

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

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EMILY GEIGER.  
The Gallant Courier—A Revolutionary Story Founded on Facts.

BY THOMAS S. ARTHUR.

No longer hesitating, the girl sprang lightly from the window, and, accompanied by the dog, moved noiselessly in the direction of the stable. Here she was, for some time, at a loss to determine which of the half-dozen horses it contained had borne her thus far on her journey; and it was equally hard to find, in the dark, the bridle and saddle for which she sought. But all these difficulties were at length surmounted, and she led forth the obedient animal. Making as wide a circuit from the house as possible, Emily succeeded in gaining the road without awakening any one. Up to this time, the dog had kept closely by her side; but, when she mounted the horse and moved away, he stood looking at her until she passed out of sight, and then returned to his post at the farm-house.

The danger she had left behind, made Emily almost insensible to the loneliness of her situation; and the joy she felt at her escape scarcely left room for fear in her heart. Day had hardly begun to break, when she reached the house of an old friend of her father's, where she had intended to pass the night. To him she confided the nature of her journey, and told of the narrow escape she had made. A hasty meal was provided for her, and ere the sun passed above the horizon, mounted on a strong and fresh horse, she was sweeping away on her journey. A letter from this friend to a staunch whig, residing twenty miles distant, procured her another horse.

With that, she turned back, and, as she rode on endeavoring to keep a brave heart. On coming up with her, the soldiers reined up their horses and addressed her with rude familiarity. She made no reply but endeavored to pass on when one of them laid hold of her bridle. Escape being hopeless, Emily answered the question asked of her in such a way as she deemed prudent. Not satisfied with the account she gave of herself they told her that Lord Rawdon was encamped about a mile distant, and that she must go before him, as it was plain she was a rebel, and most probably a spy.

On being brought into the presence of the British officer, Emily was interrogated closely as to where she had come from, whether she was going, and the nature of her errand. She would not utter a direct falsehood, and her answers were evasive only created stronger suspicions against her in the mind of Lord Rawdon.

"We'll find a way to the truth!" he at length exclaimed impatiently after trying in vain to get some satisfactory statement from the firm-hearted girl who did not once lose her presence of mind during the trying interview.

"Take her over to my quarters at the farm-house, and see that she don't escape you."

The officer, to whom this command was given, removed Emily under a guard, to a house near at hand, and locked her in one of the rooms. The moment she was alone, she took from her pocket a pair of scissors, and hurriedly ripping open a part of her dress, took therefrom a small piece of paper, folded and sealed. This was the despatch she was bearing to General Sumter. To crumble it in her hand and throw it from the window, was her first impulse; but her ear caught the sound of a sentinel's tread, and that idea was abandoned. Hurriedly glancing around in the dim twilight, she sought, in vain, for some mode of hiding the despatch, which if found upon her, betrayed everything. That her person would be searched she had good reason to believe; and, in all probability, every part of the room would be searched also. To hesitate long, would be to make discovery sure. Every moment she expected some one to enter. While she stood

irresolute, a thought glanced through her mind, and acting upon it instantly, she tore off a part of the despatch, and thrusting it into her mouth, chewed and swallowed it. Another and another piece disappeared in the same way; but ere the whole was destroyed, the door opened, and a woman entered. Turning her back quickly, Emily crowded all that remained of the paper in her mouth, and covering her face tightly with her hands, held them there, as if weeping, until the last particle of the tell-tale despatch had disappeared. Then turning to the woman who had addressed her repeatedly, she said in a calm voice—

"By what authority am I detained and shut up a prisoner in this room?"

"By the authority of Lord Rawdon," replied the woman, in a severe tone.

"He might find work more befitting the position of his noble lordship, I should think," returned Emily with ill-concealed contempt, "that making prisoners of young girls who while travelling the highways, happen to be so unfortunate as to fall in with his scouts."

"You'd better keep your saucy tongue still, or it may get its owner in a worse trouble," replied the woman promptly. "You are suspected of being the bearer of a message from the rebel General Greene, and my business is to find the despatch, if any exist, upon your person."

"You must think the General poorly off for men," replied Emily.

"No matter what we think, Miss Pert,—You are suspected, as I said, and I should infer from your manner, not without good cause. Are you willing that I should search your person for evidence

ter, by the middle of the next day. She had gained fresh courage with every new difficulty that presented itself, and now she resolved to accomplish her errand at all hazard. What she most dreaded was the pursuit of the man Mink, from whom she had escaped, and who, she doubted not, was at no great distance from the camp. To decline the escort, she felt might renew suspicion while it would not prevent Lord Rawdon from sending men to accompany her. So she thanked him for the offer, and asked to be permitted to go without further delay. This was granted and in an hour afterward Emily found herself safely in the house of a friend of her father, and the good cause of the country. She had passed this house late in the afternoon, but was so eager to go forward, and gain a certain point in her journey that night, that she did not stop. Fortunately her escort had left her before she met any of the family or the surprise expressed at her appearance might have created some new doubts in the mind of the sergeant who accompanied the guard.

About half an hour after her arrival and while she was urging the necessity of her departure immediately, and endeavoring to pass the British army, a member of the family came home, and stated that he had a few moments before passed Mink on the road, riding at full speed toward Rawdon's encampment.

"Then I must go instantly!" said the courageous maiden, starting to her feet, "If I remain here, all hope of reaching General Sumter with General Greene's message is at an end; for in less than an hour, an order will come back for my re-arrest, and I will be detained by the British camp. Let me go,

tion with Gen. Greene, which that commander had indicated in his despatch.

Two weeks elapsed before Emily got safely back to her father, who was informed an hour or two after her departure of what she had done. Of his anxiety during her absence we need not speak; nor of the love and pride that almost stifled him as he clasped her to his heart on her return.

Of the subsequent history of Miss Emily Geiger we know little or nothing. She was married to a South Carolina planter, some years after the British troops were expelled from the country she loved with so heroic an affection, and more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since she went down in peace to the grave. Doubtless, her memory is green in the hearts of her descendants, if any survive; and green will it be, for ages, we trust in the hearts of all who know what it is to feel the emotions of genuine patriotism.

## The Dispensary System in Athens, Ga.

BY REV. W. P. LOVEJOY, D. D.

By the request of the editor, I have prepared the following paper on the working of the "Dispensary System" in this city. I have searched the records of police courts, consulted the chiefs of police, obtained the opinions of leading citizens both for and against the present plan, and in this way have secured all the information touching this question at my command.

The following tabulated statement, taken from the records of the police court, is given first. It will be explained further on:

Year.	Number of Arrests for Liquor.	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Disbursements.	Amount of Receipts.	Profit or Loss.
1885	10	\$100	\$50	\$50	\$50
1886	15	\$150	\$75	\$75	\$75
1887	20	\$200	\$100	\$100	\$100
1888	25	\$250	\$125	\$125	\$125
1889	30	\$300	\$150	\$150	\$150
1890	35	\$350	\$175	\$175	\$175
1891	40	\$400	\$200	\$200	\$200
1892	45	\$450	\$225	\$225	\$225
1893	50	\$500	\$250	\$250	\$250

From 1885 to October 1, 1891, was the reign of prohibition. From October 1, 1891, to the present date the dispensary system has been in operation. The figures given in the above table do not show all the results. The number of arrests made during the prohibition period was considerably less, except during the last two years, than under the reign of bar-rooms. The difference in the amounts received from fines for different years is attributable to several causes. At one time a man would be in office who imposed small fines. At another time the officer would impose heavy fines. Some years the officers were diligent in ferreting out "blind tigers." These usually paid a fine of not less than \$200. Take the year 1890 as an illustration. The amount collected from fines that year was \$4,944.95. The Chief of Police informs me that private detectives were employed that year to run down "blind tigers," and fully three-fourths of this amount was obtained from that source. It will be noticed also that during the last year (1890) of the prohibition period the number of arrests increased fifty per cent. over the previous year. This was owing to the lack of vigilance in prosecuting violators of the prohibition law. As a consequence "blind tigers" multiplied at a rapid rate, and arrests for drunkenness increased in the same ratio.

The figures above reveal a state of things, the correctness of which, without explanation, one familiar with police courts would be disposed to question, and for good reason. I refer particularly to the small per cent. of arrests "traceable to liquor" as compared with the whole number of arrests. The Chief of Police informs me that a man arrested under the influence of whiskey is not docketed under the head of "traceable to liquor" unless, in addition to being drunk, he is using profane or obscene language. He states that fully three-fourths of all arrests are traceable to liquor. As an illustration, on a Fourth of July, a few years ago, he made 170 arrests—all drinking. By consulting the table above it will be seen that in but two years there were more than 170 arrests "traceable to liquor." Since the beginning of 1891 no record has

been kept of arrests "traceable to liquor."

It will be necessary to state some features of the Statute creating the dispensary plan before the working of the system can be fully understood. That Statute provides:

1. That the Mayor and Council of the city of Athens shall elect three Commissioners, who shall have general oversight of the dispensary.

2. These Commissioners shall elect a manager, who shall give bond in a sum not less than \$2,000.

3. The manager shall receive a salary, which is not conditioned on the sales he makes.

4. He shall purchase and keep on hand such quantities of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors as the Commissioners shall direct.

5. At the close of each day the manager shall turn over to the treasurer of the city of Athens all moneys received from the sales of liquor.

6. All bills for stock purchased or for running the dispensary shall be paid by the treasurer, on the approval of a majority of the Commissioners.

7. The manager shall sell only for cash.

8. The Commissioners shall fix the amount of liquor to be sold at one time to any one person, provided that not less than one-half pint shall be furnished.

9. No wine or liquor is allowed to be drunk on the premises when the dispensary is established.

10. The dispensary shall not be opened before sunrise, and shall be closed before sundown; and it shall be closed on Sundays, public holidays, election days, and such other days as the Commissioners may direct.

11. The prices at which all liquors shall be sold shall be fixed by the Commissioners, provided the same

shall be sold at a profit, but not more than ten per cent. over the cost.

12. No liquor of any kind shall be sold except in sealed packages, as soon as a barrel is opened it is drawn out, put into bottles and jugs and sealed up.

13. No liquors are allowed to be sold except such as have been analyzed and pronounced pure by a competent chemist.

14. No liquors of any kind shall be sold to any person for the purpose of selling again.

15. The manager shall not allow any person to loiter in or about the dispensary or the premises when it is established.

These are the salient points in the dispensary system as it is operated in Athens. It has been running since Oct. 1, 1891. What are the results?

In the above tabulated statement it will be seen that, as compared with the latter years of prohibition, there is practically no advantage in favor of the present system. The Mayor stated to me (the ex-Chief of Police corroborates the statement) that there is more drinking under the dispensary system than there was during the reign of prohibition, but there is less crime. Both give as the cause this: The liquor obtained now is purchased at the dispensary, and it is pure. Under prohibition the worst classes ran the "blind tigers" in the darkest corners, and sold the meanest whiskey; the worst classes frequented those places, and the result was much drinking, many difficulties and many arrests. As compared with the bar-room reign, the Chief of Police stated that under prohibition there was a decrease of nine-tenths of disorder and the order is good now as it was under prohibition. He is a strong prohibitionist.

Receipts from the dispensary for twelve months, from October 1, 1891, to October 2, 1892, \$53,985.00 Disbursements for same period, 44,960.26 Amount in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1892, 10,036.10 Stock on hand valued at, 5,000.00 Net profits for 15 months operations, 15,036.10

A word in conclusion as to my own observations of the working of the dispensary system as it is operated here. I reached Athens just before the last Christmas holidays. I have never seen a quieter Christmas week anywhere. I have not

seen a half dozen drunk men since I have been here.

One other comparison should have been made in the proper place. The table shows that the largest sum received in any year during the bar-room period was \$6,472.30. The net profits realized from the first year's operation of the dispensary was \$9,024.74, to say nothing of the value of the stock on hand at the end of the year, thus making a showing of not less than \$6,000 in favor of the dispensary over the bar-rooms. This, the prohibitionists claim, completely answers the arguments of the antis that the city needs the bar-rooms for purposes of revenue.

Athens, Ga.

A Story of General Grant.

Once heard, with reverence and with misty eyes, the story of General Grant's return from the last brief journey he ever took from the cottage on Mount Macgregor. The general had a favorite walking stick, without which he never went abroad, even on his drives, and his walking stick had its own place in the corner of his room; no hand but his own ever put it there or took it thence. Day after day the journey from his chair to the corner to his chair after his return and the replacement of the stick in its place, grew more difficult to the general's nervous and weary feet.

And there came that day at last when, on coming in, he glanced toward the corner, stood for a moment silently, waveringly, a little quiver on the brave and steadfast lips; and then, with a gesture which was a wordless renunciation of life and all its dear associations, he opened his tremulous hand and let the old stick drop from it to the floor at his feet. It was but a few days later that he entered, with a soldier's courage the shadowy valley of the journey through which David said, "Thy rod, thy staff, they comfort me."—Dorothy Lundt in Boston Commonwealth.

Must Have Their Sea Legs On.

"I tell you it requires a good deal of practice to be able to stand in the cab of a rapid running passenger train and fire the coal into the firebox," said a West Penn employee, in speaking of the risks run by trainmen. "The engine rocks, sways and fairly jumps at times under

the heaviest load."

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## Master's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

Court Common Pleas.

JACOB B. HALTIWANGER, et al.

against

ADDIE HALTIWANGER, et al.

PURSUANT to the decree in this cause, I will offer for sale at public outcry before the court-house, town of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, on the first Monday in March, 1893, (being the 6th day of said month) between the legal hours of sale, the following described realty, to wit:

Tract No. 6, containing sixty (60) acres, more or less, lying, situate, and being in Edgefield county and State of South Carolina, and bounded on the north, by Tract No. 8; east, by lands of W. H. Boulware; south, by lands of W. H. Boulware; and west, by Tract No. 7. The said tract being the share of William Haltiwanger in the subdivision of the lands of Sarah Haltiwanger, deceased, as appears by a plat made by B. F. Reynolds on the 4th of October, 1892.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

W. F. ROATH,

Master E. C.

## Master's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD.

Court Common Pleas.

S. S. KIRKLAND, et al., Plaintiffs,

against

THE CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND

GAP AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

PURSUANT to the judgment of foreclosure in this case, I will offer for sale at public outcry before the Court House, town of Edgefield, and State of South Carolina, on the first Monday in March, 1893, (being the 6th day of said month) between the legal hours of sale, the following described mortgaged property, to wit:

All of the Edgefield Branch Railroad running from Edgefield to Trenton in said county, its road bed, and rights of way, its franchises, and charter privileges, its trestles and culverts, and depots, and all property belonging to the said Edgefield Branch Railroad Company.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

W. F. ROATH,

Master E. C.

## WM. SCHWEIGERT,

## The Jeweller,

Corner Broad and McIntosh Streets.

Augusta, Ga.

## E. R. Schneider,

IMPORTERS OF FINE

## Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

AND DEALERS IN

Bourbon Rye and Corn Whiskey.

601 and 502 Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

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