VOL. 37.

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THE MAN WITH A THUMB

BY W. C. HUDSON,

Whose Nom de Plume is Barclay North, Author of "The Diamond Button."

CHAPTER 1.—John Dorison, son of the head of the house of Dorison & Co., deceased, returns after eight years of wandering under a cloud, to the old home in New York city. The basement is used as a saloon, and stepping in Dorison makes a chance acquaintance with Job Nettleman, who knew the Dorisons in their best days.

CHAPTER 2.—Nettleman leaves the

best days.

CHAPTER 2.—Nettleman leaves the saloon and in a few moments blood is seen trickling from the ceiling. The saloon keeper and his customers rush to the front stairway to reach the floor above. Dorison goes up the rear stairs and find a a young woman weltering in blood. He also discovers a miniature portait of his father and a famillar ring on the stand, both of which he secures. A scrap of paper in the dead woman's hand and another on the floor are also taken and secreted. The entry of detectives and police place him under suspicion. The room is used as a costumer's establishment by Mme. Delamour.

Ime. Delamour.
CHAPTER 3.—Dorison, using the alias CHAPTER 3.—Dorison, using the alias James Dudley, calls on Dettleman to help him conceal his identity. At Nettleman's office he meets Simon Cathcart, a private detective, who engages him to assist in working up the murder case. Dorison's father died while writing the letter, which apparently accused the son of grave crimes. The scraps found in the costumer's room are in the handwriting of Dorison, senior, and appear to relate to the subject broached in the unfinished letter.

CHAPTER 4.—Madame Delamour, the costumer, is Mrs. Farish. Cathcart goes to her private house and finds that she has been murdered in the same manner as been murdered in the same manner as the young woman in the costumer's shop. The latter was Mrs. Farish's daughter Annie. A mysterious young man called on the Farish's at intervals, and on his last visit went away angry. Cathcart finds a man's glove near Mrs. Farish's body. Chapter 5.—Mystery in the Farish house. Mrs. Farish assumed mourning, Annie withdrew from society and a son disappeared, all about the date of Dorison's death. The glove found near Mrs. Farish's body has an extraordinarily long thumb.

CHAPTER 6 .- Cathcart starts Dorison out as a young man of fashion to discover the wearer of the glove with a long thumb.

CHAPTERS 7 AND 8.—Dorison saves a young lady from being run down by a carriage on Broadway. She is the daughter of an old friend of his father, Mr. ustace. Chapter 9.—Dorison protects a woman

from insult and arrest, and discovers a man with a long thumb.

CHAPTER 10.—The man with the long thumb is Charlie Eustace, brother of the rescuéd girl.

CHAPTER II.—Dorison dines with young Eustace in a restaurant, while Cathcart looks on and concludes that Eustace is the man with the long thumb. A man believed to be the myterious caller at the Farish's is "shadowed" as suspect No. 2. CHAPTER IZ.—The new suspect is Harry Langdon, a dissipated young man who has been in company with Annie Farish.

CHAPTER 13.—Harry Langdon was an occasional caller at Farish's. Cathcart secures a lancet found on the floor of Mrs. Farish's room after the murder. Langdon associates with crooks. CHAPTER 14.—Dorison learns that Char-

CHAPTER 14.—Dorison learns that Charley Eustace, though educated in surgery, never owned an instrument, hence the lancet was not his. Harry Langdon has forced himself on the Eustace's through the physician of the family, Dr. Fassett, and is secretly intriguing with young Dorothy Eustace.

CHAPTER 15.—A close intimacy existed in bygone years between the elder Eustace and Dorison's father. Cathcart puts Dorison an track. Dorison an track.

CHAPTER XVI. BREAD FOUND AFTER MANY DAYS.



Dorison saw nothing of Cathcart for portunity was presented him to have an interview with the elder Mr. Eustace, so that he might clear up the misunderstanding.

Monday came, and in pursuance of his engagement he went to the Eustace residence to escort Evelyn to the theater. He was distinctly conscious, on arriving. of an air of constraint in his reception, though so far as the young lady herself was concerned he could see no difference in the graciousness of her manner. At first he was disposed to attribute

everything to his imagination, until he found that Mr. Eustace was in an adjoining room, the doors of which were open, and did not come forward to meet

"I shall be very frank with you, Mr. Dudley," said Miss Eustace as they drove from the door. "You have offended father in some way." "I wish you would carry your frank-

ness further," said Dorison in return, and tell me in what way. I am conscious of his change of demeanor without being certain as to its cause."

"The strange thing is that while he shows his displeasure he refrains from telling why. though Charley urged him

"I can give no other reason than the one I gave your brother." "I know, Charley told me. But it is not that. Charley urged that to father,

but he dismissed it with a wave of his hand as not being of the slightest importance. Of course he could not find anything in that for displeasure, and if he did, would not refrain from telling if it were so. There is something else." Then I am utterly at a loss. Believe me, Miss Eustace, I am too fond of your

brother's friendship and too sensible of the kindness shown me within your household not to quickly seek, with an apology, to repair any offense I may have given, if I knew wherein it lay. I really hoped that before this would have been apparent that I should have been enlightened either by you or your "It is something serious, Mr. Dudley,

and at one time Charley thought his invitations would have to be recalled." "So serious as that," said Dudley, thor-

oughly understanding that in this tactical way Miss Eustace had made him and had vielded his position only upon being convinced that persistence on his part would result in embarrassment to "He has come to believe I am John

Dorison figuring under an assumed name—the disgraced son," he said to himself, "and not being certain does not wish to give it as a reason." The thought troubled him, and he was

not consoled by the other one occurring to him, that he had had, in the family difference, the active partisanship of Evelyn and Charley. The affair sobered him so that it was with difficulty that he could shake off his despondency. He made the effort with these words:

"I will make a serious effort to discover the cause, Miss Eustace, and shall do all that is proper for a man to do under the circumstances." He was certain that this assurance gave the young lady much satisfaction,

and she became quite gay during the

rest of the short drive.

• [Copyright, 1891, by Cassell Publishing Company and published by special arrangement with them.] At the theater they found the rest of the party, and in the pleasure of the moment Dorison forgot the unpleasant impression

that had been put upon him. He found the young lady a delightful companion, and thought she carried about her the same charm of personality possessed by her brother. She was endowed with that quality rarely possessed by a woman -a keen appreciation of humor, and he himself, for that evening, was subject to one of those alternations men of a melancholy and despondent nature are at times. His gayety swept up to high spirits, dangerously near to boisterousness, and he was conscious of a marked endeavor to impress himself favorably upon the lady who was his companion. He talked much at the supper after the entertainment, which was not his wont, and what was better, talked well,

> tirely unpremeditated, and carried all with him into his own wild spirits. "Upon my word, Dudley!" cried young Eustace, "I never knew you in such a mood before. If I had not been watching your glass and noticed your moderation I would have supposed you were ob-

with a gay, capricious and whimsical

fancy; told humorous stories, showered

witticisms without stint, which were en-

taining your inspiration from wine." "You forget that I promised you solemnly that I would not frighten your sister with despondency. What would you? I have not a large assortment of moods at my disposal. Either deep despondency or high gayety. Tomorrow I will have a wet towel around my heart while you have it around your head." "That is a base hint that I am indulg-

ing in too much wine. I honestly believe the slur was thrown out to prevent me from describing the awfully despondent mood he was in the last time I saw Then he told me that he was insane, that he proposed to immolate me upon the sacrificial altar of a phantom he was pursuing, and in the most tragic manner urged me to beware of himself." Dorison blushed and was disconcerted. but looking at Miss Eustace his thoughts were diverted, for he perceived an expression of dislike and annoyance flit across her face, and following her eyes saw that Langdon had entered the room and was ostentatiously bowing to her. She did not respond except with a haughty and well bred stare, though her

Dorison laid his hand upon his knee. "Do nothing, Charley; you cannot the mere act of bowing is not sufficient." "You are right. What an insufferable bore it is that we should be haunted by this fellow.'

his chair.

Langdon was accompanied by a young man, and it was plain they were making the Eustace party the subject of their conversation. The incident, unimportant as it was, the meaning of which, however, was known to but Miss Eustace, her brother and Dorison, threw a damper upon the spirits of those who en the gayest, and soon all rose from the table. As they crossed the room it was necessary to pass near the table at which Langdon was seated with

Fearing that Langdon would attempt to secure recognition, Dorison maneuvered to get young Eustace in the lead of the party, intending to bring up the rear himself. His purpose was to prevent a scene, if possible

As he anticipated, Langdon rose as Miss Eustace approached, with a smile intended to be engaging, ready to extend his hand. Dorison quickly changed to the side of Miss Eustace other than that on which he was walking, thus bringing himself between her and Langdon. It was the work of a moment, and stopping, he said sternly and menacing-

"It should be plain to you, sir, the lady does not desire to be recognized by you." A flush overspread Langdon's face, and his eyes shot forth an angry glance as he

"My pretty fellow you are making debts for me to pay. You will have to answer for this insult. Who made you

the protector of the lady?" "Common decency, when a loafer insults her," replied Dorison, moving on quietly, before Langdon could say anything further. Miss Eustace, having penetrated his purpose, had walked on

"Did that scoundrel attempt to speak to you, Evelyn," Dorison heard young Eustace ask, as he joined the party in "Yes," replied his sister, "but was pre-

vented by Mr. Dudley." "You are putting my sister and our people in your debt rapidly, Dudley," said Eustace warmly.

"That he is indeed," echoed Evelyn, glancing gratefully at Dorison, in a manner which brought to his mind vividly the scene in the drug store on the day he first met her. "Strange," he said lightly. "But do

you know that Langdon said something Evelyn looked at him quickly in alarm and exclaimed:

"I hope you will get into no trouble "No fear," replied Dorison hastily. "I shall really be obliged to him if he will be the cause of such interest in my well

All this had passed rapidly as the carriages were being called, and in a moment more he was on his way with the young lady, endeavoring to make her forget the disagreeable contretemps by his gay talk.

After leaving her at her house he went straightway to his own rooms to dream of violet eyes and golden hair, no matter how unattainable they seemed to be to

The following morning on arising he was handed a note, written hastily in

"Will Mr. Dudley meet the lady he saved from being arrested, this morning, at eleven, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street, sharp. It's for his good. Gratefully, his friend, BESS.

Not a little astonished, and at first deeming it to be a foolish woman's effort to draw him into an acquaintance, and moreover disgusted with it, he determined to ignore it. But on reflection he thought there was something significant understand her father had opposed fur- in the fact that she had learned his ther reception of himself at the house, name, and he further remarked to himself, engaged as he was in such a search, he had no right to cast aside any incident, however slight or insignificant or

improbable it might appear. Hence he determined to meet her as requested. As he had slept late, it was already near the hour, and so doffing his lounging jacket he prepared for the street and set out for the trysting place, as he laughingly termed it. The girl was already there, and ap-

proaching him, said: "Let us walk up Lexington avenue. There is less chance of my being seen. I'm takin chances doin this. You've crossed my man some way an he's down on you.

'Who is your man?" asked Dorison. "His name is Langdon." "Oh!" said Dorison surprised. "What

is he to you?" "He's my husband," she said quickly. "Don't you believe nothin else. The priest didn't marry us, but we were married all the same, though he does try to

"I dunno what you've done to him. But he's been grumblin for some time home growlin about you interfering in his affairs, and last night when he came late a fellow named Pittston was waiting for him, and he took him off in another room to talk with him. Something you did to him last night made him very mad, an I heard him say he'd git you dosed for it before many hours."

Dorison laughed. "I don't think there's much to be afraid of.

"Yes, there is," earnestly replied the "If there wasn't I wouldn't be grateful to you for what ye did for me, sult me, as most men do. So I said I'd give you a warnin. He doesn't treat me so well that I shouldn't do it, anyhow. He's a bad one when he's roused, and that feller Pittston, who I hate, and him, has got some rough fellers that'll do anything they tell them. You've got 'em both down on you. What they will do or can do I don't know, but you want to look out and be careful. I don't know just what they mean by dosin a man, but I do know that in Chicago they talked about dosin a man one night, and after that he was found on the street

"What does Langdon do for a living?" "He don't do nothin. He's got money of his own." "Do you know that?"

"I know he ain't never done nothin, ain't never done no work, and yet he has all the money he wants. He don't stint

"Where did you marry him?" "In Chicago. My folks were agin him. My father is a policeman there, and said he was nothin but a gambler. He wasn't, though. I ran away with him, and father thought I wasn't married to him at first, but afterward he knew better, although I came to know that his name wasn't always Langdon."

"What was it?" asked Dorison. "I never heard," said the woman "Is he as flush of money as he always

was?" asked Dorison. "I ain't seen no difference," replied the woman; "but don't you think I've done enough when I warn you of danger, without askin me to give him away?" Dorison answered, laughing: Before I ask you to give him away

must know there is something to give away. However, I am much obliged for your kindness. I will be careful, though I don't know what he can do. Do you know what I've done to him?" "Only he says you are interfering in his affairs. I heard him say you followed brother made a gesture as if to rise from Pittston into a restaurant, and did it because a Chicago detective named Cathcart told you to. And he said that if you wasn't a swell in town he'd think

you was a detective." Dorison laughed at the idea and further asked: "Do you know what I did to him last night that made him angry?"

"I prevented him from speaking to a oung lady who didn't want to be noticed "I know-a Miss Eustace. I've heard

him curse the family and say he knew way to pull 'em down in time." A malicious thought popped into Dorison's head. "Do you know what he proposes to do?"

"No. "I do." What?

"I'm afraid you will get angry with me and make a row." "No, I won't," she said with breathless interest.

"He wants to marry the youngest Miss Eustace, and has tried to get her to run away with him.' Dorison was fairly frightened at the effect of his words.

The black eyes of the woman flashed fire and her strong, handsome face became hideously convulsed with an anger that seemed to be ungovernable. "You are not lying to me," she hissed. "Now be calm. You promised not to make a row. I shall not say another

word until you are composed.' The girl made a desperate effort to rein silence.

gain control of herself, and while she was doing so they walked some distance "Tell me all you know," she said at

length. "I will be quiet." "Who is Dr. Fassett?"

"He's a doctor that used to come to see Harry every morning. I don't know anything about him, except he used to have a close talk with him, but about what I don't know. Harry's got some hold on him. Why do you ask?" "He is the family physician of the Eustace people and introduced Langdon

there. He tried to make the younger daughter like Langdon and arranged meetings alone with Langdon. The brother, young Eustace, told me of this, and that ever since they found it out they have kept so close a watch on the younger daughter that she can't see him at all. But he is still hanging around." The girl's struggle with her passion

was something pathetic. "That's why he's tryin to make people believe I'm not his wife, then," she "Do you think so much of him?" he

asked. "Does any wife want to see her husband run after another woman?"

"I presume not, but he'll never run away with her?" "No, he never will," said the girl, with frightful emphasis.

"Who is Pittston?" he asked. "I don't know. He's a feller of good family in Chicago. Harry knew him there. He's crooked, I think. Hang it, sometimes I think Harry is, but I don't know. They never tell me anything. Harry laughed one day and said I was too d-d honest to tell anything to. They've got some ugly fellers about 'em. and you look out for 'em."

"I will look out. But what will you do? Tell Harry what I've told you?" "I'll tell him nothing. Don't you fear. But he'll never run away and marry anybody. I'll see this girl and make her know I'm his wife. I must get back now

or I'll be missed." The woman slipped down the cross street, and Dorison retraced his steps through Lexington avenue, deep in thought. After carefully reviewing his talk with the girl he said:

"I presume the first thing to do is to see Cathcart and inform him. The next thing, to see Eustace and tell him. It strikes me that there is a strong weapon in this to use with the young girl. It ought to rid her of any sneaking notion she may have for Langdon."

CHAPTER XVII. PIECING OUT A STORY.



Mr. Eustace got up and going to his desk took from a piyeon hole a little book. sation with the woman, as set forth in damages of which had wasted his for-

"The story is made," he said, as he leaned back in his chair, his hands thrust in his vest pockets. "Facts are connectabout a feller named Dudley, before I | ed by a little effort of the imagination. know'd it was you-the one what saved | A little work in confirming the imagime from arrest. The other day he came | nary parts, and if it does not go to pieces, that part of the affair is concluded. If it does, at all events there will be triumph enough in the other part to compensate for all the labor." "Um," he muttered, as he reached forward, taking up a memorandum. "The

records show the house to have been transferred April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by Richard Basselin, for eleven thousand five hundred dollars; a check is given to Richard Basselin April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, a certitakin the chances I am. Now, sir, I'm | fied check, and indorsed by Richard Basselin is returned as a voucher. Thus and because after ye did it ye didn't in- a clear connection is unmistakably traced. Now to put that other concep-tion of mine to the test, and if it should prove to be a correct one the road will be straight to the end."

He took up another pile of notes, and began the work of arranging in accordance with some plan he carried in his head. Finishing which, he transferred the contents of each separate slip of paper to a sheet, commenting as he did so in brief sentences: "That fits like a glove." "That is somewhat contradictory." "There is a straight connection." "A screw loose there," and so on.

He was thus engaged when Dorison "Any new developments?" he asked curtly. "I have had a rather singular adven-

ture this morning, which I have hastened The old man opened a newspaper lying beside him and spread it over the papers lying on his table. Having done this to his satisfaction,

he swung his chair around so that he faced Dorison, and said: "Tell it to me in detail." To do this it was necessary to again go back to that evening when Dorison wandered to Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue—that evening so fruitful of results. Dorison consumed half an hour in the recital of his adventure, during which Cathcart listened intently, interposing neither word, motion nor gesture, keeping his keen, bright eyes

on Dorison's face. "You have told it well and clearly," he said as Dorison concluded. "No necessity for going over it again. What you tell is more important than you suppose, I imagine. One part confirms a theory I hardly dared to entertain. You must heed that warning of the Dorison laughed in derision.

"I give it no importance," he said: "I told it simply as showing why the woman wrote me.' "But you must give it importance," said Cathcart earnestly. "Dosing is a of our lives it was sacredly confidential western term for sandbagging a man. —a confidence which doubtless would It means something.' "Threatened men live long,"

The old detective glanced irritably at the young man, saying: "You are self sufficient at times, and when you are you display your ignorance of the ways of the world. He took up a book of telegraph blanks and rapidly scribbled a telegram, hand-

Dorison.

ing it to Dorison. "Will you do me the favor of sending that when you leave here? You may read it."

Dorison did so with some interest. It was addressed to a private detective in "Find as soon as possible whether Harry Langdon was ever known by any

other name." Dorison inquired whether the perso to whom the dispatch was addressed would know who was meant. "Very well. I have had previous corcomplished. respondence on the matter. The officer on Pittston," he continued abruptly.

"has been able to find out very little about him. So far as his life is concerned he seems to be engaged in no business-idling his time innocently. It is explained, however, by the news you bring me that I was recognized by him. They have suspended whatever business they were up to until they find out what I'm up to. They evidently think I'm here on a visit only. One more question and then you must go.

Have you seen the elder Eustace vet?" "No: I have tried to, without success." "Don't do it for several days. Indeed. don't meet him at all; avoid him until vou see me again.' Wondering what was the reason of

this sudden change of policy, Dorison "I want you to be within call," said the detective. "My impression is that you would do better to keep to your rooms, so that if I want you I can find you without delay."

'Very well." "Now, get away. I've work to do." As Dorison went out of the room, Cathcart called on some one in an adjoining Langdon and Pittston appeared.

"Mr. Dudley is threatened with inton. They won't do it; some one whom they employ will, if it is done at all. I want you to be on his track and see if he is followed. He obstinately refuses to believe in it. I think a disguise will b necessary.

"I can follow him home today without one. After that I will 'fake' up something." "Very well." So soon as the officer had hurried out

after Dorison, Cathcart gathered up his papers on the table and placed them in a wooden box on the floor, which he locked carefully. Donning his topcoat and taking his hat, he went out, walking to the Bowery. Here he sought a drug store, and entering, asked permission to look at the directory. Securing the address he desired, he took an up bound Fourth avenue car.

Arriving at the corner of Fifty-sixth street he descended and walked in the direction of Fifth avenue. Near that thoroughfare of fashion and wealth he stopped and ascended the steps of one of the handsomest dwellings of the block. It was the residence of Herbert Clavering Eustace. "This is my card," he said to the serv-

"But it will convey nothing to Mr. Eustace. Please tell him my call is not a social one, but on business, important business." He was called into a rear room, which Mr. Enstace reserved as his study. "I have brought you here because we

would be free from interruption," said Mr. Eustace. "I am at your service. Cathcart bent his head a moment as if thinking how to begin his business. Mr. Eustace waited patiently and courte-

suggested to me that you may have much knowledge of the matter." He lifted his head as he completed his entence, and regarded Mr. Eustace fix-"Unless I am further informed," replied Mr. Eustace smiling, "I shall be unable to tell whether I have the infor-

"I am here," said the old detective,

"in pursuance of an inquiry I am con-

ducting, and recent developments have

"On the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," said Cathcart, ignoring the remark and proceeding as in continuance of his beginning, "Reuben Dorison died. When found an unfinished letter was before him. He had been stricken with death in the very act of its composition. To whom it was intended to be addressed never was known, is not known now, but it did a great wrong. It charged some one with the commission of many While Dorison was having the conver- crimes, to cover which and to pay the

mation you desire or not."

act and say we weren't. But we was all the previous chapter, Cathcart was laboring over a mass of notes in his own all the same."

"Well, what have I done, and if he is "The story is made." he said, as he can be said, as h against his only son, a young man upon whom he had lavished his affection and of whom he had apparently been very

> "Ah!" said Mr. Eustace, deeply interested, "I can confirm that." "The executor and the immediate friends, however, insisted that the letter condemned the son, and indeed employed the police to trace the crimes charged, and the friends of the young man cut him and snubbed him. He strove as frantically to disprove the charges as the police worked industri-ously to trace them. Both failed utterly, and the son, at last despairing and wholly miserable, abandoned further effort, left the city and settled in the west. At this late day I am employed in an endeavor to solve the riddle. I am a

western detective."

Mr. Eustace gave a great start, and a look of blank amazement spread over his face. It was as if he had said in words, "You a detective! I never would have believed it. You do not meet my preconception of a detective at all." This movement instituted by the young man, after the lapse of eight years, has no other purpose than that of removing from his name the stigma placed upon it by that unfinished letter. He seeks no property, for his father's executors discovered there was no property

"No property left?" exclaimed Mr. "Why, he had a splendid Eustace. 'Had, yes. But not when he died.

Permit me to show you a copy of that unfortunate letter." He handed Mr. Eustace a sheet of paper which he had taken from his pocket. After it was read Mr. Eustace returned it, saying:

"I was abroad at the time of Mr. Dorison's death, had been for several years, and for two years after. At the exact time I was in the far east upon a special diplomatic mission, and therefore not until my return to Paris, many months afterward, did I hear of its occurrence. I presume by that time interest in the events surrounding it had subsided, and upon my return to this city was almost all forgotten, and what was remembered was perverted. All that I heard was that the young man had behaved very badly, and had been discarded by his father previous to the father's death; that he had disappeared. I thought it strange, for the very last letter I had from Reuben Dorison, written some weeks before his death, but received by me many months after it, while speaking of troubles complicating his old age, referred in enthusiastic terms to the comfort and pride he had in his only

"You maintained a close intimacy with Mr. Dorison?" asked Cathcart. "Yes, it could not be closer," replied Mr. Eustace warmly. "At one period -a confidence which doubtless would have made me familiar with every event in excess of the receipts from taxation, had not a long separation by which we could not meet, except at the intervals of years, and then only briefly, occurred. Upon my side there was absolutely no reservation so long as it continued." "He did you essential service at one

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

State Affairs.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. FIRST YEAR'S WORK OF THE RE

tax dodgers and make them share the FORM ADMINISTRATION. The Executive Submits a Review of be assessed at its "real market value." What has been Done and Out-And, while this is difficult of accomplishment, the comptroller and his sub-

lines Other Work Still to be Ac-Governor Tillman's first annual message to the general assembly was read to that body on Tuesday morning of last week. The paper required something over an hour in the reading, and is rather lengthy. Below is a full syn-

After complimenting Treasurer Bates great inequality in taxation. Much for the clear and comprehensive manner in which he has set forth the condition of the State finances, the governor submits the following brief summary of the general financial situation :

Balance October 31, 1891	64,615 02	made for a reassessment of land next
Total		year. In this connection I would urge the necessity for a change in the coun- ty governments and the mode of as- sessing property.
Cash balance October 31, 1800\$ Outstanding warrants	77,943 93 41,802 82	The message next takes up the subject of county government, on which the governor delivers himself as follows: The office of county commissioner should be abolished, and in place of it a government by townships substituted. Three intelligent men in each township, elected by the voters thereof, should be entrusted with the management of the roads and bridges,
Net cash balance\$ Borrowed money Overdrawn on banks	36,141 11 50,500 00 22,800 00	
Due by State October 31, 1890.\$ Less cash Leaving net debt, October 31, 1890	73,300 00 36,141 11 37,158 89	
Cash on hand October 31, 1891\$ Less outstanding warrants	64,615 02 14,250 83	
Net balance	50,364 19 37,158 89	
Difference in favor of 1891\$ 87,523 08 Here is a comparative statement of liabilities or floating indebtedness which may be called for any time: 1890—DEBTCR.		schools and assessment of property in the same. The chairmen of these local boards should constitute a county board to manage the county

Cash Habilitles October 31, 1890......\$ 489,197 33 ssets October 31, 1890: Cash in Itemized as follows : Assets in cash October 31, 1890.
Assets in cash October 31, 1890.
As follows:
eneral account Department of agricultur

current liabilities, in cash, Octo Der 31, 1890: Interest due and not called for......\$ 177,878 8 Loan (interest to be included \$500)... 50,000 0 Department agriculture, applied to Clemson College. Department agriculture, due on de-jartment warrunt (since paid)..... on bonds not yet funded...

Cash liabilities, November 1, 1891.\$ Cash assets November 1, 1891...... ABSTRACT CASH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, NOVEMBER 1, 1891. 64,615 02 ieneral account...
Department of agriculture...
Privilege fertilizer tax...
Unking fund commission...
Retemption deficiencies (sales 31,010 34 that the debtor must pay double, as he

....8 61,615 02 CURRENT CASH LIABILITIES, OCTOBER 31, 1891 \$128,232 83 Total..... The following is an abstract of liabilities other than cash, 1st Nevember, 1891. (Bond

6,922,715 05 Cash assets, 1st Novem-Net indebtedness 1st Total liabilities 1st No-3 0.811.838 81 Cash assets, 1st Novem-

Net indebtedness, 1st

In this connection I suggest the propriety of requiring all notes, etc., to e stamped by the county auditor and placed on tax books to make them colectable by law. Make the note shaver or lender pay taxes as well as the landowner whose property stands in his name while he perhaps owes as much

is obliged to do, and the creditor pay nothing, as is too often done. to say:

The comptroller general has found shortages still unsettled in the treasurer's offices of Charleston, Sumter and Union, aggregating \$9,608. The officer says in his report that there had trial school for women, and among been a good deal of money made good of which no mention is made, and that in nearly every county irregularities 77,943 93 were discovered and errors existed. The amounts aggregated upwards of \$ 6,811,771 12 \$20,000, which he collected and turned into the treasury. These are the fruits of an examination of the books ried back several years is left to con-61.615 02 | jecture ?

ers, and endorse the recommendation of superintendent Babcock as printed in THE ENQUIRER last week. It is ABSTRACT LIABILITIES OTHER THAN CASH, also submitted that several of the counties, including Charleston, maintain no poor house at all, as required by law, but instead commit their paupers to

up as follows: Cash on hand, \$8.436.95: and unt due by sundry contractors The following extract from the treasfor convict hire, \$5,300; estimate for urer's report calls attention to matters which are of great importance, and I cotton unsold, \$15,000; total \$28,736,cannot better present them than in the 95. "This result, which is not satislanguage of that officer: "I beg leave to call your attention, and that of the legislature especially, to the fact that the State owes a large floating debt, estimated at \$271,890.07 of past due interest alone, besides unpaid appropriations as set forth above, and to the further fact that the so-called 'treasury reserve fund' is practically a myth, representing for the most part debts and not credits of the State. The sinking fund portion of what constituted the original 'treasury reserve fund,' amounting to \$46,647.18 when factory," the governor says, "is in nowise attributable to the present managewas possible under the adverse conditions under which the institution has

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tigated by a competent committee."

The "myth" or mystery of this

"treasury reserve fund" has long puz-

zled many besides the State treasurer.

ating the treasury reserve fund, set

apart \$272,121.33, and required "That

said fund shall be held by the treasur-

er of the State of South Carolina, to

be used in payment of all interest due upon the bonded debt of the State and

appropriations made by the general

assembly; Provided, there be no other

funds in the treasury applicable there-

to. And when taxes are collected and

paid into the State treasury, the treas-

urer shall at once, from said collections,

replace the amount of said reserve

fund which has been used. * * *

Said fund to be used and replaced as

hereinbefore directed in each succeed-

ed cash or they did not; and if the

it should appear. If the money can be

honestly accounted for it will be a

source of satisfaction to know it.

Therefore, I cordially join in the rec-

ommendation that steps be taken to

thoroughly investigate the whole mat-

ter. It is idle to continue to keep this

"mythical" fund on the books of the

treasury, and the act creating it should

As will be seen by the comptroller

general's report, there is an increase on

cradle. There is, and always will be,

property will always escape taxation

entirely, but when it can be shown that

any one species of property is placed

on the tax books at its "selling value,"

we have gone a long way towards

bringing it all up to that standard.

We have begun on the railroads and

banks. Justice demands that we go

through the whole list, and I join the

comptroller in asking that provision be

made for a reassessment of land next

finances, audit accounts and order ex-

penditures. The salaries, if any, paid

hese township commissioners, or se-

lectmen, can be determined by the

voters or fixed by law. The constitu-

tion can be changed to abolish the office

of county school commissioner, and

these changes will inevitably result in

a great saving to each county, while

there will be a corresponding increase

in efficiency. Property will be assessed

at its real value, and millions now hid-

den will be made to pay its share of

taxes. This county board should also

constitute the county board of equal-

ization, instead of being appointed as

as it is worth. Equity would require

that a man deduct his debts from his

property and pay tax on the remainder.

This is impracticable, but it is better

that property shall be trebly taxed,

both debtor and creditor paying, than

at present by the auditor.

Now, these figures either represent-

ing fiscal year."

be repealed.

The Act of December 22, 1886, cre-

efficiency stock, outstanding....... onds and stocks still fundable in

Blue 4% per cents...... Brown 4 per cents, 1800...... Agricultural College scrip...

he says: serve fund,' amounting to \$46,647.18 extremely unfavorable seasons and the ate was not in session." Continuing, serve fund,' amounting to cro, or the Act was passed in 1886, has since been expended, as I understand, under laws governing the shiking fund, in the paylow price of cotton, have also left a the governor says: very small margin. The canal is comgoverning the shking fund, in the payment of warrants drawn against it by the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. The direct tax fund portion under Act of 1884, amounting originally to \$39, 244.39, (the amount received from congress), has been reduced to \$18,453.77 by payments upon the warrants of the governor to parties to whom it belonged under the law. pleted, and it is safe to say that it has less than \$300,000. This amount she has presented to the city of Columbia in lieu of five hundred-horse power developed at the penitentiary, but we will hope that the increase in property The interest on the unfunded bonds has values which are expected to result been reduced gradually, as the funding in from the development of the water been reduced gradually, as the funding in Brown consols progressed, to \$92,903.43, as estimated. But it should be borne in mind that these are, in a sense, debts the State owes, and do not constitute a fund prac-tically held in reserve in the State treasury. "The only available way to create a re-serve fund is to raise actual money by tax-ation or by the sale of State securities and then held it in reserve for the special purpower, will in time reimburse the State. There is one contract for a year still to be fulfilled, the work being on shares. but the directors have decided that in future they will only farm out the convicts for a net sum per capita to conation or by the sale of State securities and then hold it in reserve for the special purposes for which it was created. A reserve fund is really needed to meet the large floating debt of the State, composed principally of past due, but uncalled for interest, and interest on unfunded bonds, estimated to be \$271,890.07, besides unpaid appropriations. It would perhaps better satisfy the people of the State if the legislature would have this reserve fund investigated by a competent committee." tractors, and they will bend all their

known as the DeSaussure place." Next, several pages of the message are devoted to a review of the work of the Phosphate commission. In refer- to whether my construction was wrong, ence to the Coosaw case, the governor

"I shall not mention it further than to say that while there has been a derease in the revenue consequent upon the stoppage of the Coosaw Company of \$52,636.60, we feel that the State is to be cougratulated upon the present status, as there is every reason to expect that the United States supreme court will sustain the view already exexpressed in the decision of Chief Justice Fuller and the suit be terminated early next year. The price of phosphate rock continues high, and as soon as work can be resumed in Coosaw river there will be an increase in the than sufficient to recoup us for the little loss we have sustained in maintaining the right of the State to control in my opinion, to give the commission money was there, has been since spent royalty on rock in streams other than Coosaw at a less rate than for that river. Some of the rock is of low grade, and some of the deposits are very hard, making mining difficult. locality precludes profitable mining streams if concessions are not made to the miners. It would

also be better when Coosaw river is opened, to apportion that territory mong the different persons applying the assessed value of property this year for a license than require them to mine over last of \$17,660,218, and that offiover the whole allotted territory." cer deserves commendation for the The free-school system is referred to zealous and unflinching manner in which he has endeavored to ferret out "The report of the State superinendent of education makes a full exburdens of supporting the government. position of the condition of the educa-The law provides that property shall tional institutions of the State. Our free schools are not in a satisfactory condition, and never will be until the present unwieldy, irregularly shaped ordinates are none the less bound by districts are subdivided, and small comtheir oaths to carry it out as far as pact ones substituted, in which shall practicable. It cannot be done in one pe permanently located one school year or in five, and there is neither house for each race. This is the basis sense nor law for the claim that it must upon which local taxation, supplementbe done "all in one year" or not at all. ing the two-mill tax, can erect a school It is like requiring a child to walk besystem that will accomplish the ends fore it crawls or forever remain in the

> of the country. I would urge you not to adjourn again till you take up this matter and perfect the law. This State is making a far greater outlay for higher education than some of her sister States, but the common free schools alone are accessible to nine out of ten children within her borders. They should receive the fostering care of the general assembly, and I know of nothing which would give the cause

desired, and until it is done little or no

progress will be made except in the

towns and thickly populated sections

of education such an impetus." The governor then goes on to review the condition of the South Carolina college, the citadel academy, Claffin university, and Cedar Springs institute. These, he says, are all in admirable shape.

Referring to Clemson college, as one of the trustees under the will of the late Mr. Clemson, the governor says that up to date the total amount expended is \$123,213.61 To complete and partially equip the buildings, \$65,-000 more will be required. The estimated income which the school may be expected to have next year is as fol-

From Hatch fun From Morrill fund.. Land scrip

The college, the governor says, can be finished and put in operation without the help of taxation if the opening is deferred another year, but he thinks that the delay cannot be afforded. He suggests, therefore, that it would be the part of economy and wisdom too, to formulate some plan by which the trustees can borrow the money necessary to open the school by the first of next March. Before leaving the subject of the college, the governor calls the attention of the legislature to another matter. He says:

"The regulation or definition of the conditions to be complied with before a student can be admitted to this institution without paying tuition. The scholarships at the citadel academy are awarded to boys supposed to be too poor to pay, and the law requires a tuition fee of \$40 at the South Carolina college and at Clemson, of all students who do not come under this class. | prison with every incentive to reform Complaint has reached my ears that advantages have been taken of this governor refers to the adjutant and ingreened or generally shorters of \$5,500. spector general's shortage of \$5,528, a Carolina college paying no tuition, but tiary directors shall separate all crimicreased ability of the people to pay, deficit of \$930 in the account of the whose parent are able to pay. I hope als under the age of sixteen, and seems absolutely necessary. The savclerk of the penitentiary, and goes on that legislation will be had clearly desuch others as shall exhibit exceptionaling may be little, but we have reached fining how the matter shall be deter- ly good behavior, from the others, and the point where even a small economy mined so as to prevent the State's generosity from being abused."

act be passed establishing the indusother things, says:

bly, adopt the Winthrop training pointing out what some are apt to \$ 6,770,221 81 tic asylum investigations of last spring, that the Peabody trustees will hand- bly continue is fostering care of our full of deceit, both in word and deed.

which are already familiar to our read- | somely endow the proposed college." The governor next devotes several pages of his message to the Charleston supervisorship case. He had removed Supervisor Cantwell on the ground that under the constitution he could not hold two offices. Judge Wallace had decided that the removal was illegal, as the governor had no authority to remove an official without the advice and consent of the senate. The the asylum at the expense of the State. legal, as the governor had no authori-The assets of the penitentiary show | ty to remove an official without the advice and consent of the senate. The governor cites several sections of the no provision requiring county officials general statutes to show that Judge to pay for the services of extra depu-Wallace had misconstrued the law. In support of his position, the govern-or cites the case of W. T. McElroy, of Laurens county. "The senator and that provision be made for the payment, which has accomplished all that was possible under the adverse condihis removal on the ground of drunkenhis removal on the ground of drunkenness and neglect to open his office. I sheriff to summon such additional deplabored the whole year. Continuing removed him, but had he appealed to Judge Wallace, he would have been "The farming operations, owing to reinstated, because for sooth the sen-

"I am aware that in thus commentag on a judge's action I may be accuscost the State of South Carolina not ed of committing the very offense with which I am charging Judge Wallace, viz.: an invasion of the domain of a co-ordinate department of the government. The general assembly enacts laws, the judges construe them, and the governor executes. To say that a governor should not criticise a udge, even on the supreme bench. when the rights and powers of his ofice are at issue, is absurd. Judges are but men, and they are neither infallible or immaculate. For the executive and legislative departments to submit in slavish silence to unreasonable energies in farming to the developdecisions would be a betrayal of the ment of the State farm in Sumter county trusts reposed in them by the people. I have obeyed the court, and am only resisting encroachments on my office. There was certainly a grave doubt as

and he should have given the executive the benefit of the doubt." The governor refers at length to the criminal law as follows: "As the duties of my office bring me

into intimate connection with the penitentiary, and the matter of pardons being also a source of constant labor and worry, I have had my attention directed to certain defects in the criminal law, to which I ask your attention. "The laws delay" has been a matter of complaint for centuries, and there | which the welfare of society and the have been of late so many instances of economical administration of the govthe failure of justice to punish the ernment are closely connected. It is most flagrant crimes, and, if at all, af- | the matter of licensing the sale of ter the patience of the people has be- liquor. Without entering into any income of the State from royalty more | come exhausted, that I cannot too | discussion of the prohibition question, strongly impress upon the legislature I will call your attention to a gross inthe necessity of some changes. Con- equality and injustice to a part of our tinuances are granted upon the slight- citizens, entailed by the present sysher own property. It would be wise, est pretext. Appeals are taken upon | tem. Section 1,732 of the genera no pretext at all sometimes, and crime, statutes, reads: the power to impose a graduated royalty to correspond with the prices of rock, and also to permit it to fix the of the law with such impunity, that it state, except upon the payment by the permit it of the law with such impunity, that it state, except upon the payment by the permit it of the law with such impunity, that it state, except upon the payment by the permit it of the law with such impunity, that it state, except upon the payment by the permit it of the law with such impunity. is no wonder that our citizens have at times forgotten themselves and taken the law into their own hands. I give situated, the sum of \$100 in addition to the the law into their own hands. I give as instances of justice long held at bay the Turner and Senn cases in Spartan-Therefore, a fixed royalty for every | burg, the James case in Darlington and | county. the Jones case in Edgefield. One remedy which I desire to suggest is, that | ion of law, only a small proportion of the juries, which I have every reason | the tax derived from the sale of liquor

to believe now are sometimes tamperovercome and verdicts obtained in spite of them. The main reason why o many crimes go "unwhipt of justice" caused by violence, collect evidence, prepare the case and act as assistant goes scot-free. Then if trial justices were required to attend court instead of a prisoner under sentence, and in whose case appeal has been supreme court shall have dismissed the and mandatory legislation prohibiting

a judge from continuing a case that and been once continued, except under extraordinary circumstances. Another is to make it obligatory upon the supreme court to disbar any attorney who takes an appeal on frivolous an appeal is almost a matter of course, and a stay of proceedings follows.

to the advantages in a reformatory

sense of what is known as the indeterminate sentence, which obtains under different conditions in Massachusetts, New York and other Northern States. Society, for its protection against crime has enacted a code of laws for its punishment, and the primary object is first to secure the community from a repetition by incarcerating the prisoner. The next object should be the reformation of the criminal and his restoration, if that be possible. Under the arbitrary "ipse dixit" of a judge great wrongs are often committed, and sentences altogether out of proportion to the enormity of the crime imposed. The system to which I allude provides a process of consummation; but there maximum and minimum punishment for the different classes of crime. The prisoner, when convicted, is sentenced in the discretion of the judge, but he can by his behaviour in prison reduce or increase the punishment by giving evidence of being a hardened reprobate or showing a desire to reform, The law in this case imposes upon the prison authorities the duty, and gives | for it is possible, and altogether prothem the power by a fixed ratio, to increase or diminish the prisoner's punishment in accordance with his behavior. The offender thus enters

that these classes be employed on the | is of material importance. State farm away from the more harden-The message recommends that an ed criminals. Before leaving this matter of crime and its suppression, I will dial co-operation, I invoke the blessing briefly recall to your attention the re- of God on your labors. cent trouble in Tennessee, in which the authority of the State government "As a preliminary step, I urge that was overthrown and brought into conthe State, by act of the general assem- tempt. I do this for the purpose of

and grow better.

NO. 43. military establishment. I am glad to say that during the year the law the State has been supreme, and that no person or prisoner has been lynched. The military has been called on only twice when it was thought there was ter in this connection is, that there is ties sworn in by a sheriff in an emer-gency, and to this cause may be attrib-In defense of the increased assess

ment of railroads in the State, raising their valuation \$8,000,000, and the amount of taxes they will have to pay \$100,000, the governor calls attention to the fact that in Georgia the passen-ger rates are only 3 cents a mile, while in this State it is 34 cents, or one-seventh more. This one-seventh amounts to \$364,666, which, after deducting the increased taxes, leaves an excess of \$264,000 that the railroads are allowed to collect from our people because the railroad commissioners have no power to fix passenger rates. An appropriation of \$15,000 is recom-

sources of the State at the Chicago ex-Reapportionment of representation in the house of representatives, under the United States census of 1890, is recommended, and the "gerrymandering," by which the "black district" was laid out, is condemned.

mended with which to show up the re-

The governor recommends the re-enactment of the old law providing for a State board of medical examiners, and acknowledges that the repeal of the same, at the last session of the legislature, was a blunder.

On the liquor question, the message reads as follows: "I desire to direct your attention to

a question of great importance, with

license charged by such city, town or vil-lage, for the use of said county, to be ap-plied to the ordinary expenses of the "It will be seen that by this provis

goes to the general fund. Now, while ed with or "fixed" beforehand, shall I do not believe that it is practicable be drawn in open court for the next term after the judge in person shall lute prohibition of the sale of liquor in have examined the boxes and seen that | this State, no sensible man will deny everything is correct. In the prosecu- that one-half or three-fourths of the tion of criminal cases the solicitor is | crimes committed in the State are tracealways at a disadvantage. He is often able directly to the drinking of whisconfronted by the ablest lawyers at the | ky. In order to punish these crimes, bar, who live in the county and are | the machinery of the law is set in moacquainted with witnesses, jurors, etc. | tion. The courts are supported by But these difficulties are frequently general taxation, and largely by the country people, and yet the State permits municipal corporations to maintain or license what many men regard s that the cases are not properly pre- as nuisances and breeders of crime, pared for the solicitor by the trial jus- | while two-thirds or three-fourths of the ices or coroner. If the office of coro- money accruing therefrom is retained ner were dignified and the salary or | by the corporations. The anomalous fees made commensurate so as to make | condition is presented then of a comit a desirable office; if it were filled by | munity allowing itself to be unjustly a competent lawyer, whose duty it | taxed, as a whole, for the suppression should be to investigate all deaths of a crime produced by the action of a part—the tax being largely for local benefit, while the abuse is general. prosecutor in his county, we would The people in the country not only have many a man convicted who now | pay tribute to those who sell liquorby means of which their towns are beautified and adorned-but they pay and help the solicitor in cases where | tax for the supression of crime produced they have held a preliminary examina- by the maintenance of these bartion, it would add largely to the list of rooms. It is unjust and unequal, and convictions. Another abuse is, that ought to be stopped. I therefore strongly recommend that all municipal corporation be prohibited from levying taken, being required to be brought | any liceuse at all, and that all tax de into court at the next term for resen- rivable from the sale of whiskey shall tence, thus entailing expense upon the | go into the State and county treascounty for maintenance, the sentence | uries, leaving the matter of local op should be executed as soon as the tion as at present; and if any municipal corporation desires to license appeal. Then there should be a strict the sale of liquor, let it derive no special benefit from it. There are, as I am informed, between 700 and 800 bar-rooms in the State. How many municipalities would relinquish the sale of liquor if they derived no money benefit from it, I cannot even guess. What decrease may follow the enactgrounds. It has come to the pass that | ment of such a law is equally unknown. With a high license imposed on each dealer in the article, either at whole-In reference to the punishment of sale or retail, and all of this fund going to support State and county governcriminals, I desire to direct attention ments, it appears to me we would have a large increase of revenue, as well as a large decrease in crime, with a corresponding decrease in court expenses. and consequent reduction of taxes." After a brief reference to the death

of Chief Justice Simpson, the message concludes as follows: In conclusion, I beg to remind you that the present general assembly and the present State administration were elected on a platform of reform, and that the people are confidently looking to us to redeem our pledges. Many of the reforms contemplated have been consummated, or are in are other questions of vital importance which I hope will receive your careful consideration. The present deplorable condition of our people, which, I have more than once alluded to, caused by the poor yield of our staple crop and its low price, make it obligatory upon you to cut off every possible item of expenditure not absolutely necessary; able, that there will be a considerable deficit by reason of inability of the people to pay their taxes. A bill to substitute salaries instead of fees in county offices, putting the fees into the treasury, and making a reduction of Another matter which I would strong- salaries all along the line to a figure

Relying upon your patriotism and wisdom, and assuring you of my cor-

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

The first sin committed in this world was a lie, and the first liar was school, name and all, as its Normal forget: that such a disgraceful condicollege, and provide for its amalgama- tion of affairs could not happen in South their deities almost every weakness tion with the Industrial college as soon | Carolina. Tennessee has no militia, or | and every vice, held that they forfeited as completed. The reasons for this comparatively none, while we have heaven by falsehood, and that an oath for one year only. What could be un-earthed if the investigations were car-distributed in 1897, and it will be given an admirably organized and efficient distributed in 1897, and it will be given force—amply sufficient at any and all as an endowment for teacher-training | times to uphold the dignity of the law | of earth. A regard for truth is among schools alone. If the State takes this and suppress violence, and I would the highest of all virtues, and involves Next the message reviews the luna- action I have every reason to believe therefore urge that the general assem- superior cultivation. The savage is