royal Benefit Society, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 41,400. Security Trust and Life, premiums recieved 5,923 losses paid 5,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 154,-

State Mutual Life Assurance, premiums received 2,293, insurance in force December 31, 1898; 88,649.
Travellers' Life Insurance company, premiums received 39,980, losses paid

22,009, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 3,505,335. Union Central Life, premiums received 33,905, losses paid 11,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898,

Washington Life, premiums received 8,044, losses paid 7,164, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 204,618. Total premiums received \$1,172,472. Total losses paid \$700,976. Total insurance in force December 31, 1898,

\$45,714,739. Hampton Thanks His Friends To the People of the State: My duin Charleston left me no opportunity of expressing to my friends my grateful sense of the spontaneous and almost universal sympathy shown by them for the loss I have recently sustained by fire. Let me now assure them that I am profoundly touched by their manifestation of kindness and by the proposal to rebuild my house. But they must pardon me for asking them to abandon this intended act of kindness, though the motives which prompt is are fully and gratefully appreciated. I cannot accept from my friends a testimonial of regard such as they propose, but the affection shown by them in wishing to reimburse me for my loss can never be forgotten, for it is prized by tional Museum has received two canme far more than any gift from them could ever be. It is the duty of every citizen to serve his State whenever called on to do so, and his sole reward should be the consciousness of having are wondering whether or not it had fulfilled that obligation. If my fellow been loaded by the Spaniards during fulfilled that obligation. If my fellow citizens think that I have ever been able to serve my State in any manner I only discharged my duty in doing so, and I am amply compensated for any service rendered by their verdict of Well done, good and faithful ser-

vant." I am, with heartfelt thanks for the great kindness shown me, your fel-Wade Hampton. Opposition to Rural Free Delivery. There seems to be a good deal of feeling among the fourth class postoffices all over the country against the rural free delivery which has been estabthe hostility to the system has taken various forms. The reason for this is in the cannons led to the conclusion that the rural free delivery cuts down that they were brought here in a transthe patronage of the fourth class postoffices, not only in regard to the mail, and consequently the postmaster's salary, but as thousands of these postoffices are in small country stores it wars against these establishments. Now that a wagon goes over the country roads and delivers the mail direct to the houses of the country people, many who used to go to the store to get their mail need not do so now. The hostility has grown so intense in some places -for instance, in Maryland-that actual interference has taken place to break up the system. The department has sent out a circular letter as a general warning to the forty odd thousand postmasters to quit their hostile attiude. In this circular warning against molesting mail boxes placed in country roads is given. Attention is called to the penalty for disturbing these boxes, showing that the fine is not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and

year or more than three is imposed.

that imprisonment of not less than one

The Negro Must Settle It. "The only way," says the New Or-leans Picayune, "in which the Negroes can be fitted for the exercise of any real freedom that would make them worthy of citizenship is to distribute them among the wnites, largely in the Northern States. The distribution of seven million Negroes among seventy million whites would do everything to improve and elevate in character, morals and worth the Negroes who are now crowded in a few States of the Union, outnumbering the whites in not a few communities to the extent of ten to one.' It is a good suggestion, but the practical objection to it is that there is no way to enforce it. White men in the South chase off Inter State emigration agents with shotguns, and white men in the North-well, there is Governor Hart rd Life Insurance company, Tanner and the white men Pana, Illinois, for instance. The fact is that the Negro must settle the "Negro question"

By order of the Emperor of Korea the members of the Korean legation in Washington must hereafter wear clothpremiums received 78,918, losses paid ing required by the custom of this coun-

Result of the Recent Examination at Columbia.

SEVENTEEN FAILED TO PASS,

But Forty-eight Did and were Licensed. One Lady and Five Negroes in the

Class. The following is the list of candidates who passed the examination before the State board of Medical Examiners last

Rowland Alston, Charleston. J. D. Andrews, Charleston. Mary R. Baker, Marion county. J. R. Bell, Charleston city hospital. H. C. Beckman, McClellanville. J. J. Bickley, Irmo. C. W. Birnie, colored, Sumter. W. G. Blackwell, Parksville. S. T. Cade, Bordeaux. W. Cardwell, colored, Reidsville,

S. M. Cameron, Shelton, J. B Chisholm, Charleston. Hamilton Witherspoon Cooper, Wis

J. C. Drafts, Lorena, A. B. Drafts, Lexington. B. H. Earle, Greenville. H. A. Edwards, Sellers. W. G. Fike, Enoree.
R. M. Fuller, Longmire's Store.
W. M. Gaillard, Eutawville. J. W. Gaston, Harmony. C. T. J. Giles, Anderson. J. H. Goodwin, colored, Weston. S. E. Harmon, Columbia. H. F. Hoover, Ridgeway. C. Henslee, Dillon. J. G. Johnson, Lowryville. C. Leech, Hickory Grove. J. D. Lewellen, Friendfield. J. A. Lightner, colored, Chester.

L. H. Lindon, colored, Charleston. W. S. Lynch, Florence county. J. E. Massey, Jr., Rock Hill. C. H. Prince, Florence. T. A. Quattlebaum, Winnsboro. R. E. Riggs, Holly Hill. J. M. Rushton, Johnston. R. D. Smith, Chick's Springs, S. J. Taylor, Young's Island. J. T. Taylor, Adam's Run. Crown Torrence, Union. R. H. Tutt, Beech Island.

J. E. Watson, Iva.

J. E. Warnock, Millettsville. S.A. Wideman, Leslie. . Wilson, Cades C. F. Williams, Yorkville. J. R. Wright, Honea Path. There were 65 applicants before the board of whom 48 passed and 17 were rejected. Of this number nine were colored, of whom five passed and four were rejected. There was only one lady, Miss Mary R. Baker, of Marion,

who passed the board. The highest average was made by Dr. C. F. Williams, of Yorkville. Second place, Dr. J. G. Johnston.

of Lowryville, Chester. Two Cannons From Dewey.

Admiral Dewey has sent and the Nanons which he captured from the Spaniards at Cavite, near Manila. In one of them two shells and a grape shot were found, and the museum officials the fight with Dewey and the gallant admiral incautiously sent it homeward an engine of destruction under certain conditions. At any rate, there was a small-sized panic at the museum when the discovery was made. A gunner from the navy yard was sent for and finally came. He brought the shells and grape shot to light in ship-shape fashion. Both shells were of the percussion cap variety, but the caps were missing. The powder, however, was in them, although a little moldy. The museum people incline to the belief, that; in spite of the mold, the powder lished by the postoffice department, and | would explode if subjected to fire. The fact that pieces of coal also were found

> port's coal bunker. Formosa Head Hunters. Formosa advices give details of a terrible massacre in the vicinity of Tarkow; Clima, a town in the central district. Thirty unarmed villagers were ambushed by about 60 savages, who killed 29 of them. Only one escaped. The cause of the massacre is said to have been a dispute between savage tribes over the paternity of an illegitimate child and the death of its mother. The reputed father of the child denied the harge and refused to make compensation to the tribe to which the girl belonged. An appeal to head hunting was the only way by which the injured tribe could prove its righteousness to its ancestors. After the massacre the savages indulged in a feast at which the heads of the murdered villagers were conspicuously displayed.

The Ravisher Shot.

Theresa Thompson, who was dipping turpentine with a younger brother near St. Stephens, Ala., Thursday, was assaulted by a negro named Tom Murphy. The negro had a pistol and threatened the girl with death. A struggle ensued and Murphy laid the pistol down in order to overpower her. The girl seized the pistol and shot the negro twice. An elder brother who was working at some distance heard the shots and the girl's screams. The negro took the pistol from the girl and a fight ensued between the white man and the negro, the former armed with a hacker used in cutting turpentine. He slashed the negro and the negro shot him. Both fell and the negro crawled away a short distance and died. Thompson is reported in a critical condition.

Used to be a Newsboy.

Virginia, was a Chicago newsboy for himself, and he will never settle it years ago. He became an expert stenosolong as he remains in this country.

| A wild were in the settle it years ago. He became an expert stenosolong as he remains in this country. | Years ago. He became an expert stenosolong around for a smart wife was in his field chopping about eighty years—one who knows cotton. For some trivial cause Harri-Palatine Fire, written in 1898 \$534,Palatine Fire, written in 1898 \$

VETERANS AND SPONSORS.

Some Timely and Pertinent Suggestions About the Matter.

The Columbia State, in speaking of veterans who stopped over in that city on their return from Charleston, has the following paragraph:

"None of them have fault to find

with anything connected with their re-

ception and entertainment in Charleston. But to a man almost they express dissatisfaction with the growing tendency manifested more and more each year to devote the time of the veterans to the sponsors. They feel that the social functions arranged at the auditoriums in honor of the sponsors are getting to monopolize the time so much that the veterans themselves are driven into the background and have practically no time left for the transaction of the business that should receive attention. They believe in the young people having a good time, but they have many years before them for that, while in a very few years more

the ranks of the ex-Confederates will be so thinned that there will be but a few to gather on these occasions." A veteran from Greenville, who is far from being prejudiced against young women, says that the solution of this matter lies in a change of the sponsors, who should be elected by the veterans' camps from among the widows of Con-fedrate soldiers. He contends that the widows of their comrades would more fitly represent the old soldiers, and that they would give dignity to the position, while in full and appreciative sympathy with the occasion itself. without being anxiously concerned as to social functions and escorts and the like. He thinks the Sons of Veterans should appoint the young ladies as their sponsors and maids of honor, and that the Sons should have exclusive charge of balls and receptions during the reunions as being more compatible with their youth and position in society. A sponsor is one who undertakes to answer for another, and he believes that the widows of Confederate soldiers can better speak for the survivors than the younger generation who did not experience the hardships and privations of the war-times.

Run Down by Bleodhounds.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn. says Jessie Haffley, a Negro, eighteen years of age, has been arrested at Dayton as the assailant of Miss Bessie Sparks, whose room at the home of Mr. Dean he entered Sunday morning. The negro was apprehended after an excit-Detective Phipps, of Chattanooga, were placed on the trail soon after the crime and traced the negro several miles into the country, followed by a mob of excited and infuriated men. The bloodhounds were first introduced to a pair of old shoes the negro had left in the young lady's room. "King Henry," a now famous dog, took up the trail from the Dean residence, following it untilhe reached a barnyard out of town. When the dog saw the negro at work in the yard he gave a sharp bark and grabbed the man, who begged the crowd te protect him from the animal. Many wanted to let the dog tear him to pieces, but Officer Phipps would not allow this. The man said the shoes were his, but that they had been stolen from his room. Later he made a full confession, in which he related the story of the struggle in Miss Spark's room. He said his motive was robbery, but later acknowledged that his intention was to

assault the young woman.

Cannibals in Formosa. The steamship Empress of India brings news of the ascent for the first time of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, by Stoepel, the explorer of the Pic of Orizaba in Mexico. Many previous attempts had failed. Stoepel says the heat was terrific. and he narrowly escaped death from wild animals and men. He found on the mountains a strange tribe of man eaters, hitherto unknown. The people are evidently of Malayan origin. They have never communicated with the Chinese. They are skull hunters, and

feast while hiding in the underbrush.

Stoepel, who saw the progress of a

Dr. Hepworth's Views. The New York Herald has sent the Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Georgia, to investigate the causes of the lynching of Sam Hose. In his first letter he tells of the hideousness and brutality of the crime of Hose and its retribution. He says that the retribution, terrible as it was, was natural, and that he cannot tell what he might have done if he had been there. Then he follows this up in a judicial tone, showing that for the good of the South and the whole land some remedy for lynching should be

A Warning.

A press dispatch from Passaic, N. J. says: Tight lacing caused the death of Charles T. Stewart, banker, amateur actor and one of the leading men socially of this place. He was found dead in bed early Thursday morning and the use of corsets, made necessary by his part in a burlesque in which he participated, it is supposed brought on

Hard to Get At.

The census of colored people is said to be imperfect, because they are suspicious of the enumerators and either refuse to answer questions or answer falsely. It is one of their own race. C. H. J. Taylor, formerly registrar of her husband with three sons. Today deeds for the District of Columbia, who the proud father named them Dewey, says that if one of them happens to have been stealing a day before the enumerator comes around he suspects that a search in being made for him and | rals are doing well. keeps out of sight.

A Chance for Old Ladies.

A HOME CHATAUQUA

A Charter Applied for By Prominent Educators of the State.

THE ISLE OF PALMS

Selected for Its Location. The Object to Promote Literary,

Scientific, Moral and Aesthetic Culture.

A Chautauqua association, the purpose of which is to be to the South what the Northern Chatauqua is to the North and East, is in process of formation and promises to be a great success.

For some time Mr. St. Julien Grimke has been in the field explaining its objects and purposes to the people of this and other States. As a result he has secured as corporators of the association, which is to be founded under the act of this State controlling social and charitable organizations, many men than whom none in the South stand higher in educational and literary circles.

The association is to have a capital

stock of \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000, divided into shares at \$5 each. It is to be located at "Chautauqua-By-The-Sea," on the Isle of Palms, off the coast near Charleston. This is one

of the most delightful spots in the whole Southern country and is easy of The declaration filed with the secre tary of State Wednesday sets forth the curposes of the association as follows:
"That it's general object will be the advancement of literary, scientific, moral and aesthetic culture, and the promotion of the cause of popular edu-cation by the establishment and maintenance of colleges, schools and lecture entertainment and recreation appropriate to outdoor life, to which end it will acquire, hold and sell land, lay out the same in lots, streets and other divisions, erect buildings and other necessary structures thereon, and in general conduct all business requisite and incident-

al to the purposes of its organization.' All the State and denominational colegé presidents in South Carolina are included among the corporators. Here is a partial list of the corporators, however, to speak for itself: F. C. Woodward, president of South Carolina college; Jno. J. McMahan, State superintendent of education; Dr. E.S. Joynes, ing bloodhound chase. The dogs of Pope, Ambrose E. Gonzales, Rev. Geo. A. Blackburn, Dr. R. P. Pell, president College for Women; President Jno. A. Rice, Columbia Female college; Dr. W. & Evans, Dr. J. W. Flinn, E. S. Drenr, superintendent Columbia city schools: Clarence E. Johnson, Rev. A. R. Mitchell, Jno. S. Verner, James S.

Verner and Francis H. Weston, all of Columbia. Then there are Dr. James H. Carlisle, president of Wofford college; President B. F. Wilson of Converse and eight other prominent citizens of Spartanburg; President Montague of Furman university, S. R. Preston, Rev. Byron Holly and Superintendent E. L. Hughes of Greenville; President Hartzog of Clemson college; President D. B. Johnson of Winthrop college; President W. M. Grier of Erskine college, Due West; President George B. Cromer of Newberry college; Dr. S. Lander, president of Williamston Female college; Asbury Coward, superintendent South Carolina Military academy; F. N. K. Bailey, Co educational institute, Edge-field; J. Themas Pate, Camden; C. C. Brown, Sumter; W. M. Lewis, Clinton; W. T. Capers, Anderson; Carleton B. Fibson, Columbus, Ga.; Hugh C. Middleton and Lyon Martin, Augusta, Ga.; Julian Mitchell, Harrison Randolph, Rev. John Kershaw, Bishop Henry P. Northrop, Dr. C. L. Vedder, J. P. Kennedy Bryan, G. Walter McIver,

Yates Snowden and St. Julien Grimke of Charleston.—The State.

Fired by a Cigar Stump. Mrs. J. L. Miller of Charleston, who is in Augusta visiting friends, came cannibalism was actually witnessed by near meeting with a serious accident in a most peculiar manner recently. Her dress was ignited by a cigar stump lying on the sidewalk, and had it not been for her great presence of mind she would probably have been seriously burned. According to the Augusta Herald, she was walking up Broad street, when her dress came in contact with a burning cigar stump. She did not notice that her dress was afire until she reached the Planters Hotel, where she is stopping, when she detected the odor of burning cloth and discovered

that her dress was ablaze. She quickly smother the fire.

Making Trouble. Fool Negroes at the north are still busy making trouble for their race in the south. A Negro mass meeting in East Orange, N. J., called to protest against separate schools for the races, proposed in that town, was liberal of threats, and a letter from Jas. D. Carr, a New York lawyer, was read declaring that if the Negroes did not receive their rights "we should begin a systematic effort to overthrow the government and establish in its place a monarchy, where our rights will be respected." Deportation to Edgefield county would have a pacifying influence upon these long-

range mischief makers. Launched Three Men of War. Mrs. John O'Keefe, wife of a well known and popular sign artist of Nor-folk, Va., Wednesday night presented Sampson and Schley, in honor of the three naval heroes of the late war. The mother and the three young rear admi-

John Harrison, a well-to-do farmer Jerome H. Raymond, the youthful president of the University of West advertisement: "To the ladies: I am Wednesday night for the murder Virginia was a Chicago and the Color of the University of West advertisement: "To the ladies: I am Wednesday night for the murder widower, ninety-seven years old, and of his wife. It appears that on man's secretaries, and afterward as how to work and would be willing to son became vexed with his wife and Miss Willard's private secretary, he found means to acquire a college educance apply. I want a woman who has with the aid of two Negroes he carried tion. He was professor of sociology in had at least sixty years' experience, her to the house, where she died. Har-