

PICKENS SENTINEL,

PICKENS C. H. S. C.

J. E. BOOGS, Proprietor

Bartered at Pickens Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 per Year, payable in advance, for six months, 75 cents. Advertising rates in one column, one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion, thereafter discount made to merchants and other advertisers for successive years or a year.

POSITION ADVERTISEMENTS POSTED FREE.

OBITUARY notices, exceeding five lines, tributes of respect, communications of a personal character, when admissible, will be charged for as advertisements.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is a rule or ruin document.

The most rabid reformer cannot fail to see in it every feature of B. R. Tillman. It reflects his feelings, purposes and desires as a mirror would his face.

It is a remarkable document for an exhibition of malice, destruction and concentrated power.

The most of his message is taken up in a dissenting opinion to the U. S. Supreme court on the railroad tax cases and trying to convince the public that the dispensary law is superior over every other license system for the following reasons:

First. "The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales."

Second. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.

Third. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.

Fourth. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

Fifth. It is sold only in the day time under a regulation of the board and under the law.

SIXTH. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.

Seventh. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer "chelching up" for daily drinks against pay day. The workingman can buy his bottle of whisky Saturday night and enjoy the rest of his wage home.

Eighth. Gambling dens, pool rooms, and bawdy houses which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime."

Ninth. The local whiskey rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn uproot and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is also lately destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil done with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

Let us see if this reasoning tallies with the facts:

First, it was not so much the removing of the personal profit feature that decreased the sales as it was the "Government control" of liquor and the enormous profit the State tried to make on it.

Second: Was the liquor pure? If so how did it happen that there were different grades of it? How will it be next year if the legislature carries out the Governor's recommendation to not have the liquor analyzed? Then again because the chemist says that liquor contains such a per cent of alcohol is no guarantee that it is pure. As we understand it this is all that the chemist does.

Third: Does the Governor call three gills a pint? Did not the grand jury in one of the counties present Commissioner Traxler for selling short liquor? And is it not a fact that all the bottles that have been sold by the dispensaries this year short measure?

Fourth: Does it prevent treating not to allow bottles opened at the dispensaries? No.

Fifth: The sales being restricted to day time is one redeeming feature of the dispensary law because it stops these night brawls; but could not the bar-rooms have been regulated the same way?

Sixth: There is good reasoning in the sixth paragraph. We believe in removing temptations from the youths, and this feature of the dispensary is another redeeming feature yet the cause should have been removed entirely by enacting what the people voted for strict prohibition.

Seventh: Or rather the working man buys his gallon or two Sunday night or at least enough to do him until the next pay day.

Eighth: The best reasons for the dispensary are given in the eighth paragraph. These we fully endorse and commend, and our reasoning in the ninth paragraph good and sound.

The Governor says for the legislature to submit it to the question to an election in the dry counties whether they will have a dispensary or not. If they vote it down and wait prohibition then he suggests that the dry counties be taxed to maintain a force of constables to enforce prohibition.

The Governor says it is unjust and unreasonable to require a majority of the free hold voters to sign a petition for the location of a dispensary. He wants the control, so far as locating them are concerned, took out of the hands of the people and leave it to the board of control to say where, how and when one shall be established.

He wants the legislature to make the dispensary law unconstitutional because he asks them to strike out that section which provides for trial and punishment of offenders by not allowing a person the right of trial by jury, a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The Governor's recommendation that the taxes due by the Sea coast sufferers be remitted cannot fail to strike a tender, sympathetic, responsive chord in the breast of every human being who knows or has heard of the terrible devastation. They should not only have their taxes remitted but should be looked after with substantial provision of an appropriation if it is needed. If the members of the legislature and State officers would give them a small part of their salary it would be a great help to them.

parties take notice that Governor Tillman thinks the Government ownership or control of railroads would be used at the ballot box by the party in power. He is right about it and has announced the very principle that we have been contending for all the while.

Here are figures of the dispensary as given by the governor:

Total purchases by counties \$185,928.15. Remittances \$39,883.98.

Total sales by all counties \$166,043.56.

Stock on hand in county dispensaries \$98,426.43.

Expenses of county dispensaries \$19,890.04.

Total expenses of State dispensary to November 1st, \$72,560.36 of which \$12,878.58 was for constabulary and over \$15,020 for freight and over \$18,000 for bottles and tanks.

The amount paid out for whisky by the State dispensary is \$70,251.22.

Cash on hand \$7,514.56.

Amount due by dispensers \$82,963.59.

Bills payable \$61,927.53.

The total profits amount to \$32,198.16.

Governor Tillman claims that the dispensary law is superior over every other license system for the following reasons:

First. "The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales."

Second. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.

Third. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.

Fourth. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

Fifth. It is sold only in the day time under a regulation of the board and under the law.

SIXTH. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.

Seventh. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer "chelching up" for daily drinks against pay day. The workingman can buy his bottle of whisky Saturday night and enjoy the rest of his wage home.

Eighth. Gambling dens, pool rooms, and bawdy houses which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime."

Ninth. The local whiskey rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn uproot and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is also lately destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil done with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

Let us see if this reasoning tallies with the facts:

First, it was not so much the removing of the personal profit feature that decreased the sales as it was the "Government control" of liquor and the enormous profit the State tried to make on it.

Second: Was the liquor pure? If so how did it happen that there were different grades of it? How will it be next year if the legislature carries out the Governor's recommendation to not have the liquor analyzed? Then again because the chemist says that liquor contains such a per cent of alcohol is no guarantee that it is pure. As we understand it this is all that the chemist does.

Third: Does the Governor call three gills a pint? Did not the grand jury in one of the counties present Commissioner Traxler for selling short liquor? And is it not a fact that all the bottles that have been sold by the dispensaries this year short measure?

Fourth: Does it prevent treating not to allow bottles opened at the dispensaries? No.

Fifth: The sales being restricted to day time is one redeeming feature of the dispensary law because it stops these night brawls; but could not the bar-rooms have been regulated the same way?

Sixth: There is good reasoning in the sixth paragraph. We believe in removing temptations from the youths, and this feature of the dispensary is another redeeming feature yet the cause should have been removed entirely by enacting what the people voted for strict prohibition.

Seventh: Or rather the working man buys his gallon or two Sunday night or at least enough to do him until the next pay day.

Eighth: The best reasons for the dispensary are given in the eighth paragraph. These we fully endorse and commend, and our reasoning in the ninth paragraph good and sound.

The Governor says for the legislature to submit it to the question to an election in the dry counties whether they will have a dispensary or not. If they vote it down and wait prohibition then he suggests that the dry counties be taxed to maintain a force of constables to enforce prohibition.

Suppose they repeal the railroad charters as the Governor wants them to do, the people of the State would be taxed heavier because then there would be no railroad taxes at all. The Governor by one fell swoop would kill out and destroy one of the largest sources of revenue the State has.

The Governor was very profuse with praise for the United States Supreme court when the Coosaw case was decided in favor of the State, and so much elated over his success in that case he had concluded that he had the judges bamboozled and that they would decide the railroad cases the same way. But unfortunately for the tax payers the State lost. The Supreme court is guided in its opinions by law and justice. The principles of equity and justice are entirely unknown to the Governor. These railroad cases cost the people \$4,000 or more, and Governor Tillman was the cause of it, because he directed an appeal to be made against the advice of the State's Attorneys.

Governor Tillman in his confidential circular to Sheriffs in February last said:

"We will take the case to United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings and make this federal judge obey the decree of that court?"

And yet he abuses the Supreme court for sustaining Judge Sumteron. It is characteristic of him to be pleased when things go as he says, otherwise everybody and everything is corrupt. He wants the circuit Judge to obey the Supreme Court but is not willing to do the same thing when the decree is adverse to him or against his wishes.

We direct especial attention to that part of the Governor's message where he discusses the Government ownership of railroads. It will be remembered while reading that part of the message that he was elected and stands upon a platform pledged to this political doctrine. He says that the railroads in the hands of receivers are in effect under Government control and he is not pleased with it because he cannot control the courts which appointed these receivers. According to his argument these roads are not responsible for anything or to anybody and cannot be forced to pay taxes. As we have time and again stated the roads do not resist the payment of legitimate taxes but that only which is excessive. If the Government could own or control railroads it would not be long until, as Governor Tillman says, "such control would almost inevitably be used as an engine in elections by the use of employees at the ballot box for the benefit of the party in power." This is an admission which we never expected the Governor to make. He is opposed to Government ownership and control of railroads unless he can be the controlling power; he is opposed to the concentration of power unless it be in his hands. But let the Ocalalas and Third

parties take notice that Governor Tillman thinks the Government ownership or control of railroads would be used at the ballot box by the party in power. He is right about it and has announced the very principle that we have been contending for all the while.

We are glad to see that the legislature has took steps to carry out the Governor's recommendation to appoint Ex-Judge J. B. Kershaw to write a correct history of the Confederate war. They propose to give him \$1,600 for performing that duty. This is very commendable in the Governor and legislature.

By a little extra trouble and expense we are enabled to give our readers Governor Tillman's message in full. We had only thought of giving a part of it but to have done so would so have disconnected it that it could not be fairly understood. Read it well and carefully for it is a wonderful document.

Here they are. The new Judges. How do you like them? Mr. W. C. Bent of Abbeville, was elected to succeed Judge Izlar in the first circuit. It has always been customary to elect a judge in the circuit in which he lived. Mr. Bent lived in the eighth circuit but was elected judge of the first. But these are "retirement" and record breaking things.

Judges Aldrich and Witherspoon were re-elected without opposition, they being put down as reformers. Mr. R. C. Watts, of Laurens, was elected to succeed Judge Hudson. He does not live in the circuit of which he has been elected Judge.

Attorney General Townsend was elected to succeed Judge Wallace, Lieut. Gov. Eugene B. Gary was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme court to succeed Justice McGowan.

These are all true-blue reformers of the genuine coal-tar swinging persuasion and will doubtless give satisfaction to the dominant element. We are satisfied if they are. But upon all questions concerning the administration will they not be mouth-pieces of the Governor and subject to his dictates?

The only *Drinks' Almanac*.

The Rev. Mr. Hicks' Almanac for 1893 is the first and only almanac entirely written and published by the great storm prophet himself. It is an elegant book of 64 pages, besides the cover. It contains Prof. Hicks' monthly weather forecasts complete for the year, 1893; all the current astronomical phenomena for each month, finely illustrated, including four eclipses and the transit of the planet, Mercury; an article on "Foundation Facts," giving the philosophy and essential points of Prof. Hicks' weather system; a paper on the use of barometers and scientific instruments; an article on longitude and time by the leading authority on the subject; an excellent map, and other useful articles. The price of this excellent little work is 25 cents.

It will make an intelligent friend. For sale by all news dealers; or write and send 25 cents to the publisher and it will be sent post paid.

Work Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WINDSOR HOTEL

S. S. CRITTENDEN, Proprietor.

Main Street, GREENVILLE, S. C.

* * * A first-class hotel at \$1.50 per day.

August, 3d-3m.

J. C. FITZGERALD,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Over-Western and Broad Drug Store, All work done by the best masters. Also make enlargements from old pictures to any size in water colors, engraving, India ink, oil and plain photographs.

H. O. BROWN,

L. L. CHILDRESS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

PICKENS, C.

With practice in State and Federal Courts, etc.

EL. N. McLELLAN,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

June 12, 1893.

Published at Atlanta, Ga.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

A HOME COMPANION.

Has already 156,000 subscribers. The largest circulation of any weekly newspaper in the world.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY.

Its Agricultural Department is the best in the land.

Its Women's and Children's columns are of unusual domestic interest.

Its Special Features cost more money than is paid by ANY TEN Southern papers combined for general reading matter.

Its News Columns Cover the World.

Bill Arp writes for it.

Dr. Tallulah preaches for it.

Joel C. Miller Harris (Uncle Remus) Wallace P. Reed and Frank L. Stanton are regularly employed by it.

A. M. Wier-Surge Plunkett has a weekly letter.

Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, Frank Stockton, Richard Malcolm Johnson, and the best literary genius of the world contribute to its columns.

W. L. DOUGLAS,

\$3 SHOE WILL RIP.