

SAVES MILLIONS.

WHAT IS GAINED BY CONSUMERS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES

Great Saving by Classes in All Walks of Life by the New Tariff—Cheaper Clothing and Furnishings for the Household.

To set before the people the saving that will be effected to the consumer of woollen manufactures by the new tariff law passed under the present Democratic administration, Jacob Schoenhof, the well known writer on tariff, wages and economics generally, was yesterday interviewed by a reporter for the New York Times.

As there are many means of obtaining the figures for a period later than the governmental fiscal year of 1892-93, he was asked to accept the Government's figures on the imports for that year, and show what the saving to consumers of woollen manufactures would have been during that period if, instead of the McKinley tariff the Democratic law had been in effect. He replied:

The sum of \$163,534,000 would have been saved to the consumers of goods wholly or in part of wool during the governmental fiscal year of 1892-93 had the present tariff law, passed under a Democratic administration, been in effect during that year, instead of the McKinley tariff.

I take that year for the purpose of showing the foreign importations, because it is the last year's report from which I can obtain the necessary facts and figures for the same reason I take the years of 1889-90 to show the value of domestic manufactures made wholly or in part of wool.

Taking the year 1889-90 in one instance, and the year 1892-93 in the other our deductions are not strictly accurate, as the consumption of woollen goods was greater in 1892-93 than it was in 1889-90, and, therefore, the saving would show a much larger amount in our favor, if the same reason I take the years of 1889-90 to show the value of domestic manufactures made wholly or in part of wool.

We will have to do the best that we can, however, even though it reduces our figures many millions of dollars in showing the saving that the Democratic tariff effects.

During the fiscal year 1892-93, the imports of manufactures of wool aggregated \$36,933,000 in value, which were landed in this country. Upon these duties amounting to \$36,448,000 were paid, giving the imports a value of \$73,441,000 (the total of the two above amounts) in the importers' hands, ready for distribution through the various middlemen to reach the consumer.

By comparing the \$36,933,000, the net invoice price of the goods to the importer, and the \$36,448,000 duty paid by the importer, which last sum enhanced the goods just that much, it will be seen that the duties were, on the average, practically at the rate of 100 per cent.

The value of domestic goods manufactured wholly or in part of wool, the same class of goods as those referred to above as imports, according to the census of 1889-90, figured at the manufacturers' prices at the mills or places of manufacture was \$320,870,000.

These goods were woollen goods, worsted goods, hosiery and knit goods of wool, carpets, wool hats, etc., felt goods, braids and miscellaneous.

By adding the value of imported goods while in the importers' hands, \$73,441,000, and the value of domestic manufactures at the manufacturers' prices while at the mills, \$320,870,000, we have in total value of manufactures of wool in the country during that year, and find it to be \$394,311,000.

Now, the importer must make a profit on his goods the same as the commission merchant acting for the domestic manufacturer, and must distribute them through the various middlemen (jobbers and retailers) that they may reach the consumer.

The cost of doing this, at the most conservative estimate, is equal to at least 50 per cent of the value of the goods when in the importers' and mill owners' hands.

We therefore add \$197,155,000, 50 per cent of \$394,311,000, to the mill owners' and importers' first price, and have \$591,466,000, the value of the goods at the point where they are ready for distribution to the consumer, under the operation of the McKinley tariff.

Bearing in mind that the duty on imports of wool and woollen manufactures has been reduced by Democratic action, from an average duty of 100 per cent, to an average duty of 45 per cent, we proceed to discover what the saving to the consumer of the before mentioned goods would have been if the Democratic tariff law of 1894 had been in effect instead of the McKinley tariff.

The imports valued at \$36,933,000 that we found in the year 1892-93 under the McKinley tariff, would have had to pay but \$16,865,000 under the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of 1894.

Here we find an immediate benefit of \$19,783,000 to the consumer before distribution to the middlemen, as their value in the importers' hands would be that much less under the Democratic tariff than it would under the McKinley tariff.

The value of the imported goods we find in the same manner as before, by adding the invoice price and the duty, and find it to be \$53,558,000, and the goods still in the hands of importer.

To the net foreign value, plus the duty but the shipping charges or expenses accruing from the time the goods leave the hands of the foreign shipper.

The domestic manufacturers at the mills, that we have already seen were valued by the manufacturer at \$320,870,000 under the McKinley tariff, as given in the census of 1889-90, reduced from an average rate of 100 per cent, to an average rate of 45 per cent, as a result of freewool, would be valued by the manufacturer at \$232,180,000.

To obtain the total value of manufactures of wool under the Democratic tariff, we add the values of the imports and the domestic manufactures, when in the importers' and manufacturers' hands, and find a total value of \$285,288,000.

To his last amount we add 50 per cent, as in the other instance, to cover importers' profits, and all the expenses and profits of the middlemen and find that when the goods have reached the point for distribution to the consumer their value is \$427,932,000.

If we now take the goods at the price the McKinley tariff, to wit, \$591,466,000, and deduct from it \$427,932,000, the sum for which the consumer would have purchased the same goods had the provisions of the Democratic tariff been in effect during the fiscal year of 1892-93, that the consumer could have possessed the entire stock of goods and still have left in his pocket \$163,534,000.

This latter sum shows what the Democratic tariff would have saved the consumer.

If we continued and said: This saving to the consumer will enable every man to provide himself with something that he otherwise could not obtain unless he were wealthy. It

will be felt in all walks of life and among all classes. The man who buys one suit of clothing will make a saving on its price that enable him to buy some necessity that otherwise he would feel that he could not afford. To the man who happens to be newly furnishing his house the saving would be sufficient to pay for the carpeting of a room. To a large family the saving will be proportionately greater, and more and warmer clothing can be brought for the children, or an extra wrap for the mother, or an overcoat for the father that he sadly needs, and otherwise would not feel that he could afford. And so you may go on for there is no article that is more generally consumed, aside for products for the sustenance of life, than wool. It enters into nearly every necessity, and the benefit of the Democratic tariff will readily be recognized by every one who will stop and think with a knowledge of the reduction in the tariff.

To make the saving comprehensive to all consumers, for all must wear clothing, take the following figures, which show the value and cost to the consumer of imported goods under the McKinley tariff law, and compare them with the cost and value under the Democratic tariff law:

The following statements show the savings that will be effected to consumers under the Democratic tariff on woollen goods imported into this country for use in wearing apparel.

A description of the goods is given, with the amount of duties that have been exacted under the McKinley tariff and those that will be exacted under the Democratic tariff law after Jan. 1 next.

The heavy lines drawn underneath each statement shows at a glance how greatly the duties under the McKinley tariff exceed those under the Democratic tariff.

The prices are given in United States money, and the duty is figured per yard.

In every instance the importers' and retailers' expenses and profits are figured at the same percentage.

Worsteds, all wool, imported into the port of New York from Bradford, England; width, 58 inches; weight, 16 ounces per yard; invoice price, 53 1/2 cents net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Worsteds (44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.) 71c. equals 134 New tariff (50 cent.) 27c. equals 50

Reduction of duty 44c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net cost of goods per yard 55 1/2 53 1/2

Duty 71 27 Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 75 49 Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 126 82 Price saved per yard to consumer, 44c.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Worsteds, all wool imported into the port of New York from Alexandria-Chappelle, Germany; width 58 inches; weight, 18 ounces per yard; invoice price, \$1.36 1/2 net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Worsteds (44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.) \$1.18 equals 87 New tariff (50 per cent.) 68 equals 50

Reduction of duty 50c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net costs of goods per yard 1.18 87

Duty 1.18 .69 Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 1.55 1.24 Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 2.36 1.11 Price saved per yard to consumer 79 1/2 per cent.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Cashmere, all wool, imported into the port of New York from Paris, France; width 44 inches; invoice price, 24 cents net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Cashmere (12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.) 27 equals 112 New tariff (50 per cent.) 12 equals 50

Reduction of duty 15c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net cost of goods per yard 24c. 24c.

Duty 27c. 12c. Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 31c. 22c. Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 55c. 36c. Price saved per yard to consumer, 24 cents.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Union Melton, wool and cotton mixed, imported into the port of New York from Bradford, England; width, 54 inches; weight, 14 ounces per yard; invoice price, 23 cents net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Union Melton (33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.) 38 equals 166 New tariff (40 per cent.) 29 equals 40

Reduction of duty 9c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net cost of goods per yard 38 33

Duty 38 29 Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 48 37 Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 76 70 Price saved per yard to consumer, 46 1/2 per cent.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Carriage Cloth, wool and cotton mixed, imported into the port of New York

from Leeds, England; width, 70 inches; weight, 14 ounces per yard; invoice price, 27 cents net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Carriage Cloth (38 1/2 cents per pound and 40 per cent.) 44 equals 163 New tariff (40 per cent.) 11 equals 40

Reduction of duty 33c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net cost of goods per yard 44 44

Duty 44 11 Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 43 22 Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 88 66 Price saved to consumer 53 cents.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Worsteds Dress Goods, all wool, imported into the port of New York from Paris, France; width, 30 inches; invoice price, 18 cents net per yard.

Amount of Duty Per Yard Per Cent. McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Worsteds (12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.) 19 equals 105 New tariff (50 per cent.) 9 equals 50

Reduction of duty 10c. Price difference and saving to consumer: McKinley New Tariff Tariff. Net cost of goods per yard 18 18

Duty 19 9 Importers' and retailers' expenses and profits 23 17 Cost to consumer under the two tariffs 41 35 Price saved to consumer, 16 cents.

McKinley New Tariff Tariff. A glance at the lines beneath the foregoing tables will show at once how greatly the duties under the McKinley tariff exceed those that will be imposed under the new tariff law.

A Farmers Trust To the Thinking Farmers of the South: For the past two years I have made "cotton commissions" my business and lately have I witnessed the downward tendency of your product.

If you will think for a moment, you will realize the fact that though you are the producers of this country and should be the most independent, yet you are the most dependent people of America. Why? Because there are combinations on nearly every article you use.

The manufacturers of the North combine on everything and say what it shall bring, while you sell your products for whatever they are willing to pay you. Why cannot you protect your cotton in the same way?

I should like, if it meets your approval, to organize a trust company called the Southern Farmers' Trust Company, for the purpose of protecting your products from the depressing influences of speculators, spinners and capitalists, and provide a means by which you can name the price for your products, instead of having the price dictated to you, as is now the case. I feel satisfied this can be done by forming a trust which would be able to handle most of the cotton you grow.

Let the capital stock be \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, subscribed entirely by the farmers of the South and divided into as many shares as may be necessary and small enough for every cotton planter to subscribe. Let each farmer take stock to his utmost capacity and support the trust in every possible way.

In case you receive 10 cents for your cotton, instead of 5 cents which you are now receiving, you save on a crop of 8,000,000 bales about \$200,000,000, at least twice as much as the capital stock of the trust company. In case speculators should become frightened even at the mention of the trust and advance the price of cotton, so much the better for you, but very likely they would attempt at first to bluff you.

I think it is now time to act. What benefits the farmer or laborer unquestionably benefits all classes. If such a plan should meet your approval, I would be more than glad to meet a representative cotton grower from each State or Alliance, either in New York or in some Southern city, to see if something cannot be done to bring about some benefit to the South. Something must be done or your lands will not be worth cultivating. Very respectfully, John T. Roddey, 80 Broadway, New York.

A Living Curiosity. GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 25.—M. L. Gullick of Tigerville came to town yesterday, bringing in his covered mountain wagon a living curiosity in the shape of a live chicken with its head off. The bird was a domestic cockerel and had been caught on Sunday morning to supply Mr. Gullick's table at dinner. His head was chopped off with an axe, this being the usual method of dispatching fowls, but instead of fluttering around, kicking his feet and raising a dust like a chicken with his head off, he began to stalk about the yard as if losing this part of his anatomy was a matter of every day occurrence. He continued to manifest this strange sort of tenacity to life and was spared from the spit in consequence. It was found that he would take nourishment through his throat and after being seen by all the neighbors was brought to town. A crowd saw him on Main street and agreed that it was a most peculiar sight. He was quite able to make queer noises that were nothing less than grunts. The flesh around his neck had dried up so that the sight was remarkably odd without being repulsive. The chicken can be seen at Brown's stable.—News.

Exonerates Dr. J. O. Byrd. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28, 1894. Dr. J. O. Byrd, Timmonsville, S. C. Dear Sir—While I have not received from you, either directly or indirectly, a request that I write you or make any statement as to the matter of the publication of the "Bass letter" and your connection therewith, I write at this time to say that I do not care to take any advantage of the recent verdict found in my favor by a jury of your own county. I am free to say that I do not admire the plan you adopted to justify yourself in this matter, nor your indirect connection with the publication of the letter, but at the same time my sense of justice prompts me to say that the letters I have received from a number of parties in your county since the trial—friends of mine—satisfy me that you were in no way connected with the letter having been taken from Dr. Bass's pocket.

The evidence I have at hand shows very clearly that you received this letter by mail from other parties. I take pleasure, as a fair man, to exonerate you from any dishonorable connection with the manner in which the letter was secured from Dr. Bass's pocket. You can make any use of this that you may desire. Very truly yours, JOHN G. CAPERS.

YES OR NO? BOTH SIDES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION QUESTION. Read About It and Decide How You Will Vote—Much in Favor and Much Against Holding a Convention at This Time.

Since our editorial page was written we have been waited upon by large number of representative farmers from over the county, and who asked that we give them our views about voting for a Constitutional Convention at the general election on November 6. We are yet to find that man who favors the Convention unless it is submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection, while others do not see the necessity of it in any event, believing that it will be better and much cheaper to amend our old Constitution.

Now there are two sides to this question, and they can't give them to our readers, and they can't act on their own sound judgment. Our present Constitution was framed by the Republican party, and it is out of date, and should certainly be overhauled and remodelled. Again, there are certain laws enacted since 1890, and that should be clinched by being engrained in the Constitution, where they cannot be changed at the caprice of the Legislature.

But the question arises, can the State afford to go to the expense of holding a Constitutional Convention in the midst of the hard times now upon the country? It will cost at least \$1,000 per day to hold this Convention, which would be a heavy outlay. Then, again, is now a proper time to hold a Constitutional Convention and overhaul and remodel our organic law? This is a very important and serious matter, for it affects the welfare, the happiness and liberty of every man, woman and child in our borders. We can overturn the injudicious acts of a Legislature, but it takes the voice of a majority of the people to change or amend a Constitution. Hence, in formulating our organic laws, every class, every line of business, and every interest should be represented in the Convention. This is right and just. Now, in the heated condition of the public mind of South Carolina, can we guarantee a fair representation of all interests? Most assuredly not. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the new Constitution, instead of being a broad and statesman-like document, would represent the views of a political faction; and while we belong to that political faction, we do not intend, and neither do the farmers of South Carolina intend, that their political conviction shall overbalance every sense of justice and right.

But it is also charged that the Antis are fighting this Constitutional Convention, and therefore the Reformers should do just what their enemies don't want them to do. Well, we do not blame the Antis for this opposition, for they well know that they will be practically disfranchised from participation in that body. But we should occupy a broader and more statesman-like position when we assume to lay the foundation for all laws, and not permit partisanship to influence us. We do not endorse every thing the Reform Administration does, for our representatives are no more perfect than other men. But with the same reasoning our Reformers could argue that they should quit the church, and serve the devil, just because some of the Antis were church members.

When South Carolina or any other State assumes to change its organic law we should move with deliberation and judgment, and see that every citizen's rights and happiness are guarded and every line of business protected. Hence representation in that Convention should be made up without regard to political convictions, even the negroes, who are a part and a parcel of our population, having their voice. South Carolina has just passed through a very heated political campaign. The resentments have not as yet had time to cool down. It will take but a spark to bring down on us another bitter and quiet war. Now in view of these facts, will it be wise to call a Constitutional Convention? and would it not be better to delay matters? Nothing is being done. We have lived under our old Constitution since 1876, and it has answered every purpose. And then, in a heavy tax on the farmers of our State we ask them to pay for a \$1,000 a day Convention with six cents cotton. If a farmer has a wagon that has served him for years, and he can still use it, he will not burn up that wagon and buy a new one. No; he will have the tires struck; the defective parts repaired, and continue to use it until he can better spare the money.

shall demand for our sovereign voters. The most effective argument used against our old Constitution is that it permits negroes to send their children to white schools. Has any negro in South Carolina ever dared to send his children to the same schools with white pupils? No, and that clause may stand until Gabriel blows his trumpet, and they will not attempt to do it, and neither do the blacks desire to do so.

But there is a way to amend the Constitution, and we can do the work, too, without any expense to the State. Let our Legislature adopt such amendments or changes as it sees proper, and then submit them to the people for ratification at the ensuing general election. This won't cost the taxpayers one dollar, and it will answer every purpose of a brand new Constitution. Georgia has done this, and voted on two amendments last Wednesday.

And then, did it ever occur to the voter that a new Constitution is a regular gold mine for lawyers? Yet such is assuredly the case. When we change our fundamental laws the Supreme Court must place a new interpretation upon the same, and an endless amount of expensive litigation is incurred. And then all of this litigation must be paid for out of the pockets of the farmer and producer. We are surprised that any clear-sighted lawyer should oppose the Constitutional Convention, for when he defeats it he simply kills the goose that will lay him many golden eggs.

The above are our views in regard to this proposed Constitutional Convention. Personally, we shall not support it since the Act does not require a submital of the work to the people for their action. Again, the farmers are not in a financial condition to bear this heavy and unnecessary expense; and then we do not believe that a more unfavorable time than now could be chosen for remodeling our organic laws. Simply because the proposition emanated from our friends were favorable to the scheme, but in doubt. But the past two days we have studied the old Constitution and the Act authorizing a vote on a convention, and we cannot, with the rights and liberty of our people at heart, endorse any scheme that takes from the masses their dearest privilege and turns it over to a few men. Our readers will, of course, act upon their judgment. We do not desire to prejudice them. On the other hand our columns are open to anyone for a full and free discussion of this question, for we are anxious that all the light possible be thrown upon the subject. Give a good reason why the Convention should be held. We are always open to a conviction, not being in the least wedded to our opinions.

Reform means the will of the people and the rule of the people. If there is any "reform" in this proposition to have one hundred and sixty men frame a Constitution, and then refuse to submit it to the people to pass upon, and compel us to confess that we cannot see it. In fact, it would be the very worst species of political despotism—defrauding the voter of his dearest right and privilege, and concentrating power in the hands of the few. Even the old deposed political rulers in South Carolina never dared attempt anything so despotical.—Piedmont Headlight.

IRBY EXPLODES. COLUMBIA, O. S., Oct. 24.—State Chairman Irby of the State executive committee has at last been heard from with regard to the action of his committee in not having printed and sent out tickets for voters opposed to the calling of a constitutional convention the discovery of which political scheme was made about a week ago. Yesterday morning Senator Irby received the following letter which Charles S. C., Oct. 22, 1894.

Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir—The tickets sent us for the general election, upon being examined here, I find show none printed for constitutional convention "No."

Kindly inform me at once if such is an oversight or an intentional doing by your committee, as I wish to know so that I can determine my course of action. Yours respectfully, James M. Seignious, Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee.

Senator Irby wrote and forwarded the following reply: Columbia, S. C., Oct. 23, 1894. Hon. James M. Seignious, Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, Charleston, S. C. Dear Sir—In reference to your letter of the 22nd inst., in reference to the fact that you have no tickets printed "constitutional convention, no," I beg to say that Mr. Calvo, who has charge of printing the tickets for the Democratic party of this State acted under my orders, and I alone am responsible for the absence of tickets against a constitutional convention. The State convention of the Democratic party unanimously adopted a platform urging the Democrats of the State to vote for the calling of a constitutional convention, and thereby committed the party to it. I, as the chairman of the executive committee of the party, am only carrying out the will of that convention by providing for its success in the coming general election. I have no right to expend the money of the party for printing tickets other than with the names of its candidates and with "constitutional convention, yes."

This constitutional convention is being opposed by Republicans and Independents, enemies of the Democratic organization, led by three prominent daily papers—the News and Courier, The State and Greenville News—who have abundant facilities for preparing and furnishing tickets.

Our tickets were sent out several days ago and no effort at concealment has been made of our position in this matter. Abundant time has been given these demagogues to print their own tickets. Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. L. M. Irby, State Chairman.

Death on the Deep. SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—The steamer Paris from New York, which arrived last night, reports having encountered terrible weather, with mountainous seas, which swept over her deck. On the morning of Oct. 24, at 1.10 o'clock, during the height of the storm she came into collision with a small schooner from Scilly Island, with a bark or full rigged ship, the name of which was impossible to learn. The officers of the Paris believe the sailing vessel was cut completely in two. The Paris stood by for five hours, until daylight, with her boats in readiness to rescue any of the crew of the unfortunate vessel that might be seen, but they saw no trace of the ship. The vessel was struck amidships and it is thought must have foundered immediately, all hands on board going down with her. The look-out post the Paris believes the sunken vessel to have been a ship of about 2500 tons. She was not seen until the Paris was so close to her that it was impossible to avert a collision. The bow plates of the Paris were slightly indented but otherwise she was not injured.

BIG LIQUOR HAUL. The General Talks to R-reporters on the Situation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 25.—The State liquor constables created quite a flutter of excitement at the capital yesterday by the capture of nearly \$800 worth of whiskey and beer stored away in a warehouse right in the heart of the city. The haul shows very plainly that the action of the Governor, in offering a reward of twenty cents a gallon to any one who would inform as to the whereabouts of liquor, is bearing fruit. Indeed, it begins to appear that this scheme to make men turn informers was a masterstroke so far as the towns and cities are concerned. Forty dozen bottles of Pilsener beer and about 500 gallons of good whiskey were secured. There were five large barrels, two kegs and three half barrels and seven ordinary barrels. There was rye whiskey and there was corn whiskey, all excellent stuff.

The liquor was stored away in a warehouse about midway down a street running from Main street to Assembly street through the square bounded by Plain and Taylor streets and familiarly called the Lorick & Lowrance alley. The warehouse, it is said, was leased by Wm. Seel & Co. The upper story, which contains small rooms, was occupied by negroes. The constables got out their search warrant and quietly went around there yesterday morning, without making any noise over the place and made their find. While they were getting the stuff out and putting it on drays Capt. Little, of the revenue department, walked in and found three half barrels of whiskey with scratched stamps upon them. They were taken by the revenue authorities as a matter of course.

No claimant can be found for the goods liquor and as yet no one knows to whom they belong. On the end of one barrel was "E. C. Grieshaber" and on several others "G." It is thought that the owners will not come forward and make any attempt to recover the stuff, but will let it go into the dispensary vault. It is a heavy loss to some one. Arrests may follow. The constables think that the warehouse was a kind of storage warehouse for several liquor stores very soon after this raid was completed the constables swooped down on Shull & Co's place but found nothing. Then they went to Hendrix's place and caught three gallons of whiskey. The constables evidently had further "information."

Trial Justice Constables Cooper and Baughman and State Constable Fant, accompanied by six other liquor constables left the city yesterday afternoon shortly before 1 o'clock for a two day journey over the Myrtle road for a point a distance of about ten miles from Columbia, where it was suspected that liquors were stored in a warehouse. After a long drive they reached their destination only to return empty handed with no victory to crown or surpass the morning's haul. The warehouse in question was or is now supposed to be a few miles below Kilians, on the line of the Southern Railway.

Editor Nelson was in the city yesterday morning and was asked about the injunctions to be asked for against Messrs. Krentzlin and David. He stated that the records were not yet complete, but as soon as they were he would ask the judge on the circuit for the injunctions. The Governor was heard to remark yesterday that he thought he had one liquor man on the fair way to meet the law, and shortly a result of the injunction proceedings. A special to the State from Lancaster last night says: "It is reported here that Constable Newton Clanton seized about 200 gallons of blind tiger whiskey at Kershaw in this county today."—State.

THE COPES MURDER. Circumstances Which Look Ugly For Two Men. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 24.—Governor Tillman has received private information bearing on the Orangeburg assassination, which to all appearances comes nearer to solving the mystery of the identity of the assassins than anything that has yet developed under the most powerful searchlight that the people of Orangeburg working night and day, have ever had to work in.

Yesterday morning the State mentioned that the Governor had telegraphed to the sheriff of Orangeburg instructing him to hunt for and detain one Manuel Williams, a white man supposed to be an escaped convict from Alabama and also the man who committed the murder in the upper edge of Orangeburg county near the Lexington line a short time ago. When Governor Tillman was informed of this matter he gave information against this man and a pal he had, so far as the assassination of Treasurer Copes is concerned, than anything that has yet been found connecting any one else with the crime.

The facts which seem to make out such a strong case against Williams and his pal are as follows: Williams has lived in that section of the State near the Lexington line for some time ago. He is an all-around crook. Some time ago he disappeared, going, it is thought, to Florida. Some four or five days before the murder Williams came into Blackville, accompanied by a pal. They had been their way in on a freight train. The pal's name is not known. He was a small fellow, about five feet four inches in stature, and had just such a foot as indicated by the tracks found at the scene of the murder. Williams' tracks also fit the description given of the tracks of the other man. Both had very small feet. Now the information that the Governor has is to the effect that Williams' pal was seen to leave Bamberg, sitting on a wagon going in the direction of the Edisto swamp. He said he was going way up into the swamp to hunt. Bamberg is about twenty miles from the scene of the murder. He had double barreled shot gun. He left Bamberg on the third day previous to the murder. Another significant thing is that Bamberg was said to be the only place where the peculiar kind of shell used in the assassin's gun could be purchased. And Bamberg was the place the fellow started out from. Williams was not seen after this time. Neither of these fellows has been seen since the murder so far as any one knows. Another significant thing is that Williams, having lived in that section of the county all his life, knew all about the trips of the treasurer at this time of the year, knew the roads and the localities, and even every foot of the swamps thoroughly.

This is the information upon which Governor Tillman has based his orders to have Williams arrested and held till he can prove clearly that these circumstances do not fasten the crime upon him and his pal. Williams was once the town marshal at Sallee's, and later at Springfield. Williams is a man about five feet eight inches tall, of dark complexion, has dark hair, eyes and a slight black moustache. Most of the time he goes unshaven and dirty.

FARLEY ON POLITICS. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 25.—Gen. H. L. Farley, who has returned to the city, was asked by a reporter yesterday for his views on the political situation. He said:

"I think it is decidedly hopeful. Since the wise refusal of the Conservatives to make a nomination and plunge the State into further troubles and dissensions, although every effort and provocation had been resorted to in order to make them do so, the situation has constantly and steadily improved, and our people are getting together again very rapidly. If they will continue to act in this way and not allow the whiskey or any other sort of troubles to make them lose their heads, and bring on more useless contention, it will not be long before any man who undertakes exactly the role of a 'factor' and disturber of peace will be thoroughly frowned and laughed down by the public. That game has been played out and run completely in the ground, and our only danger now is in local riots about the whiskey question, which should be carefully avoided so as to disappoint those who want to keep up strife.

"If everyone will keep quiet and allow the law to take its course, the succeeding decisions of the Circuit and Supreme Court will soon define the real status of the law and make the experiment a fair one. As I understand it, the late decision only announces the constitutionality of the Act of 1893, as it appears on the statute book, but does not sanction the profane feature or a law for revenue. In other words, the mode or manner of exacting the rate of 'factor' and disturber of peace will be the hands of the Board of Control, did not come before the court, and the matter stands where it always did—that any Act is constitutional which only looks to regulation and control of the sale of whiskey, and profits that are incidental or necessary in the conduct of the business do not vitiate the law. Doubtless the Act itself and the conduct of the Dispensary will be greatly modified by other decisions which will naturally follow."

"How do you stand upon the constitutional convention?" "I have long been in favor of it, as shown by my speeches and newspaper articles. The only question that now arises in my mind is whether our people are yet in that state of mind which is necessary to secure the right sort of representatives in the convention. I am afraid that they are not, and nothing can do so much harm as a partisan band under the control of demagogues. Probably it would be best for it to be voted down and postponed for a more convenient and harmonious season. The dangers and risks that we must run, the mistake that may be made, and the fact that it is not intended to be submitted to the people for ratification, all incline me to this opinion. Besides, our people in masses are rapidly gaining in experience and intelligence, and will soon be in a better condition in mind and heart, and I hope in financial means also, for this work, not to mention the many people who might not then be disfranchised by educational or property qualifications. Let them have more time. I am not expressing opinions of today merely, but you will find by reference to my 'Christmas reflections' of 1892 that I say: 'It has become imperatively necessary for the real conservatives in the State to get together, because we are on the eve of a constitutional convention, and it is of the utmost importance that it should be filled with our ablest and best men, and that none but real Reformers and progressive men should be elected thereto. They should be in the front of all the essentials of the Reform movement, but at the same time free from prejudice and partisan feeling. Our people cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of sending none but their strongest and ablest men to the constitutional convention, because it is a sovereign body and may do a great deal of harm to the State.'"

A Fatal Fire. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A terrible fire occurred at an early hour at South York, destroying the elegant new residence of Rev. Ross Taylor, son of Rev. William Taylor, bishop of Africa, and burning to death four of