ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1902.

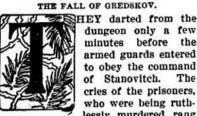
THE SPUR OF FATE.

BY ASHLEY TOWNE.

Copyright, 1901, by Charles B. Etherington.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FALL OF GREDSKOV. SHEY darted from the



minutes before the armed guards entered to obey the command of Stanovitch. The cries of the prisoners, who were being ruthlessly murdered, rang

through the corridors of the prison. Kevski led Darrell by a dark and narrow way into a dungeon similar to the one he had quit. But here there was evidence that the guard had already been to obey the commands of the genupon the earthen floor with the lifeblood flowing from gaping wounds in their breasts and throats. There was a window in this dun-

geon, as in Darrell's. It opened directly over a stone stairway leading his hands clutching his breast. A capto a parapet in the defenses of the city. There were bars in the window, but superior in his arms, then lost his own Kevski found an iron instrument, with balance, and they both fell headlong to which the two men wrenched the bars away. Then they climbed through the window and ran up the stairway. In a small room on top of the wall there | cried out with meaningless words, and held for the soldiers of the garrison. Darrell put on one of them over his

'Now we must take our places with the defenders," said Kevski.

He had scarcely uttered the words when a lieutenant on the lookout for stragglers appeared at the door and ordered them to follow him. They joined a party of a dozen men and when they emerged from the prison fell into line with a company that was forming. It was a motley crew, but was officered by experienced soldiers and well enough armed. Presently Darrell found himself upon the walls in a position commanding a view of a stretch of land so rough as to preclude the idea that an assault would be made

at that point. The nearest line of the enemy was upward of 500 yards distant, and there was a scattering and useless fire from both sides. Two batteries of light field guns were visible farther back, but they were not in action. Between them and the skirmish line a considerable body of troops in fairly good formation were moving around to the right. From that direction came the heaviest firing, and there seemed to be considerable artillery at work. Wild shots from these guns occasionally flew clear over the town, and this fire, almost in their rear, constituted the chief danger of the defenders at the point where Darrell was posted. Some shells burst rather close, but no one was hurt.

Darrell's share in the battle consisted in firing often enough to escape attracting the attention of an officer, but under the circumstances he found no difficulty in avoiding the chance of hitting any of the besiegers, whom he viewed as friends.

Presently the faint sound of cheering floated across the rugged expanse from the lines of the encircling enemy. It came from the left, where there were trees that interrupted the view. and the cause of it was not immediately obvious. Soen, however, some mounted officers appeared heading a force which even at the distance showed a superiority of drill and equipment. The sound of the cheering increased. Evidently some idol of the army was among the officers. One of them, indeed, was seen to be distinguished by a rich attire, and the sunlight flashed upon his plumed cap and the hilt of his sword as if they were set with jewels. A long cloak of scarlet hung from his shoulders, and that, too, seemed to be jeweled upon the clasps at the throat. The word ran along the ranks of the defenders upon the wall:

"That is Motman Khan!" And at the command of an officer there was some trial of marksmanship, but the range, though not beyond the power of their weapons, was far too long for the skill of the men. The splendid cavalcade moved on unharm-

ed. For an hour or more the conditions remained nearly unchanged, so far as Darrell could observe. There was a slight increase of artillery fire upon the right, and the number of guns in action surprised Darrell, for the country round Gredskov was not favorable for the transportation of cannon. They seemed to be small pieces, it is true, but of a good modern type, to judge by the execution wrought by some of the shells. Gredskov was on fire in a hundred places, and the smoke rose straight up in the perfectly still air, hanging in the form of a great umbrella that spread wider and darker over the doomed city.

In the shelter of a row of stone buildings on the other side of an open space that lay between the wall where Darrell was and the close built portion of the town a crowd of terrified people were huddled. They seemed to be

mostly old men and boys. "Where are the women?" asked Darrell of Kevski, and the latter replied that a great many had left the city, the besiegers having guaranteed them

safety among the hills. Darrell was surprised at this evidence of civilized warfare, and he said

"Wait till the town is taken," answered Kevski, with a shudder. At this moment there came a great access of tumult from across the city. The noise of rifle firing increased. will reward you for sparing me." Terror stricken men and children, with

a few screaming women, poured out from among the houses. Then came lodged under guard in a room of the a heavy explosion that shook the very military barracks where were gathered walls. A red glow flamed in the over-

hanging cloud. "It is the magazine under the east caped the sword. wall!" cried Kevski. "A shell has blown it up. There must be ruin as a result of it."

Even the officers had turned their backs upon the enemy. They were staring across the city. A horseman came dashing across the open space. He yelled like a maniac, addressing the colonel commanding in that quarter. Then a shell came groaning over the housetops. It struck the earth almost eral. Two young mountaineers lay under the hoofs of the horse that bore the messenger, and they vanished, man and beast, in a flash of flame and a cloud of sand, through which Darrell dimly saw the colonel, who stood upon the edge of the wall, reeling and with tain, springing forward, clasped his the ground, where they lay still.

It was one of those incidents that have the seeds of panic in them. Men was a gunroom or small armory. Here in the midst of the uproar officers could were some spare uniforms that were be heard shouting orders that were mostly curses. A shout arose:

"Our own men! The city is taken!" And Darrell saw a struggling mass of soldiers in the Russian uniform retreating in the narrow streets. Then, with a scurrying as of rats, the force upon that part of the defenses scattered, each man for himself.

"It is over," gasped Kevski, turning pallid face toward Darrell.

"Not for us." answered the Amer ican. "We are all right." "Every soldier will be butchered!"

cried Kevski. "I am a prisoner," said Darrell. "Just let me strip off this uniform. Now then! We'll get back to our dungeon, and I'll look out for you."

They dropped off the wall and ran along beside it. The prison was not



His hands flung up.

more than 300 vards distant, but before they reached it a force of Circassians surged out of the street openmore of them fired a ragged volley, but the shots were all high.

Darrell halted instantly, facing this little force, his hands flung up. His first glance centered upon their officer, a rotund fellow, unmistakably German. Darrell was naturally unacquainted with the uniforms of the Circassian revolutionary army, but this plump little mercenary looked as if he might have the rank of captain. There was a red band around his cap, and it seemed pale in contrast with his

The smallest part of a second sufficed for those observations. "Friends!" yelled Darrell in German. Prisoners who have escaped the mas-

sacre!" The sound of his native language surprised the captain so much that he screamed a command in the same tongue, his voice high pitched from excitement and overexertion. The soldiers understood his meaning, if not the words, and they advanced without firing. Darrell and Kevski were surrounded by a half savage crew, drunk with the fumes of blood, but the fat little German was a soldier through and through, and he had his men well

in hand. "We're safe as a church," whispered Darrell to Kevski, and then, addressing the captain, in German:

"I was a prisoner here and was saved by this man, who is a friend of Motman Khan, though he was forced to

don a Russian uniform." The captain hesitated for the space of about two seconds-longer than any minutes that Darrell ever remembered

to have passed. "Spare them!" said the captain, and then to Darrell: "Point out this prison.

Lead me there." Darrell waved his hand in the direction of the building, and the party ad-

vanced. "Does Motman Khan command in person?" Darrell asked as he ran on by the officer's side.

The audacity of the question gained an answer for it. "He has gone on to Vladikaukas,"

said the officer. "Prince Kilziar commands." "I am known to him," said Darrell.

"I aided a friend of his in Paris. He "You shall be brought before him alone. TILLMAN VS. APPELT

Another party of soldiers had by this time invaded the prison, and the structhe evidences of the massacre were discovered. Kevski shook with terror, believing that the slaughter of the prisoners meant death to every one wearing the uniform of Russia in that city. Nevertheless throughout the wild scene that followed the officer to whom they had surrendered succeeded in protecting them, and eventually they were about fifty other prisoners who by various kinds of good fortune de es

At 9 o'clock that evening Darrell and Kevski were summoned before Prince Kilziar, who had established headquarters in the house that had been occupied by the Russian military commander whose dead body lay at that moment on a bench under the stone portico.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Reading.

CHARLESTON IS "WIDE OPEN."

iamblers and Con Men Making Hay

at the Exposition. Bunco steerers and confidence men

who saw the chance of a harvest with the opening of the exposition have found this an easy field of operation and already have found scores of victims, says a Charleston dispatch. war Appelt was only acting as a tool is well understood that the state is Gambling is wide open, and while no omplaint is made against the "legitthat all gamblers are coming under the Tillman from the penitentiary. There was a statement from Neal to the efban. The lines will be closely drawn fect after July, when the exposition is cheduled to close.

Several professional confidence workers who have been forced to leave many cities by the police, have secured Stevenson a foothold nere and they have made a ocal authorities to drive them out has caused no little comment, for the fleecng goes on from day to day and scores of visitors have suffered.

Following the old-time custom here, eception committees representing the xposition have been appointed to meet rains and escort prominent visitors o hotels and clubs. In many instances these committees have not fulfilled their obligations, and this has left an themselves to abide state and nation-opening for the bunco men. A few all party platforms. He favored two weeks ago the confidence men met a two months apart: one for state canspecial delegation from Nashville, in-troduced themselves as leading bank-ers of Charleston. After a round of pleasure the visitors were escorted to Republican if there is any way to mark

'club." the most notorious in town and before they got out many of them had been relieved of a few hundred dollars apiece. troduced to the mysteries of the "skin" lows: club and lost \$800, was not inclined to submit. He saw a lawyer and a lead-

was done, but the gang moved to antrim the unsuspecting. A steamboat was chartered to make

players to win.

The racing season here has helpe o whet the gambling appetite and has attracted many bunco artists who othgambling games at the track are run tions and the Democrats of the state erning bodies. Under the grand stand amount to all other considerations. there is a layout like that of a miniaure Monte Carlo.

But now the race track has passed nto disrepute and the better element outlaw associations, for it is not run an exposition feature. It is now slowv dving.

and last week a very elaborate estabishment was opened. The room got a icense from the city and secured as les as "straight." Now a second is

being fitted up. The worst feature about the gamo that he lacked not only sporting blood,

was left alone. be pleasant. But they found the New adopting of the "Colleton plan." Dr. Yorkers too shrewd and have left them Pope ran as an independent candidate Let him run, if he desires to face the rebate?

Manning Friday.

NO PROOF AS TO REBATES.

Senator Appelt's Charges Resolved Down to the Penitentiary Mattericy He Thinks the Democratic Party Should Pursue as to McLaurin. The following telegraphic summary

of the developments at the Manning meeting, received last Friday after-THE ENGINEER published on that day had been printed, and it is republished here for the benefit of those of our subscribers who had to be furnishthe time at which the earlier mails registered who would be eligible to

April 25.—There bout 2.000 people here today on acount of the joint debate between Sen-Tillman with reference to his appoint-

his case. During his opening, Senator ocrat and that he has the right to de-Tillman read two letters that Appelt fine what Democracy means, has had written him and marked private. written him and marked private. brought things to a focus. The Demo-piving as justification the claim that he had a right to do so because in this cratic party in South Carolina, and it

Senator Appelt produced a half dozcomplaint is made against the "legitimate" establishments the new places
have been operated in such a manner

Senator Appelt produced a hair dozen affidavits from former employes of
the penitentiary. all concerning out
senate and in the house, and in fact I
be penitentiary and supplies furnished Senator
do not believe the Democrats of the fect that Tillman got from the peni-tentiary wood, coal, vegetables, fer-mocracy was unsound if they knew it. tilizers, etc., giving orders that no our present danger is Republicanism charge be made for them and paying nothing. Senator Tillman said all this was old matter fully ventilated by the fore the question has been raised and

Senator Appelt offered no certifisporting life nard on strangers and in-mocent countrymen. The failure of the kind: but read a tabulated statement ed that we should leave the primary to show that rebates were paid up to 1894. Tillman insisted that Appelt had 1894. Tillman insisted that Appelt had made a complete farce and had not furnished evidence on which to convict a rence of the election of a man or men whose Democracy does not tally with to shave an ass; but taking up Aptrophysical party and that of the national party. We are elt's series of questions, answered

The main feature of Senator Till man's speech was an argument that require of the candidates any other the whole primary system will become pledge than the one now in force. To failure and its objects defeated, uness candidates are required to ple

In reference to the political situa tion now confronting the neople of the dangering, if they were in sufficient A New Yorker, however, who was in- state, Senator Tillman spoke as fol-

which will come up for discussion and there are enough avowed Republicans ing politician, and told his story. The settlement in the coming May convenpolitician went to Mayor Smyth and tion, and as I am the representative of necessary to trace their records back demanded that the place be closed, the Democracy of this state upon the to the preceding November election The mayor promptly ordered the chief national committee it may not be imof police to close out the swindlers. It proper for me to express my views on it and inform you as to the sentiother location and has continued to ment and feeling of the Democrats in Washington on the subject. The Democratic party in South Carolina has ocregular trips to Fort Sumter. So many cupied a peculiar position for 25 years. strangers were anxious to see the his- The whites are in the minority in this want to act independently in merely toric fort that the managers did a tre- state, and under the reconstruction local matters. The fact that our fight mendous business. In the cabin of the dispensation there were some 35,000 is in the primary and not in the legal boat there was a "skin" gambling lay- more Negro voters than whites. The election, and therefore, hardly half of out. So many visitors were fleeced consequence was that after the overing on the esplanade, and a dozen or that the owner of the boat was forced throw of the carpetbag government in at the legal election, would make it to have the gambling feature elimina- 1876 we adopted a system of party goved. But other boats have been en- ernment and the white people of the gaged, and the gambling has not been state were educated in the employment stopped. No "legitimate" game is al- of political methods that obtained owed on these boats and the crooked hardly anywhere else. We have had devices make it impossible for the an "imperium in imperio," or a government within a government. Democracy has meant white supremacy explicit pledges as to their actions and Republicanism meant Negro equality. The necessity for white uni erwise might have stayed away. The ty overshadowed the other considera-

so openly that the association has been were taught that submission to the njured and to this in a measure is will of the majority and loyal suppor due the opposition from the turf gov- of the nominees of the party were par-

The lamented Hampton taught us that an independent was worse than a radical. Like all of his actions and utterances in those trying days that adwoids it. The track will rank with vice was the very essence of wisdom Houcester, Guttenburg and the other and patriotism. His clear judgment, his most distinguished characteristic, for sport, but for strong-arm profits, saw the danger to the state of a De-The place was boosted because it was mocracy split into factions and appealing to the colored vote. And I take this occasion to say that no other liv-When the best element withdrew its ing South Carolinian more willingly or patronage from the races speculators glady pays tribute to his leadership or saw the opportunity for a poolroom has a better realization of the invaluable services to his people and the state rendered by this great man in '76.

It was only after the revolution of nanager a man known in sporting cir- 1890 that there was anything like freedom of political utterance and action The convulsion which brought this state officers, congressmen and other about also brought with it an attempt positions of honor and trust to pledge of the Reform movement to bring the ling is the work of the bunco steerers, on the part of those who were in the faith and loyalty to the doctrines and candidates face to face with the peo-W. H. Mallett, a gilded youth of Jack- minority to withstand the popular will, son, Ga., was fleeced out of \$600 on and some of those who had been most in the state and national conventions. Monday afternoon. His is a typical clamorous for party regularity and This will leave their status as far as it case. He was met by the "reception submission to the dictates of a convencommittee," and was finally landed in tion in selecting candidates, bolted and Queen street, where he saw his first ran Judge Haskell for governor. The game, and was asked to play. Before Haskell movement was based largely He declined to accept it saying that was never any question in regard to actions have shown the necessity for prevent him from giving the people did not use the frank in the state. he did not gamble. The gang told him the loyalty of those who supported a revision of the pledge to be given by an opportunity to decide whether or Judge Haskell to the general princi- candidates, the party can act without not he is a Democrat? but money. Then the boy produced ples of Democracy in the nation. Folmoney and diamonds, worth \$600. Be- lowing the independent action of the desirable that he be given an opportufore he knew it he was pinned to the Haskellites came the rebellion of those floor, his valuable were stolen and he who voted against Cleveland for Weaver in '92, amounting to some 2,000 or treachery. The revised pledge can be a "whisky trust," and did you not When the New York delegation to more white votes, mainly in Pickens required of all other Democrats with- make large purchases from a member the exposition arrived here this week and Oconee counties. Then in '94 there out any charge of persecution or per- of that trust? the "bunco committee" endeavored to was another rebellion on account of the sonal application. This is important

for governor and received several people, and be elected if he can get

fealty with their fellows and who fall- and his followers. ed to support the nominee of the party If the Democracy of South Carolina as they had pledged in the primaries wants to put none but Democrats on to do, were forgiven and admitted guard, it must decide the Democracy back to fellowship without any ques- of each candidate by requiring a pledge tion. In each case those who resisted in writing that will define clearly what the will of the party, of course, felt the candidate's opinions are and a soljustified in actng independently, but emn pledge to stand by those opinions. Senator Tillman Outlines the Pol- they were private soldiers, so to speak, and the desire of our people for continued fellowship and good will among

the whites prevented their expulsion from the party. Now we are confronted with a differ- far as possible. ent condition of affairs. The new constitution adopted in 1895 has eliminated, for the present, the Negro majority. The number of Negroes eligible to vote does not exceed 15,000; but it is constantly increasing and there may be a good many thousand who are not recent past evidences of Republicanism cropping out in South Carolina in various directions. There is no doubt, we Appelt failed to produce any affidavit party appealing to the Negro votes. ffered in evidence two telegrams from The action of one of your United States senators in advocating Republiment to speak here, both of which had can doctrines and voting with that Senator Tillman spoke first for half n hour and asked Senator Appelt for tending all the while that he is a Demoverwhelmingly Democratic, has a state would intentionally and willingly

it is now an issue and it must be settled as to what constitutes Democracy just as it is and make no new rules and regulations to prevent a recururged to permit every man to vote who will take the pledge, and not to pledge than the one now in force. To the first proposition there can be no serious objection. We need not be so come when we must drive out of the themselves to support the nominees, unfair to permit Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary, thereby ennumbers, the election of a genuine Democrat as against some mugwump or traitor. I do not think, however

who will take the oath, to make it had pledged themselves or not. It may in time become necessary to use the registration lists at the legal election to purify the club lists, but we cannot well make the rules so exacting that we will bar out men who the Democratic votes are ever polled difficult to devise a scheme to prove who had or who had not supported the "nominees of the party." I will not therefore, discuss that phase of the subject; but it is a matter of vital ne-

cessity that we should make candidates define their attitude and give while in office. Senator McLaurin was charged with Republicanism in his race in the primary of '97, but he denied it bitterly and I thought he was honest. He de nies it still; but his utterances now are all in endorsement of the Republican policy, and his votes tally with his speeches. We must have a revision of the pledge given by candidates which will make it impossible for any honorable man not a Democrat to secure the nomination, if we are to keep the party from being stabbed in the back and not have a repetition of the

present disgraceful state of affairs. At this time South Carolina really has no voice in shaping public matters in the senate, or if she has a voice the votes of the two senators are nearly always on opposite sides of any given proposition. This is something that does not obtain in any other Democratic state, and I know of no way by which we can guard against a recurrence of this condition, except to require all candidates for the senate. principles of the party, as announced ple and that there should be free can be devised in words as absolutely known. Senator McLaurin is no longer a factor. He is simply an illustration does not agree with you on certain of what might happen again under the present loose regulations. While his to be a Democrat, endeavoring now to considering his case at all. It is even nity to go before the people and let purchases of the stock? them show him how they feel about his for the future welfare of the party.

thousand white votes. So there have the votes. If he can win in the pri- administration large quantities of libeen three attempts to resist the will mary after his record is set before the of the organized Democracy speaking people, he can win much easier as an through regular channels. In each of independent if he is denied admission. ture resounded with yells of rage as Story of the Meeting at these instances those who had broken We do not want to be unjust to him

Of course, men may sign such a pledge and then deceive the people afterwards; but we owe it to our fellow

Democrats of the country to at least ple of the state? Would you have ofsafeguard our Democratic primaries as fered to pay for those brick had it not There is one other subject connected with party policy that demands serious considerations. The large number of candidates wno seek the various state offices and congressional and senatorial honors renders it impossible in one day for those candidates to have even a respectful and decent hearing. Any man who is fit to be governor or senator cannot discuss public questions in any intelligent way if his time is limited. Some plan must be devised by which these candidates who fill the really important offices and who will shape and control affairs must be given en sufficient opportunity to make the people understand waether or not they are competent. Many of the positions which are sought are largely ministerial and the duties are well defined, and these officers cannot change or shape public policy in any material degree. There is no good excuse or reason why seven or eight candidates for railroad commissioner and fifteen or twenty for the other state offices shall be given time at a state campaign meeting or so little time as to merely get up and make their bow. In the last state canvass it required about five hours for the respective candidates to speak, allowing only 30 minutes for the candidates for governor and 10 minutes for the others, not counting the candidates for the United States senate, who usually came last. The limitation on the time of the candidates for the important offices, if it be continued, will absolutely destroy all interes in the state campaign meetings, and finally destroy the primary itself, and I am strongly of the opinion that it would be well, indeed necessary, to have two campaign days in each county, say six weeks or two months apart at which certain specified candidates shall address the people. The suggestion has been made that there ought to be This will never do, because the people who seek their votes, and, if such a

solicitous about the rank and file, at a limitation on the number of meetings least I do not think the time has yet to one in each congressional district. party individuals who will pledge are entitled to see and hear the men state and national, though they may system were adopted, there would b be disloyal. It would be manifestly few, if any, citizens at such meetings where the meeting is held. The newspaper reporters would have to be depended on entirely in order to get any sort of information as to what candidates were saying and what impression they made, and this would mean the use of the press by those who were able to obtain its support to control elections. Money would be freely used have no doubt, and this does not imply that the press is venal. But few people take daily newspapers, and nearly all the weeklies have patent outsides. Somehow all of Senator Mc-Laurin's speeches were published in these outsides or sent as supplements. It was legitimate advertising, but we pay for such advertising to have advantage of poor men who cannot. The only safe way is to have the candidates face the voters, and let each man decide for himself. I warn the people against surrendering the right to judge for themselves. Government by newspapers may be a very good thing, but the people of South Carolina repudiated it in 1890 and I have no idea they are going to return to it, and I am therefore prepared to urge the scheme I have outlined, as the best which suggests itself to me. The two sets of candidates could begin on opposite sides of the state and thus not inter fere with one another. The people ought to devote at least two days to the selection of the best men, and this cannot be brought about without hearing them fully. If the people lose in-

> true now as when it was uttered. Senator Appelt's Questions.

Senator Appelt propounded to Senator Tillman a series of 24 questions, as follows: 1. Was not the primary system in-

augurated to give every white man a voice in the selection of candidates for in as a stockholder and Tillman investoffice?

These pot our party pledge allow
to be lost. And that it was after he 2. Does not our party pledge allow

every white man to be a candidate who pledges himself that he is a Democrat and will abide the result and support the nominees of the party? Then why change it now?

3. Was not one of the main tenets thought, free speech and free action? 4. Are you and some of your pretending friends not in favor of fixing the party pledge so that a man who questions, notwithstanding he claims

5. When the dispensary system was inaugurated, did you not make large

6. Did there not exist at that tim

7. Did not that trust have an agree ment to pay its purchasers a certain NO. 35.

quor was purchased. Was there any institution? 9. Why do not the rebates appear on

TERMS----\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

the books? 10. Did you ever get cotton seed meal and have it charged to the penitentiary, and insist upon that institution paying for it, and only paid after wo years and then by compromise?

11. What authority did you have to buy for your private use and have it charged to the state?

12. Did you not get brick for your private use that belonged to the peobeen exposed through the Neal investigation?

13. How many bushels of oats did you get from the state farm and have shipped to you at your home in Trenton?

14. Did you have the right to run a private farm at the expense of the state?

15. By what right in law or morals dld you get the authority at state expense to get wood, coal and vegeta-

16. Did you not continue to receive products from the penitentiary at your nome in Trenton as late as 1897, not even paying the express charges?

17. Did you not denounce your predecessors in office and charge "rottenness" because of alleged pilfering from the penitentiary? 18. Was not a committee sent to in-

restigate the dispensary transactions refused the right to examine the books, and did not the members of the trust refuse to be subjected to an examination on oath?

19. Was not your dealings with the trust questioned, and did you ever demand of the trust that they permit an investigation of your transactions?

20. Did you not on the hustings create the impression upon the minds of the people that the cause of their oppressed condition was largely due to corporate greed, and that the state of New Jersey was an incubator for fraudulent corporations?

21. Are you not a member and a director in a New Jersey chartered corporation?

22. Did you not denounce the interference of a United States senator with our campaigns?

23. Is it not against the law for you to use a free pass, express or telegraph frank, and do you use them?

24. Did you not, as governor of the state and, as such, chairman of the board of directors of the state penitentiary, instruct the bookkeeper of that institution not to charge anything on the books to you or to open an account against you?

Senator Tillman In Reply. Senator Tillman's answers to the foregoing questions are summarized by August Kohn in a special to the Green-

ville News as follows: As to the dispensary matter, Senator Tillman stated that the state got no rebates. Neither did he as governor. That the dispensary started with \$50 .-000 capital; that \$25,000 of that amount was used in the equipment; that it was out of the question to get a stock of goods for less; that he had the opposition newspapers and whisky dealers to fight, who said that the dispensary would be a failure, and through the kindness of George Hubbell, of the Mill Creek company, who had faith in him, he got the supplies and he waived the right to rebates so as to get do not want rich men who are able to the necessary credit. The state did not pay for its liquor for a year or two after it got it, and by mixing cologne spirits with two-stamp liquor the amount of the rebate was absorbed, and this cost the state \$1.35 per gallon. This, Tillman, said, was the purest, cheapest whiskey that the state ever got. He emphatically denied any rebates. He said there was no proof, and that time and again efforts had been made to get proof against him which did not exist. .

As to the penitentiary charges, he showed that upon the report he had provided that he had paid for everything. Or it was given to him by Colonel Neal personally, who had a perfect right to give him whatever he pleased, and that the report showed that the state had never lost anything by him. And that he himself called the attention to the oats purchased by him and to his failure to pay for same on account of not being able to get the terest in their government, that government must become bad. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is as more than a few potatoes, tomatoes,

Relative to his connection with the Sabine Oil and Marketing company, ne stated that he was simply gambling; that Lockwood, the pre the company, was a friend of his, and hat he had gone to Texas, and that he had always fought the Standard Oil company. When Lockwood went to Texas he offered to take him (Tillman) to be lost. And that it was after he had gone in the company that his name was used as a director And the company was organized in New Jer-sey. This company, he said, was sey. This company, he said, was amenable to the laws of Texas and that he, as senator, had nothing to do with it.

As senator, he of all men, would not advise the people as to a choice of can-didates; this was the chief objection to Hampton in 1890.

He said that the use of the frank was not prohibited in Washington and it was not a violation to send a mes-sage from Washington to Manning, S. , and that he did not deserve any did have a frank but was not to be bought by \$5 or \$10 worth of telegrams a year and no vote of his would ever show that he had been bought by his telegraph frank and he He presented a letter from Burriss hat he did not instruct him not to harge articles to him bought from

the penitentiary. Appelt stated that he was satisfied with the explanation which he had reeived as to the rebates and insisted that he was in the Democratic party, and would always remain a Democrat, and that his whole fight was to keep the party as it now stands. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred expected, Tillman had a hand primary nd the result was almost unanimous n his favor. Appelt did not have the 8. During several months of your affidavits some expected of him.