KEOWEE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

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Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

WALHALLA, S. C.:

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

"THE STATE HUMILIATED."

Able Utterances on the Recent Railroad Cases by an Independent Paper.

[When the railroad tax cases were first brought before Judge Simonton he held that the court had jurisdiction in all the cases. The Supreme Court of the United States decided, on appeal in these cases, that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction where the amount involved was less than $2,000, and dismissed the cases. Thereupon the Sheriffs of Anderson, Aiken, Abbeville and Newberry levied tax executions for taxes less than $2,000 on the property of the railroads. These Sheriffs, when brought into the Federal Court in Charleston recently, were fined $500 each, held for contempt of the Federal Court, and the decision of Judges Goff and Simonton appears to be directly at variance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases.]

[Charleston Daily Sun.]

We are bound to say that we consider as most unfortunate the result of the preliminary skirmish between the State and the United States Courts on the question of the liability and status of insolvent corporations in the hands of receivers as regards their relations to the sovereign power of the State and its hitherto scarcely disputed prerogative of assessing and collecting the taxes it deems necessary for the purposes of government, for this was the issue which was really passed upon by Judges Goff and Simonton in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, no matter upon what side issues the question was branched off through the ramifications of legal technicality and the application of inconclusive precedents.

We reiterate what we have said before, that we deem the administration to have made a fundamental mistake when it attempted to discriminate against any species of property and to levy an unequal tax thereon. But two wrongs do not make a right. This question admittedly was not under discussion. The Supreme Court had, after due process, declared this court without jurisdiction to enter into the merits of that question. Those of the corporations which were solvent were debarred by its decision of further stay of the State's hand. Not so the insolvent corporations. The very court whose jurisdiction to pass on the question was overruled declared that its instrument and organ—the receiver who held the property of the insolvent corporation which had been committed to its charge—was a competent judge to decide upon the merits of the question which it, the principal, had been denied the right to inquire into, and that in this indirect and scarcely merit worthy way it could and did obtain that jurisdiction over the subject matter which it had been denied the right to come by directly. This may be law; it can scarcely be equity.

One would naturally think that in passing upon a question so far-reaching and vast in its results, so utterly reversing all ideas of comman justice and equity, and opening the door to such a train of abuses as may readily be conceived of, the august and learned court would have laid down some unquestioned and salutary principle of law to warrant its policy; that it would at least produce clear and unambiguous precedents compelling its action.

There is, however, no adequate principle stated—only the assertion that "receivers are not bound to pay a tax in their judgment unlawful, without the order of the court;" no precedents quoted which are of "conclusive authority"—"all of them of persuasive authority," merely.

It does not become us to question the stern, unbending integrity and impartiality of the honorable and unimpeachable judges, but may we not, with all due respect, ask if it would not have been the part of human wisdom, in view of the universality of human weakness, for them to have viewed with suspicion precedents, which, to them, were merely "persuasive," considering, as they were unavoidably compelled to do, that they were sitting in review of a matter in which, as they construed it, the very authority which they exercised had been set aside and defied, its process had been ignored, and its jurisdiction not only questioned after being asserted, but overruled and reversed by a higher court?

What have we, then, established by these "persuasive" precedents and this faulty logic on uncertain principles of law, which defeat equity and justice? We have the assertion that the receiver of an insolvent corporation can question the legality of a tax assessment, and deny the sovereign and summary power of the State to collect its revenue, where not only the private citizen and the solvent corporation cannot, but where the court itself, of which the receiver is the mere agent, is denied the jurisdiction to question such legality, except, as now held, in this indirect manner.

But if the court is right in its virtual decision that the statutory right of a receiver, under the Federal law, to question the legality of a tax assessment at his discretion and to obstruct its collection is paramount to the hitherto generally accepted doctrine of the sovereign and essential right of the State to exercise its taxing prerogative without outside interference, we are sure we are not extravagant in thinking that this principle in law has not been so well established and understood in the past that it should have obtained universal acceptance without possibility of question on the pain of severe punishment to those who should so far presume upon the patience of the court.

On what principle or policy, not too Draconic for this modern age, does the court, then, in this case ignore the admonition of a great law-giver, whose precepts, though not in the books, are sometimes little less than divine, to season justice with mercy in the case of the Sheriffs, who believed, however mistakenly, that they were performing their duty in carrying out their instructions?

Was it a case and circumstances under which such severe penalties could be wisely imposed on them, considering that their crime was merely constructive at the worst?

Is it not enough that the State is enlightened with regard to the erroneousness of its former views? But the necessity is also found to impress it on her by such severe and plenary discipline of her executive agents and instruments. Has it come to that pass where a State cannot test her sovereign rights by effectual, nay, aggressive, action without having before her eyes the unworthy fear and threat of punishment?

As we have said before, we regard the outcome of these cases as very unfortunate, even if it was the only legal solution. It is unfortunate, we think, for the railroads, inasmuch as it is essential for them to have the good will of the people, and the impolicy of antagonizing them, as they must stand by the State, would seem apparent, as suggested in his speech by the able and judicial-minded counsel of the respondents, Mr. Samuel Lord.

It is unfortunate to see some of our people so obviously swayed by prejudice and passion as to forego their traditional and life-long principles of State and national relations—whether correct or incorrect—not as an act of judgment, but through the influence of political and personal pique, and to gloat over and triumph in the discomfort and humiliation of the mother State for any reason. These things we deplore. We deplore the injection of political prejudice, however slightly, into the discussion of questions before the courts. And we wish to be understood that this sentence is only intended generally and is without reference to the United States Court. But it all tends to widen, intensify and perpetuate the division among our people and to hand down a feud which should have terminated with the immediate contest which provoked it.

"HERE'S FOR A COMPROMISE."

Under this caption the Greenville *News*, of Sunday, says:

The esteemed *State* hoists the flag of "no compromise." It demands that all Federal offices be given to straight and stalwart Sheppard and Orr men—that weak kneed Conservatives and Tillmanite converts and men of unknown positions be all barred. It insists that the line be drawn and that all the Federal offices be given either to Tillmanites or Conservatives.

We do not know whether or not the Greenville *News* would be classed by the *State* as "weak kneed." We have our own opinions on that matter.

This newspaper is, however, thoroughly in favor of a compromise and a fair divide all around. The masses of Gov. Tillman's supporters are not radicals or political plunderers. They are good people and are as honestly anxious for the well being of the State and as much interested in it as the *State* or the Greenville *News* or anybody else. We do not wish to treat them as foes, and could not do it if we wished to.

When people of the same race, the same party and the same interests have had a quarrel, concessions and compromises, involving no surrender of principle on either side, are the only proper methods of restoring peace. Peace is surely desirable for every reason. We do not intend to surrender to the Tillmanites and confess that we have been wrong and they right, nor would we ask them to make such confessions and surrender to us. We believe the people on both sides are anxious to get together. We know it is of tremendous importance that they should get together. So long as the present breach and bitterness continue the State is in very serious danger. To adopt the expressed policy of the *State* is to play exactly into Gov. Tillman's hands. He knows that there are no differences of principle among the Democrats of the State. His organs and spokesmen are unable to name one point of essential difference. Gov. Tillman knows, or should know, that he has been an expensive failure; that so soon as his record is calmly and honestly studied he will have to go. It is to his interest to keep alive bitterness and factional feeling and heat. His purposes would be served just as well—better, perhaps—by the drawing of the line against his followers as by the drawing of the line against his opponents.

The Greenville *News* is against Tillman because it is for South Carolina and the great Democratic party. For the same reason it opposes the ostracism of any Democ[rat] because of his honest opinions in State politics.

We hope to see the line drawn only so far that care will be taken that each side of the line will have an equal share with the other side in South Carolina. We do not wish to see a conquered peace. We wish to see a peace secured by the good feeling of the good people of both sides so that the strife of the last three years may be remembered only to be avoided in the future.

Extreme and violent men of both s[ides] should be left out. Men whose allegiance to the Democratic party and doctrine is doubtful and wavering, and who are not sound to the core, ought to be rigidly excluded. Men who have labored to stir strife for their own advantage ought to be denied all favors by people and President.

All the offices, Federal and State, should be divided with precise equality between the two factions. They should be given to moderate, fair minded, sober men, who are true Democrats and who have taken and held their positions from honest sense of duty. There are plenty of such men in both factions.

We should all work together to have factional lines broken down in this State by 1894, so that the white people of our State may again be a solid, invincible host, working and thinking together for the State and the party. That is a patriotic hope and purpose, the only one we can see our way to hold; for continuance of the conditions of last year means an inevitable split and fearful disaster.

These Tillman people are South Carolina white men. They cannot be whipped or bulldozed or bullied into a peace. We would be ashamed of them if they could be. We are equally sure that the anti-Tillman people cannot be driven or forced by threats or pressure or starvation. The thing to be done is for each side to drop its arms, prove its purpose to deal justly with the other and agree on a peaceful union on fair terms, each forgiving and forgetting some things, each surrendering some of its claims, or even its rights, for the sake of the State.

The Greenville *News* is one anti-Tillman newspaper which favors compromise and a fair division of the offices and peace and unity in 1894. Furthermore, we happen to know that many of those with whom the Greenville *News* had the honor to labor during the last campaign—men who with voice, and pen, and purse, and time, and at serious financial and personal risk, helped Sheppard and Orr, and would do it again if necessary—believe and feel as we do.

The State, Columbia: "Congressman-elect Talbert spent Monday in the city. He is known to have said some very hard things about the present administration while here, but when seen by a representative of *The State* and asked for a talk on political matters and a forecast of the future, he said he had not been keeping up with the current events of late as he should, and just at present he did not care to talk much. He intimates that he will have considerable to say shortly. He went to Washington last evening and will return in about ten days. It is reported that he will be in the next Senatorial fight against Gov. Tillman and Senator Butler."

Letter from Washington.

[Special Correspondence Keowee Courier.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1893.

A few more days and the Fifty-second Congress will be numbered with the things that were. Both Houses have all that they can do within the short time yet remaining. The proceedings are peculiarly interesting. Nearly every member has some pet bill or scheme on hand, and every day there is a lively struggle for recognition. Private bills stand a very slim chance for want of time. The Senate amendments to the various appropriation bills provoke a good deal of discussion in the House and the opposition may be so strong as to result in a failure to pass. Some fear that an extra session will be the result, but there is a disposition on the part of a very large majority to avoid such a necessity.

The silver question was again debated in the House the latter part of last week under the Senate bond amendment to an appropriation bill, and Mr. Bland embraced the opportunity to again relieve himself on another silver speech.

Anti-option bobs up so frequently that it is beginning to be looked for daily. Defeat has no terrors for Mr. Hatch, who seizes every opportunity for bringing up his pet measure and of giving it an airing before the House.

There was a dead lock in the House last Tuesday over the car coupler bill, which resulted in an all-night session, with no good accomplished.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill to abolish the duty on tin, which, under the McKinley bill, will go into effect July 1st. It is hardly possible for this to become a law at this session, but it will do no harm to make the effort to relieve the trade of the onerous tax.

The Sundry Civil Bill gives much anxiety and may fail to become a law. It carries a number of provisions which cannot be dispensed with, as the appropriations end with July 1st. If the opponents to the amendments resort to extremes and bring about a dead lock and prevent its passage, the departments of the government would then be at a standstill for want of funds. The silver men in the House may have strength enough to prevent its passage. They cannot hope to get rid of the Senate amendment and rather than take any risk may defeat the bill.

They are fighting the amendment authorizing the sale of $50,000,000 of bonds to keep up the fund for redemption purposes. The Treasurer already has the right to issue the bonds. The amendment only provides for a lower rate of interest, and it is hard to see the sense of so strong opposition. If their tactics force an extra session and Mr. Cleveland orders one directly after his inauguration, the most of the old members, who have been elected, will be here looking after private matters. The newly elected are coming in every day and will likely remain until after the inauguration.

The Hawaiian treaty is not having easy sailing. The opponents are very determined and it is now supposed that it will be very difficult to get a two-third vote thereon in the Senate. It is very likely, too, that it will be sent to the House for consideration. It is true that the Senate has jurisdiction of the matter, but some of the items of the treaty refer to matters over which the House also has authority, and on these accounts may come before that body.

Some time ago there was a proposition to admit four more Territories to Statehood. We hear very little of the matter now. The Republicans may fear that these, too, may be added to the Democratic column. Since the Senate is Democratic it is possible that they do not feel the need of help and that owing to the shortness of time the proposition has been postponed for consideration hereafter. After the 4th of March the Democrats will be in control of all branches of the government.

The Kansas muddle is almost settled. The Populists will respect the decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of the Republican House. A new Senator will be elected who, in any event, will be a Democrat. There seems to be great disappointment at the withdrawal of Waggener from the race, but the Republicans are determined not to be defeated and have about settled upon Col. Rossington as the most available man for the place. He is a stalwart Democrat and in every way competent for the position. It seems if extraordinary influences have been at work in this matter and many are the surmises as to the sources and causes of the influences which induced Mr. Waggener to withdraw so suddenly.

This closing week of the Fifty-second Congress will be one of rush and hurry and of clashing of rival measures. Legislation is backward and every effort will be made to advance the appropriation bills. The result may be that the confirmation of Judge Hanchett and consideration of the Hawaiian treaty will go over to the next session.

There is very great activity at the headquarters of the Inaugural Committees. The arrangements are nerly complete, and such as are not yet finished will be pushed to completion. The city is rapidly filling up and every train brings in large additions to the throng. An immense crowd is expected and this inauguration bids fair to be the most brilliant on record. The Democratic organizations and the military will soon begin to pour in to swell the already large crowd. The Avenue began last week to put on her gay attire and every day adds to the display.

The Cabinet still continues to be the subject of discussion. The two last appointments are loudly applauded and meet with universal approbation from both political parties. Mr. Olney has been but little known in politics, but is a Simon-pure Democrat of extraordinary ability and in full sympathy with the administration to be inaugurated next Saturday.

Mr. Herbert is so well known and so thoroughly identified with naval affairs as to require no comment. His appointment has given universal satisfaction to Democrats and the Republicans are well pleased with the appointment. Mr. Herbert is fully up with naval matters and an advocate of placing that department on a first-class footing, and that the navy of the United States shall be the first in strength and efficiency among navies. The House was very much gratified by the appointment and manifested their appreciation in the hearty reception given to Mr. Herbert when he entered the hall the morning after his appointment.

The House passed the Indian appropriation and the car coupler bills to-day.

The sundry civil bill was sent to conference after a long debate thereon.

Mr. Hatch's special pet, the anti-option bill, was called up, pending which the House adjourned.

ALPHA.

The historical records commission, at their meeting in Columbia Friday night, found that the work of collecting these records from the English government official records has been making fair progress. There have been received twelve volumes of manuscript relating to the early history of the State, covering the period from 1663 to 1727. It is their intention to get all these records from England to supply a gap in those now in possession of the State. The collection is being made by Mr. Stainburg in London, and the commission passed a resolution requesting him to send monthly statements of his expenses, so that they may be exactly informed as to how much is being spent out of the $4,000 appropriated by the State. Secretary Tindal says that he cannot tell at present whether that amount will be sufficient or not.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The popularity of the new Secretary of the Navy was evidenced in the House this morning by a remarkable scene. Col. Herbert came in a few minutes after the House met and modestly started for his seat. The first member who espied him clapped his hands. Immediately every head was turned and like a storm a great roar of applause went up.

Mr. Outhwaite, who had the floor at the time, announced that he would give the gentleman from Alabama five minutes to reply to the recognition which the House had accorded him.

Col. Herbert simply said that the demonstration touched him more than he could express and thanked the House from the bottom of his heart. Everybody is delighted with the appointment. Mr. Cleveland could have selected no man with whom the House would have been better satisfied, although there are those who think he should have selected one free coinage man in his Cabinet. As it now stands, every man who goes into the Cabinet is a goldbug. The appointment of Mr. Olney for Attorney General is decidedly satisfactory. He is said to be the ablest lawyer in New England. Here are some expressions about the Cabinet:

Speaker Crisp—It is a very good Cabinet, and a satisfactory one, I guess. I am very glad that Mr. Herbert was taken for the navy portfolio.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia—It is a very good Cabinet.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania—It is a strong Cabinet. I am very much delighted with Mr. Herbert's appointment. The Cabinet has this peculiarity and this satisfaction. It is the first which has ever been announced before the 4th of March. I like that. It is a personal Cabinet and is chosen for fidelity of its members and that is a point about it which is not always apparent in a Cabinet.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia—Mr. Herbert's appointment is a number one appointment and will please my section of the country thoroughly. They are thoroughly satisfied with Cleveland, but there is a division among them upon the appointment of Mr. Gresham. I want to say this, that the South has not been recognized since the war in the department of agriculture. We have a peculiar climate and our products are peculiar and we have had no man in the office who was thoroughly conversant with the production of cotton, of sugar, of rice and tobacco. I do not know Mr. Morton, but I judge from the newspaper accounts of him that he is a practical as well as theoretical agriculturist, and will give satisfaction. This matter of Mr. Cleveland's political family is one that ought to be left entirely to him. He ought to be not only responsible, but the privilege ought to be extended to him without stint, to make up his political family just as he pleases.

Representative Coombs, of New York—I like particularly the appointment of Mr. Herbert.

Representative Crosby, of Massachusetts—I think that the appointments as a whole are the very best that could have been made. As soon as I had learned who would be in the Cabinet, it occurred to me, that the proper men had been appointed, and that a President never had made appointments of men who excelled in ability those who will compose Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet during his second administration. With reference to the appointment of Mr. Olney as Attorney General, it is, in my opinion, the best that could be made. I know him personally and have been brought in contact with him during my term of service when he was counsel for the Boston and Maine and other railroads. I regard him as in many respects the ablest lawyer in New England. His appointment will reflect great credit upon Mr. Cleveland and be entirely satisfactory to men of both parties.

Senator Pugh said:

"My relations with Mr. Herbert have always been of the most friendly and pleasant character. He is a man of ability and well equipped by long service in the House Naval Committee, for the efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary of the Navy. I am constrained to believe that the ruling motive for Herbert's appointment was the courage he displayed in being the only member from Alabama who voted against 95 per cent of his constituents on the free coinage of silver. Mr. Herbert is the only Democrat of prominence in Alabama who agrees with the enemies of free coinage. There is not a man in Cleveland's Cabinet from the South or West who represents his State or the Democratic party on the silver question. If it is Cleveland's purpose in making his Cabinet a unit against 90 per cent of his party to disrupt or muster it into the service of the money kings, he is doomed to the most signal failure."

To these comments ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, added this characteristic cap sheaf—I think that Cleveland changed his mind about appointing me to a place in the Cabinet because of some speech Hill or some other Democrat made about me. I am disappointed.

The selection of Mr. Herbert to be Secretary of the Navy in Cleveland's Cabinet is the cause of much satisfaction among the bureau chiefs and other officers of the service on duty at the navy department. Mr. Herbert's long service as Chairman and as a member of the House Committee on naval affairs, have given him a personal acquaintance with a great number of officers and the sentiment is universal among them that he is admirably equipped for his new duties.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The appointment of Richard Olney as Attorney General was a great surprise here. The fake dispatch sent out from Brookville, Penn., was believed to be true at first. However, Mr. Olney is said to be one of the ablest lawyers in the country and the New England men are delighted with his appointment. He is a rock-ribbed Democrat.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The sundry civil appropriation bill has passed the Senate and is now back into the House with the Sherman 3 per cent bond amendment. To this Mr. Bland and indeed, all the free coinage men in the House, are bitterly opposed, and an effort will be made to non-concur in the Senate amendments and send the bill to conference, but the opponents to the Sherman amendment declare they will not agree to that. They will demand the consideration of the bill as amended in the House, and should it appear that a majority of the House favors the amendment, there are a hundred free coinage men who declare they will filibuster until the 4th of March before allowing it to pass. Mr. Bland and his followers are determined. The Missourian seems to believe that should that amendment pass Mr. Carlisle, when he becomes Secretary of the Treasury, will immediately issue bonds, and by such action the enactment of a free coinage law by the government will be postponed indefinitely. Mr. Bland believes if the free coinage men hold out the demand from the moneyed men for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law will be so great that they will agree to free coinage or something very near it to succeed in having this Act repealed.

The indications are that the advocates of the 3 per cent bond amendment will have to recede from their position or else the entire bill will be killed and that will make an immediate extra session of Congress an absolute necessity.

South Union Correspondence.

TUGALOO, S. C., February 27, 1893.

DEAR COURIER: The farmers have done very little work so far because of the frequent rains. Considerable oats were sown during the pretty weather last week, however. Our farmers will use a smaller percentage of commercial manures than formerly, and Mr. F. M. Barton speaks of abandoning them altogether.

We hear less talk of tobacco culture than was common last spring and infer that the experiment will not be prosecuted further. The secret of success and profit in tobacco growing lies in curing the crop.

Mrs. S. M. Crawford, who has been seriously ill for some time, does not improve, and hope of her recovery has been given up.

Mr. Joe McJunkin is preparing to build a handsome residence.

Miss Reedie Cromer, who is teaching in Anderson county, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Mr. John W. Shelor has sent his celebrated horse, Seneca Bismarck, to Sparta and other points in Georgia.

Sam Harris, a colored man, who since his freedom—twenty-seven years—had lived on Mr. John W. Shelor's farm, died rather suddenly last week. He was about 70 years of age. At his birth he was the property of the Harrisons, then commonly called Harris, who settled the place near here on the Tugaloo, more recently known as the Wm. Bibb's place. When the war closed Sam was the property of the late Morgan Harbin and took the name of his former owner. He was a good farmer, strictly honest in all his dealings and always encouraged the practice of correct morals among his race. He always voted with the Democrats, doing so of his own choice. He was a Methodist in his religion and his body was buried at Bethel colored church. If he was black and obscure his correct life is worthy the meed of praise here given.

Mr. W. L. Thomas, lately of Franklin county, Ga., has opened a stock of goods here, which is proving to be a convenience to our people.

Mrs. Mollie Gibson, wife of Mr. Thomas L. Gibson, died at her home on the 20th instant, after an illness of but three days. She was born and reared in this neighborhood, being a daughter of Mr. William Jolly, who some twenty years ago moved to Gordon county, Ga. She wedded Mr. Gibson in 1868 and was in the forty-seventh year of her age at her death. In 1862 she joined South Union Baptist church and her whole subsequent life was in beautiful harmony with her ordination vows. That humility and not ostentation is the prime ornament of the Christian was amply exemplified in her life. But if she bore a quiet religious demeanor she was none the less earnest or consecrated. She was indeed a good woman and will be sadly missed outside of the desolated home. Besides her husband she leaves four sons and three daughters. Her body was laid to rest at South Union, the services being conducted by Rev. W. W. Leathers, of Westminster, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathizers.

Card of Thanks.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me to thank my neighbors and friends for their thoughtful kindness during the sickness and death of my wife. They have been most kind, generous and sympathetic, for which my children and I will ever be grateful.

T. L. GIBSON.

Tugaloo, S. C., Feb. 25, 1893.

School Notice.

The patrons of Tokeena District No. 2 are called to meet on the first Saturday in March, the 4th instant. The object of the meeting is to elect a new Board of Trustees and to attend to other important business. Come one, come all, and let us have a full turnout.

L. O. BRUCE, C. B. T.

"All [illegible] except pimples and blotches. These never fail to indicate an impure condition of the blood, which may be thoroughly cleansed and renewed by the use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most efficacious and economical of blood purifiers.

PICKENS, S. C., February 25.—One of the most ancient, or one of the most modern, stills was brought into Pickens yesterday. It was found by the revenue officers in Reedy Cove. Its capacity is about fifty gallons. The sides are made of poplar plank deftly tongued and grooved and gradually narrowed to the top. The bottom is made of sheet iron. It is not known what kind of cap was used, but competent judges say that liquor made in this still is of the finest quality. The thing when placed in the street was mistaken by several for a well top. The raiding deputy will now have to provide himself with a gimlet as well as a cleaner.—*Correspondence Greenville News.*

To Repeal the Sherman Act.

[New York World.]

The *World* is able to state that a majority of the members-elect to the new House of Representatives are in favor of passing a bill to repeal the Sherman purchase law. The Democrats, who will control the House by a large majority, are pledged to repeal by the emphatic declaration of their party in its national platform. The Republicans are equally pledged by their professions of sound money principles to aid now in undoing the mischief worked by their party's mistake of 1890. The strong men in both parties are earnestly in favor of repeal. They will be reinforced on March 4th by an administration anxious to get this menace and hindrance out of the way. A careful inquiry shows that they will have a majority of all the members to support them. The only problem will be to secure a vote on the direct question of repeal. That will depend first upon the character of the rules to be adopted by the new House, and secondly upon the way in which the committee on rules shall use its authority.

LAURENS, S. C., February 28.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day a verdict for $5,000 was rendered against the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad in favor of Dora Madden. Miss Madden is claimed to have sustained serious bodily injuries while getting out of a car at High Point, in this county. The company was charged with negligence in not providing a stool to assist passengers in alighting.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

Thomas Cobb Jackson, one of the most prominent young men of the South, son of Capt. Henry Jackson, of Atlanta, and grandson of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, committed suicide in Atlanta on Thursday night. He and Lewis Redwine, the defaulter, were warm friends, and it is supposed Redwine's troubles unbalanced Jackson's mind.

P. T. E. Smith was paying teller of the Wilmington, Del., First National bank. He is now in jail. Short $55,000.

One car of genuine red rust proof oats, six hundred barrels flour and a large lot of N. O. molasses, sugar and rice, bought for cash before the late advance, which we will sell cheap for cash, or on a credit until fall.

The Carter Merchandise Co.,
Westminster, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27.—The Industrial and Wageworkers' Democratic League, recently organized to fight the Tillman administration and its "various class legislation attempted and enacted by the Legislature at its recent session," has gone to work in the most systematic manner, enrolling names and making plans for the next campaign. Substantial books containing information concerning the purposes of the league and several hundred blank pages for the enrollment of members and keeping the minutes of sub-league meetings have been printed. Already 1,000 of these books are in use in formed leagues.

GRENADA, MISS., February 25.—Thursday night a party of white caps went to the house of T. A. Anderson, in Carroll county, with the intention of whipping him. James McMahon, one of the party, entered the house, pistol in hand. Anderson shot and killed him and the others beat a hasty retreat. Anderson had a preliminary trial and was discharged.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by the Norman Carroll Co.

New Advertisements.

GOODS CHEAP Enough Will Sell Themselves.

Fine Roller Patent Flour, $4.50 a barrel; Good Roller Family Flour, $3.75 a barrel; New Orleans Molasses, 25 and 35 cents a gallon; Plow Lines for half a cent a foot; Pot Ware, 4 cents a pound; Brass Bound Cedar Buckets, 25 cents each; best quality Rifle Powder, 25 cents a pound; best Axe you ever used for 75 cents; heavy Dress Plaids, 5 and 6 cents a yard; Outing Flannel, 5 cents a yard; best yard wide Sateens, 10 cents a yard; standard Hickory Shirting, 8 cents a yard; yard wide soft finished Bleachings, 8 cents a yard; ladies' fancy colored Hose, 5 cents a pair; best fast black Hose, 10 cents a pair; good Cotton Hand Towels, 6 for 25 cents; good everyday Suspenders, 5 cents a pair; heavy wool Jeans, 20 cents a yard; wool Jersey Shirts, 50 cents each; Cotton Outing Shirts, 25 cents each; white Linen Shirts, 50 cents each; Silk and Velvet Dollar Cravats for 50 cents each; regular fifty cent Cravats for 35 cents; big lot of Linen Handkerchiefs for 5 cents each; ladies' fine Dongola Button Boots for $1.50; India Kid Boots, with patent leather tips, for $1.25; big line of grain and kid, Lace or Button Shoes, for $1.00; whole stock, calf skin, ladies' everyday Shoes, lined throughout, for $1; calf skin hand-made Shoes for 75 cents; men's whole stock Brogans for 85 cents; Milwaukee oil grain Shoes for $1.25; Congress and Lace Gaiters for $1.25; Boys' fine Hats for 20 cents; Men's best two dollar Hats for $1.25.

These are all good solid values. The best goods for the money ever shown in this part of the country. If you lived in the largest city in America you could not do better.

C. Furber Jones.

STORE AT TOMASSEE.

March 2, 1893.

SHOES.

DON'T forget we make a specialty of SHOES and are opening every day an elegant line of Shoes for the coming spring in all the new colors and styles.

Buist's Garden Seeds.

Big lot of BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS, GOLDEN DENT CORN for the field, Eastern IRISH POTATOES, GARDEN TOOLS, GUANO DISTRIBUTORS and various other seasonable goods.

Golden Dent Seed Corn.

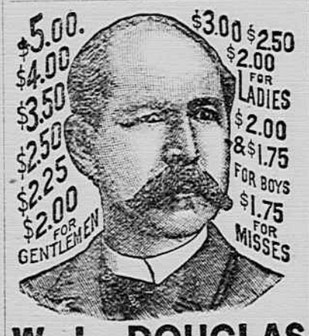
Give us a call and be sure that you buy a little of BUIST'S GOLDEN DENT FIELD CORN. It will ripen and become hard before the dry summer comes on.

The Babies all Well.

Yours truly,

M. W. COLEMAN & CO.,
SENECA, S. C.

March 2, 1893.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

☞ Take No Substitute. ☜

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

F. E. HARRISON,
WALHALLA, S. C.

March 2, 1893.

WHISKEY and Opium Habit, cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF OCONEE.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Judge of Probate of Oconee county, at Walhalla Court House, S. C., on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1893, for leave to make a final settlement of the estate of John H. Stapel, deceased, and thereupon to be discharged from all further liability therefor.

A. G. STAPEL,
Administrator.

March 2, 1893. 9-4t

AN ORDINANCE,

TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE TOWN OF WHLHALLA FOR THE YEAR 1893 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Walhalla, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same:

That a tax to cover the period from January 15th, 1893, to January 15th, 1894, for the sum and in the manner hereafter named shall be raised and paid into the treasure of the Town of Walhalla by the 30th day of June next:

SECTION 1. The sum of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed value of real and personal property for ordinary town purposes; also the sum of 50 cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed value of real and personal property for interest and retiring of railroad bonds.

SEC. 2. Ten dollars a day by any itinerant trader or auctioneer offering for sale within the Town of Walhalla any goods, wares and merchandise, at auction or otherwise, to be paid each day in advance: Provided, the provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to the ordinary dealers in county products.

SEC. 3. On all circuses and other shows a tax of one to one hundred dollars per day, in the discretion of the Intendant, shall be paid.

SEC. 4. On each and every billiard table and on each and every pool table kept for profit a tax of $5, bagatelle table $5, and ten or nine pin alleys $5, in advance, before license for using the same shall be granted, and any person opening such establishments, without first obtaining license for the same, shall be fined for each day they are kept open a sum not exceeding $5.

SEC. 5 On each and every keeper of livery or sale stables the sum of $25 for the year in advance, and no person or persons shall let out for pay in any manner any horse, wagon or other vehicle without paying the following tax: Each one horse and vehicle, $10; each two horses and vehicle, $15; this section not being designed to affect draying.

SEC. 6. On each and every dray where any hauling is done for any one, other than the owner thereof, the sum of $5 for the year in advance.

SEC. 7. On each and every meat market, butcher stall or wagon the sum of $10 per year, payable in advance, provided that any one wishing to dispose of beef, mutton, veal, pork or goat at retail may do so by paying $1 for every beef or 50 cents for each mutton, hog, goat or calf, unless the same be sold in bulk.

SEC. 8. On each and every person who shall open any room, tent, booth or car for the purpose of taking photographs, daguerrotypes or other likenesses the sum of $10 for the year; $5 for a less period than one year.

SEC. 9. That each and every person liable to road duty, under the laws of the State, other than ministers of the Gospel, teachers of schools and students, shall work on the streets ten days (or pay at the rate of fifty cents a day) under the direction of the Intendant or some one in his stead, under the same penalties as prescribed by the laws of the State for any refusal or neglect to perform said work: Provided, that any person shall be permitted to pay on or before the 15th day of April a commutation of $4.

SEC. 10. That the tax on real and personal property, as provided in Section 1, shall be paid according to the assessments, made by the Board of Assessors, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Intendant: Provided, that in every case any party shall have the right of an appeal from such assessments or valuations to the Town Council any time before the first Wednesday in April next. Any property in town on the first of May, not returned to the County Auditor, is to be listed by the Town Treasurer for taxation.

SEC. 11. All taxes herein levied (except such taxes, licenses and assessments as are required to be paid before entering on the business hereinbefore mentioned) shall be paid on or before the first day of July next, and, if any person or persons shall fail, refuse or neglect payment of taxes herein levied within the time specified, the Treasurer of the Council is hereby authorized and required to add fifteen per cent to the amount of the tax to the person thus neglecting or refusing, and, if the tax and penalty thus imposed are not paid within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue executions therefor immediately and collect the same in due process, or be fined $5 for each case of neglect.

SEC. 12. Be it further Ordained, That [illegible] in the Town of Walhalla, whereby the peace and good order of the town may be impaired, or the convenience of other persons interfered with, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable at the discretion of the Intendant within the limits of his authority.

SEC. 13. Be it further Ordained, That all places of business or amusement must be closed on the Sabbath day, and the violator of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 14. Be it Ordained, That any person riding or driving upon the sidewalks or leading a horse thereon, except to cross the same at a regular crossing, or placing any obstruction which may impede a free passage, shall be punished at the discretion of the Intendant within the limits of his authority.

SEC. 15. Be it Ordained, That any person caught in the act of public indecency on the street shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished at the discretion of the Intendant within the limits of his authority.

SEC. 16. Be it Ordained, That any person convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the limits of the Town of Walhalla, shall, upon conviction of such offence, be fined a sum no less than $25 nor more than $50, and the owner or lessee of any dwelling house or other building situated within and incorporate limits who lets or sub-lets any such dwelling to any person or persons, to be used as a bawdy house or house of prostitution, shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20, for every day upon which such house or building may be used or kept, and be otherwise punished within the discretion of the Intendant within the limits of his authority.

SEC. 17. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of fighting, rioting, using profane language, or other disorderly conduct within the incorporate limits shall be subject to a fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Intendant within the limits of his authority.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to arrest all persons guilty of misdemeanor or lighter crimes within the incorporate limits of the Town of Walhalla, by violation of the laws of the State of South Carolina, Oconee county, or by violation of any Ordinance of the Town of Walhalla and bring them before the Intendant or a Warden acting in his stead, who shall have such power to pass such order in the premises as, in his opinion, justice may require, consistent with the authority