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J. N. CLINKSCALES, J. C. LANGSTON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The suicidal mania is reported to be increasing all over the country. It is better for crankism to manifest itself in that way than in killing other people.

J. E. Boggs, Esq., is again occupying the editorial chair of our neighbor, the Pickens *Sentinel*. We join the brethren of the State press in extending him the right hand of fellowship.

Governor Tillman is again talking about too much "driftwood" in the last Legislature. It matters not how humble and obedient his law-makers may be, it seems they cannot please His Majesty.

The Newberry Cotton Mill has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The capital is to be increased from $250,000 to $400,000 within a year, and the mill will be increased to 25,000 spindles. This evidence of prosperity is very gratifying indeed.

The Gates correspondent of the Pickens *Sentinel* puts it this way: "This city is soon to be without a N. P. unless some one applies. The present one, Mr. L. C. Reid, says he would rather be a knot on a pine-wood tree than to hold that position signed up by Ben."

It is a good time now to compare tax receipts, says the Newberry *Observer*. Get your receipt of 1892, and see if it isn't smaller than that of 1893. If so, where, oh, where is that promised "retrenchment and reform" we heard so much about in the last few campaigns.

Thos. Lafon, a wealthy negro of New Orleans, died a few days ago. His fortune is estimated at $500,000. He bequeathed to charitable or educational purposes $214,000. Most of the institutions endowed by him are exclusively for whites.

The Hartwell *Bee* is the title of a new paper which has just made its appearance at Hartwell, Ga., a copy of which is on our table. It is edited and published by Mr. James T. Magill, and if its first issue is any indication it will be a success. We kindly welcome it to our exchange list.

The remark once made by the late James T. Field—that if he were a boy again he would learn to use his left hand as freely as his right—points a suggestion for educators with the directness of an index finger. If manual training be good surely two-handed training would be vastly better.

The old Georgia Capitol building was burned to the ground on Monday, 1st inst. It was a historic structure and was erected in 1803—4. Since 1888 it has been the home of the Middle Georgia Mechanical and Agricultural college, a branch of the State University. The property was insured for $20,000.

Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, has an article in a recent number of the *North American Review* which shows that the really prosperous periods in life of this republic have been those in which a low tariff prevailed. He goes into the subject very thoroughly, giving facts and figures in support of his position that are practically unanswerable.

The fire loss of the United States for 1893 amounts to $16,277,000. These figures do not include the small fires in which single buildings were destroyed, and only brings the loss up to December 8, 1893. The accidental loss of life by railways, fires and explosions, exclusive of cyclones and tornadoes, amount to 576 persons, for eleven months of 1893.

The rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York city made an exceedingly practical suggestion to his fashioners, when he asked them to take the $500 they have been accustomed to pay for Christmas decorations and apply it to the relief of the poor. If all the money spent in ostentatious display of Christmas should be similarly applied, Christmas would have been far more Christ-like.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* has received a letter from Mr. Sam Friedham, of Fort Lawn, York County, in which he says that a tenant on his farm has made twenty-six bales of cotton, averaging 434 pounds each, with one mule. Besides the cotton, the tenant made sixty-five bushels of oats. "Please ask," requests Mr. Friedham, "if anybody in Texas can beat this?"

President Cleveland has appointed ex-Mayor Samuel A. Townes, of Greenville, Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina. Mr. Townes is a conservative Democrat, but has taken no active part in politics. He is well qualified for the position, and his appointment will give satisfaction. Senator Butler, who was pushing Ben. Perry for the position, saw that it was no chance for him, and endorsed Mr. Townes for the position.

The Newberry *Observer* says: "The chasm between seven cents cotton and eight cents to raise it will have to be bridged over some way. It is not at all probable that cotton will ever again command more than seven or eight cents—the chances are in favor of its going down to five. The great cotton States can raise it profitably at five, and the acreage and yield are increasing largely every year. If South Carolina farmers cannot compete with Texas and Mississippi planters in cotton-raising, they will have to turn their industries into another channel."

The Greenville *News* calls attention to one feature of the dispensary profits business that has escaped notice heretofore. That paper says that many of the dispensaries owed their establishment to the fact that the petitioners placed their signatures "on the theory that the cities would receive part of the profits," and that the new law now puts those profits at the disposal of Governor Tillman's whims and humors—that is, he can divert these profits to the pay of the constables if he is not satisfied that the cities are "enforcing the law." The *News* adds: "We hope that the Greenville police will succeed in displeasing the boss so effectually that he will confiscate our share of his whiskey money."

Senator Voorhees, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, looks for a long session of Congress. He says that the last Congress did not adjourn its first session until August 5, and that, too, at a time when a general revision of the tariff was not an issue. While he is of the opinion that the House tariff bill will pass the Senate within a month, or six weeks at the outside, after it gets into the Senate, he believes that a date fully as late, if not later than August 5, will be reached before Congress adjourns. There are other Senators, members of the Finance Committee, who think this Congress will be in session until late in September, if, indeed, it does not run into October, as did the Fifty-first Congress.

In all the labor and provision for relieving the needy there should be a pretty close adherence to the principle: "If a man will not labor neither shall he eat." There is no hardship in that rule for all the able-bodied. It is said that notwithstanding all the alleged want in Chicago men cannot be had to work on the drainage canal at 15 cents and hour. It is said, too, that there is plenty of work in other great cities, and the country about for men who will work, but that since free lodging and free soup establishments have been started men cannot be hired. There ought to be some way of testing the disposition of every applicant for charitable aid. It is not right that the willingly industrious should be taxed to support the incorrigibly lazy.

It is the belief of the governments of England, France and Germany, to say nothing of others, that the people of wealth—that is, those having large incomes—should contribute more to the support of the government than those possessed of small incomes, and on this account an income tax has been imposed and collected. There is no good reason why greater consideration should be given to wealthy citizens in a republic, such as that of the United States of America, than is accorded to them under such an autocratic form of government as that of Germany, or such an aristocratic form of government as that of Great Britain. This much can be said in defense of the action of those of the ways and means committee who have voted in favor of this tax, and in addition it can be said that the government stands greatly in need of the money.

IT IS TIME TO CALL A HALT.

South Carolina Politics Tend to Anarchy and Bloodshed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 7.—Nothing could be more interesting than to note the fluctuations of the political pulse in South Carolina. The patient, the Democratic party, is beginning to get nervous and fidgety. She does not know how serious her ailment is going to be, and what is more, what a combination of troubles are liable to show themselves. In the meanwhile she and her friends, realize that a long siege is ahead, and very naturally are worried, not as to the ultimate result, but the condition of the patient during the summer season.

Leaving all medical jurisprudence to one side, and looking at the situation in a plain every-day way, one cannot but realize that the political prospects in this State are anything but pleasant. They may be encouraging for individual ambitions or factional victories, but to the uninterested Democrat there are troublous and stormy times ahead. There is no use to say, "Oh, that is only newspaper talk," or "Those are the views of an alarmist." It is not so. Anyone who has gone from county to county, through two campaigns, and who keeps his ears open and reads aright the political movements of the day, must necessarily conclude that unless somebody calls a halt, unless liberality is shown, there is a political tempest ahead. Men are going into the campaign this year with the expressed intention of allowing no abusive or insulting language towards themselves.

The political actions of the majority for the past two years have not been directed towards healing the breach. That would be poor politics in the eyes of the orthodox Reformer. The lines must, they think, be sharply drawn; their political success depends upon the life of the prejudice now existing. The "country sentiment" must be rekindled. Call it Alliance sentiment if you please; any name will suit; but certain leaders and their men realize that the moment the political passions are allowed to smoulder they are without hope. More liberal minded and conservative men, no matter of what faction, will be given the reins.

There is a general belief that the resolutions adopted at Laurens outline the present policy of the Irby wing of the Reform Movement. That sufficient pressure will be brought to force a change in the programme is possible. The clause that "none but Reformers will participate in the election of delegates to the July State Convention" has already provoked considerable comment and dissatisfaction. Said a State officer to me last night: "We have nothing but Democratic clubs in this State. The minority has come in with us, joined our ranks as members of our clubs and submitted to defeat. We cannot now throw them overboard. I am opposed to a July Convention, such as is proposed, and will use every influence I have to defeat its purposes. There is now no need for such a Convention. There was, I believe, a necessity for a March Convention. We then had a platform to adopt and principles to announce; we cannot consistently hold a factional Convention to nominate or suggest any candidate. The whole thing is wrong." If the author of this sentiment were known it would occasion no little surprise, especially as he is totally disinterested.

Senator Irby and others not long ago were enthusiastically in favor of a March convention at which to settle the whole trouble and effectually crush the Gubernatorial ambitions of certain of the candidates. For some reason the leaders were afraid of this. It may have been that a combination of Anti-John Gary Evans influence brought this about. In a word, if a convention were held within the next few weeks it would be John Gary Evans against the field. How things may change within a few months no one can tell.

While on the topic of Senator Irby's July convention scheme it might be interesting to say that there is a strong and growing sentiment against the junior Senator retaining the leadership of the Democratic Executive Committee. There is talk of putting a young and independent man at the head of the committee. The county press is not demonstratively in favor of the retention of Senator Irby, and it is even suggested that the local organ—would not be head-over-heels in sorrow if some one else were elected. What has it to say? It is even hinted that one of the questions to be asked Governor Tillman in his candidacy for Senator is whether he expects to have Mr. Irby conduct and be responsible for his campaign.

Just now the all-absorbing topic is who is to receive the Reformers' nomination for Governor? Will it be John Gary Evans or Comptroller General Ellerbe, who are just now in the lead? Will W. De Witt Evans, of Marlboro, or Secretary of State Tindal, or Dr. Sampson Pope forge ahead? Up to this time there are five entries. Whether they will all be at the finish is not known. With or without reason, Governor Tillman is supposed to favor the selection of John Gary Evans as his successor. Whether this alleged preference is purely personal, if that, or whether it will extend to political support, has not been developed, the occasion has not arisen. The Governor's preference, it is argued, is on account of the aggressive, daring tactics of the Senator from Aiken. Mr. Ellerbe is also said to be a favorite. Both are young and aggressive.

For a day or two there have been mutterings of a kind of conference or confab at Wright's Hotel on Friday night. The information goes that there were about ten good "Reformers" there and that in a general way they talked over the situation and came to some conclusions. One of the topics, so it is said, was this: Governor Tillman, if he is to be a candidate for the United States Senate, ought to be made to understand that he has no right to interfere with or influence State affairs or nominations. He ought to restrict himself to a discussion of National affairs and be "hands off" on State politics. He can stand by and look on, but his suggestions are not wanted by the good people or liberal Reformers of the State. The same is applicable to Senator Irby, and especially as he is already in National politics, or supposed to be there.

It is further stated that another important question that came up at the conference was: "Should we, as Reformers, assume the responsibility of fathering the dispensary law?" Some of those present, and they were all invited on account of being thought to be leaders, were afraid of the dispensary law, and especially the new one. It is not a popular scheme and may lose many more votes than it will gain. The fruits of this conference may soon be shown. The cardinal feature was, so it is said, that Tillman and Irby were not expected to dabble in State politics—if they had the dictation of the slate it would defeat a number of other would-be Governors.

There used to be a good deal said about slates. Note the views now, and those who think they may be chosen in that way do not seriously object, but the majority of the candidates and the rank and file do not want any slates made, and they have duly announced their intention of breaking any slate made by or with the consent of anybody. The politician who favors slate making, from what can be heard, will not improve his chances for preferment.

But what about the Senatorial race? Oh, that is to be lively enough. Everybody understands that the contest will be between Senator Butler and Governor Tillman. There may be suggestions of other candidates and expressions as to the availability of this or that man, but when the fight is really made it will be between those two men. Here and there suggestions have been made of men to make the race instead of Senator Butler, yet when it comes to the pinch the general opinion is that if Senator Butler cannot defeat Governor Tillman no one can do so. The friends of Senator Butler say that he has developed great strength and that he is going to win the race. His friends say that they are willing to lay the bridle on his neck and tell him to run. Of course Senator Butler will make his campaign on purely national issues, if he is allowed to do so, and thinks that he has a record on which he can stand and win before the people of his State. As a matter of fact when the campaign really opens this will be the all-important and interesting race and there will be some highly lively developments.

While the Reformers are holding their conferences and making and breaking slates, what are the Conservatives doing? They are keeping rather quiet. Holding no caucuses, making no slates, but simply waiting. Such they think the best policy. After awhile a consultation may be had as how to act, but for the present the policy seems to be to do nothing radical. There is plenty of time to decide whether a State ticket ought to be run or what plan should be pursued. The Conservatives may have a great deal more to say than is expected, although they are to be ostracised in the Irby July Convention. There may be more sulking and less submission than anticipated. Altogether there is a very merry and go-as-you-please song and dance time ahead of us in South Carolina.—*Correspondence News and Courier.*

Illegal Juries.

Columbia State, January 7.

There was quite a rattling of the dry bones about the State Capitol yesterday, occasioned by the discovery of the fact that all juries drawn in the State since December 18 by a jury commissioner, according to the custom of several years, were illegally drawn, and their verdicts consequently are void in law. Any that may be drawn hereafter in accordance with the law in force for several years will be equally as illegal and their verdicts worthless.

The matter was brought to light yesterday by Sheriff Daniel J. Bradham, of Clarendon. He had heard that the Legislature had recently passed a new law governing the drawing of juries, and knowing something of its nature, he came here to see the governor about it, and the new law was looked up. It was found that the act was approved on December 18, and it was one of those acts providing that its provisions became law immediately.

The law is entitled, "An act to amend Chapter LXXXVII of the General Statutes relating to juries and entitled 'Of Juries.'"

It reads as follows:

Section 1. That chapter eighty-seven, section 2234, of the General Statutes be amended by striking out said section 2234 and inserting instead thereof the following: Section 2234. The county auditor, the county treasurer, and the clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions of each county, shall constitute the board of jury commissioners for their respective counties.

Section 2. That section 2235 of the said chapter be repealed and the following inserted instead thereof: Section 2235. That said county auditor, county treasurer, and clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions, shall perform the duties required of them as jury commissioners without compensation.

Section 3. That section 2255 of the said chapter be repealed and the following be inserted thereof: Section 2255. Whenever it shall be necessary to supply any deficiency in the number of grand or petit jurors duly drawn, whether caused by challenge or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the jury commissioners under the directions of the court to draw from the special department in the jury box known as the tales box, such number of fit and competent persons to serve as jurors as the court shall deem necessary to fill such deficiency. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of court to keep such jury box in his custody.

Section 4. The jury box shall be provided with three locks, each different. The key to one shall be kept by the clerk of court, one by the auditor and one by the treasurer, so that no two of said commissioners shall hold keys to the same lock.

Section 5. This act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

State Liquor in Hotels.

The State Board of Control under the personal direction of Governor Tillman is rapidly arranging things under the new omnibus law to suit themselves. All along there has been a great deal of complaint from the hotel proprietors about the matter of allowing them to serve liquors to their guests, many of them complaining that the winter business was being paralyzed by the fact that their guests who are always accustomed to getting liquors when they want them, could not secure such luxuries, even when they were willing to pay for them. It will be remembered that when the proprietors of the hotels at Aiken and Charleston came here some time ago Governor Tillman made an arrangement whereby they would be allowed to get dispensary liquors. This was before the new law was thought of, and when the time came for passing the new law provision was made for this class of trade. Under that provision of the law Governor Tillman and Comptroller General Ellerbe, yesterday prepared the following circular giving the new rules and regulations of the board applying to the handling of liquors by the proprietors of the various hotels in the State. Copies of these rules and regulations have been sent to all the proprietors of hotels in the State and they need no other explanation than a perusal:

Rules and regulations governing hotels selling liquor, under Section 21 of the dispensary law:

First. The manager of the hotel after giving the required bond, must receive a written appointment as assistant to the dispenser from whom said liquors are obtained.

Second. He will use the request books for orders from guests the same as though purchased at the dispensary, and the sales must conform in every respect to the requirements of the law, especially as to crossing out the labels, and writing the requests, using ink in all cases.

Third. No liquors shall be sold except by the bottle.

Fourth. The prices on the wine card must be those charged at the dispensary.

Fifth. He will obtain the liquors or wine by the case from the dispenser and report all sales, and pay over the amount due each day, getting new request books whenever needed and turning them over to the dispenser as fast as filled.

Sixth. No liquor shall be sold to any one but "bona fide" guests of the hotel, whose names are on the register.

Seventh. Sales to minors or to men already intoxicated are forbidden and no second sales shall be made to any guest who becomes intoxicated.—*Col. State.*

A Wonderful Deer.

Gen. Hampton is in the city, having just returned from a Christmas deer hunt in the low country.

General Hampton relates the following incident, which occurred on the hunt: He and a friend were on a stand together and could plainly hear the deep mouthed pack as it drove the deer in their direction. Nearer and nearer it came until a fine buck bounded into view and into shooting distance. The general fired and it fell. Both hunters saw that the animal was badly wounded and to prevent its escape cut its throat from ear to ear. At an unexpected moment the deer struggled to its feet and into the cane brake but not before its hind leg was broken by another shot.

The dogs were quickly called and put on its trail. They ran the deer to the Savannah river, not far distant. It crossed, but could not get up the high bank on the other side, and when the hunters came up it was standing in the water at bay, and fighting the dogs with desperation. No boats were available and the deer was left alone with a load of buckshot in its side, one leg broken and its throat cut from ear to ear, but still alive and fighting.—*Columbia Journal, Jan. 5.*

Midway Types.

The *Detroit Free Press* is this year fairly outdoing itself. Not content with permanently enlarging its famous weekly edition to twelve pages, it proposes to give to every yearly subscriber a beautiful souvenir of the world's fair, called "The *Detroit Free Press* Portfolio of Midway Types." This artistic production comprises twenty photographic plates, 8x11 inches, representing the strange people that were seen on the Midway Plaisance. The faces and fantastic dress will be easily recognized by those who visited the fair; others will find in them an interesting study. You can obtain the portfolio and one of the best of literary weeklies one year for $1. The address is Detroit, Mich.

Tillman's Latest Target.

First the towns, next the trial justices—what next? Under the revised and patchwork dispensary law the trial justices are to a very large extent responsible for the success of the system. Governor Tillman realizes this and yesterday, when talking about the instructions he had sent out to trial justices, remarked that he would probably have to remove some of them within the next sixty days. If they were not entirely straight in the enforcement of the law, he promised that he would find such men as would co-operate in the enforcement of the law. Governor Tillman has had copies of the new dispensary law sent to every trial justice in the State, and with it went the following instructions:

Under the Act approved December 23d, a copy of which is herewith sent you, the duty will largely devolve on trial justices of enforcing the law. The statutes, as construed by the Supreme Court, require that criminal cases coming within the jurisdiction of trial justices shall be tried by a jury on the demand of the defendant, otherwise by the trial justice himself. Jurors are to be summoned by the constables after six names have been drawn from a hat in which eighteen names have been placed by the constable. It will be the duty of trial justices to see that no names are put in the hat except those of men who will find a verdict according to the evidence and not perjure themselves through prejudice against the law. Trial justices who do not act with promptness and vigor and endeavor to enforce the law may as well send in their resignations, as negligence or favoritism will be tolerated.

Enclosed will be found a form of search warrant, as well as a form for beginning nuisance proceedings under Section 22 of the Act.

As it is impossible for State constables to cover the entire territory, trial justices are expected to see that their constables seize all contraband liquor and make arrests of parties breaking the law as provided by the Act. Every seizure thus made must be reported to the State Commissioner, who will send a certificate for the shipment to him of the contraband liquor. For such work constables will be paid a reasonable fee upon reporting the facts to the Governor.

Special attention is directed to Section 29, giving the right to examine suspicious packages.

Trial justices will in every case arrest and proceed against express agents and railroad agents, or other railroad employees, who lay themselves liable under the provisions of the law. The right to search without a warrant applies only to places of business or public places. In all cases where liquor is believed to be in a private residence and is being sold, search warrants must be issued. Persons are not allowed to buy in other States and bring into this State any quantity greater than one gallon.

The searches must be confined to depots, and no car will be entered to make search, unless by express orders of the Governor.

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

Accompanying the instructions is the usual form for the search warrant, for residences or any other place. Here is the form of affidavit prescribed:

"Personally appeared —— who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is informed by —— and verily believes from such information, and his own observation, that in (describe place, premises or house) there is now deposited, stored, and kept contraband liquors, in violation of law, to wit: (particularly describing the same,) and that said intoxicating and contraband liquors are there kept, stored, and deposited by —— his aiders and abettors, without a permit, in violation of the laws of the State.

"Wherefore, deponent prays that a search warrant may issue, commanding the search of said premises and their appurtenances, and that such contraband liquors may be brought before the court, and such action taken concerning the same as is authorized by law."

And this will be the trial justices' orders to the constables:

"These are, therefore, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter into the said house (or other place appurtenant thereto) of the said —— aforesaid, and there diligently by day or by night search for the said contraband liquors, and if the same or any part thereof shall be found upon such search, that you bring the said liquors so found, and also seize and bring all vessels, bar fixtures, screens, bottles, glasses, and appurtenances, apparently used or suitable for use, in or about such liquors, take a complete inventory of the same, and deposit the same with the sheriff, which said articles are there to remain, to be disposed of as required by the provisions of the dispensary law."

There will be very many trial justices, and a great many more constables who will have trouble over this same form of search warrant.

Pulling Together.

The *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, has this strong and suggestive editorial:

"The thousands of Southern people who went to the World's Fair thought it a wonder, thought Chicago a great city, and most of them may have thought the Chicago people above the ordinary plane of humanity. A few hundred studied out the real cause of it all. The fact is that in all the glitter and glare and splendor and interest of such an exposition we are lost in admiration of the outside, and cannot coolly analyze the forces that have produced such a marvelous conception of man's ingenuity.

"A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* has been making just such an analysis. In spite of all that has been heard of Chicago in the last ten years, he argues that until the World's Fair it was known to the people across the water as one might regard a "puff of smoke in a cloudy sky"—to be thought of for the instant. But the European visitors to this country in 1893 will never forget the miniature city nor the people who created it, while to Americans Chicago has become a household word which will be perpetual.

"How did the Chicago people accomplish it all? By unanimity of action. By 'pulling together.'

"The projects which have resulted successfully in Chicago have been carried out by pulling together. People haven't time for much discussion out there. If a shrewd business man or capitalist has a plan which he thinks is good, his friends rely a good deal on his judgment and what he has done in the past. They help him, and the object is accomplished. When the gates were first opened to the White City the idea of having a "Chicago Day" was scarcely thought of. Most of the residents were for the time content with the other results of the exposition. Some one finally conceived it. Chicago thought it practical. Everyone who could go, went—first, because he wanted to see the fair again; second, because he felt he was a part of Chicago and he wanted to help make it a success. On that day 716,881 people paid admissions to it. Just think of it a moment.

"Every city and town in the South can imitate Chicago. We don't mean on the same scale nor anything approaching it, but by following the same principle—by pulling together. If a town of 1,000 people wants a store or factory, which is the best way to get it—let twenty or thirty work for the enterprise which will benefit all and the rest do nothing, or have all work for it? The question answers itself.

"The Chicago fair is a good thing to think over, especially the reasons for its success. Augusta people have thought over it, and the exposition is one of the results. Atlanta people are thinking of it, and 1895 will show the brilliant conception of this thought.

"No, the Chicago people are no higher, no brighter and have no more ability than the people of any Southern city.

"Pull together and see if this is not true."

Boiler Explosion in Sumter.

SUMTER, January 6.—Information was received in Sumter this morning about 12 o'clock that the boiler used in the lumber mill of J. E. Law, at Elliott's, had exploded with terrible effects. Your correspondent proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and there found one man dead, two men seriously wounded and the mill badly torn up. The brains of the dead man were bespattered over the timber thereabout. It appears that Mr. Law, the owner of the mill, was standing with his hand upon the throttle giving some directions when, from some cause which will never be learned, there was a terrible explosion, and Mr. Law was hurled thirty feet distant, his body going through the top of the shed and leaving his brains upon the boards.

The killed and wounded are: John E. Law, killed; J. J. Luckey, seriously wounded; Henry Monehan, very badly wounded; J. C. Bullock, badly burned.

Coroner Commander was soon upon the scene and viewed the body of the deceased, after which it was removed to his residence.

The body of Mr. Law was badly mangled, both legs and arms being broken. His head had been blown off and there was a hole through his body. No cause has been assigned for the accident.

— Each year the people of Paris eat an average of 21,000 horses, 300 donkeys and 40 mules.

Conservatives Ruled Out.

LAURENS, January 5.—The County Alliance met to day. About forty delegates were present. Speeches were made by Dr. Sampson Pope and Senator Irby. Men not members of the Alliance, but in sympathy with it, were admitted to hear the speaking.

The following resolutions, offered by J. Andy Jones, were passed unanimously by the Alliance:

Be it resolved by this County Alliance now assembled:

First. That the Alliance men of Laurens County reassert their allegiance to the principles of the National and State Alliance and all the planks of the Ocala platform, and that any candidate whose stomach is too weak to swallow it need not expect our support.

Second. That in State politics, as members of the Democratic party and believers in and as members of the Reform Movement of that party, we approve of the calling of a Convention to name candidates who are in accord with it to be voted for in the general primary election, but we insist as a matter of right that the Convention shall not be held sooner than the 1st of July of this year, for the reason that we want to see and hear the sentiments of the candidates among the Reformers. To do otherwise is forestalling the people and re-enacting the tricks of the ring that controlled this State so long, to wit, the naming of candidates who are unknown to the masses of this State in whose candidacy they have not participated.

Third. We hold ourselves bound to support the nominees of the July Convention in the primary election in September, but we demand that simon pure Reformers be named, men against whom naught can be said as to their loyalty to truth, to the Alliance and to the Reform Movement.

Fourth. That great care must be used both in calling and in holding the township and county primary convention to send delegates to the said State July Convention, and we recommend that Governor Tillman select three Reformers who will act with him and draft rules for the calling and holding of said township and county primary conventions, so that none but Reformers will participate in the election of delegates to the July State Convention, and that the four gentlemen referred to above call the said July Convention, if such be the sentiment of the Reform Movement.

Fifth. That we further suggest that in the naming of candidates, from United States Senator to Adjutant and Inspector General, the Convention shall not ignore that element in the Reform faction who are Non-Alliance men and ineligible to membership in the Alliance, but who are true to the principles of the Alliance and the Reform faction.

Sixth. That the Laurens *Herald*, the Columbia Daily *Register*, the *Cotton Plant* the Piedmont *Headlight* and other Reform papers in the State are requested to publish these resolutions:

Resolutions offered by County Auditor O. G. Thompson were adopted, condemning the "factious and criminal opposition of Anti-Reform leaders and newspapers to the dispensary law;" holding them responsible for the troubles in enforcing it, and particularly the recent bloodshed and whipping in Spartanburg, and pledging the Alliance to uphold Governor Tillman in his efforts to make the law effectual.—*News and Courier.*

Suicide of a Florida Physician.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 8.—Dr. George Center, a prominent physician of this county, committed suicide at 8 o'clock this morning at his home on Cedar Creek, six miles from the city. Dr. Center had been a practicing physician in this county for several years. His office was in the city up to a few months ago. Business became so dull that he determined to move out to the country place of his wife and raise tobacco. His crops were not a success, and he became involved in debt and discouraged. The worry drove him to suicide. After eating breakfast the doctor walked out on the front porch of his residence, and a few minutes after reaching there blew out his brains.

The doctor's first wife died and he married within three months, a Mrs. King, who, at the time of her marriage to Dr. Center, had been out of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum only a few months. Soon after her release from the asylum the unfortunate woman gave a long story to the press, relative to the unjustness of her incarceration and the horrible way she was treated there. The story was reproduced in the Georgia papers and resulted in an investigation by Governor Northen, the result of which investigation was substantially a denial that Mrs. King had been treated badly.

Mrs. Center is very eccentric in manner and speech, and her story of the suicide and the events immediately preceding it would be laughable but for the tragedy involved. She says that the doctor arose in a cheerful mood and aided her to make her toilet.

The following letter was left by the doctor for his wife:

"January 8, 1894.—My own Lula: This farm life in Florida is too much of a drag for me, hence I leave you to get a better man for yourself. You are the best, purest and most noble woman I ever knew, and I am doing you a favor in going to the unknown, so that you will be free to enjoy life as you should. Do not shed a tear over me, for I am unworthy of your future attention. Do not expect to revive me by getting medical help, for I will take enough opium to allay all pain and George's pistol will do the final work.

"Adieu my best and only friend.

"GEORGE F. CENTER."

Appreciated too Late.

The alligator was never beloved by the people living in the regions where it abounded; the farmers anathematized it as a destroyer of young pigs, while everyone agreed it was an ugly, useless animal. But since the demand for its skin for valises, pocketbooks, and a thousand and one such uses, has resulted in the almost entire destruction of the alligator, the residents of the bay and bayou regions of Louisiana and Florida have discovered the huge saurian's value. With its disappearance there has been a great increase in the number of muskrats, rabbits, raccoons and other mischievous animals, and in some parts of Louisiana, since the disappearance of the alligator, these animals have lately become a dangerous pest.

The rats burrow through the levees built to keep the water on the rice fields during the growing season, and do immense damage. Constant watchfulness and much hard work is required to keep up the levees, and oftentimes are so honeycombed as to need entire reconstruction. The rabbits and raccoons make great havoc on the truck farms, destroying lettuce, cauliflower and cabbage wholesale. Some farmers have had to build wire fences about their fields, while others have abandoned the raising of these vegetables. Several years ago a law was made in Plaquemine Parish forbidding the killing of alligators, and with their increase the destructive vermin decreased. But that law has since been repealed.

An Enraged Bull.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 5.—A fine Holstein bull broke away to day while being led along the street and played havoc before being captured. The bull attacked Mrs. Anna Goldstein, sixty years of age, and tossed her into the air several times and trampled her beneath its feet. The woman was instantly killed.

Leaving the woman the bull dashed up Floyd street and at Green street tossed Charles Green into the air bruising him very badly. Half a block further George Watson crossed the bull's path and met with a similar reception. He was severely hurt. Will Denham, a one-arm man, at this point came up and seized the rope which was tied about the bull's horns. The enraged animal turned upon him, but Denham dodged around a tree when he tied the rope. When the charging bull reached the end of the rope he was hurled to the ground. A party of men were sent for and the angry animal was taken away. Mansfield and Jeffries, who own the bull, will be sued by the dead woman's husband, and also by the men who were injured.

A Drunkard's Awful Fate.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., January 4.—Last night Jake Kilroy, residing near here, went home drunk. He early retired to bed with his lighted pipe in his mouth. The bed clothing took fire and the house was burned. Kilroy endeavored to escape but was overcome by smoke and roasted alive. His wife in an adjoining room escaped and rescued one child, but two others, aged 3 and 5 years were burned to death.

— Martin Backus, of Stillwater, Wis., is said to be the most absent-minded man in the Northwest. The other day he forgot an engagement to marry until three hours after the appointed time, and then he remembered it, but the name of his affianced bride wholly escaped his mind. By the aid of the young woman's father and two brothers and a shotgun his memory was refreshed and a tragedy averted.

Under a New Law.

Recently the Legislature changed the law which has heretofore made it a penitentiary crime to steal live stock, and there will doubtless soon be an epidemic of thefts of cheap cows. The first application of this new law was made in this city yesterday.

Charles George Washington Williams, the negro cow thief whose arrest by the police was mentioned, was yesterday morning taken before a trial justice. The cow he stole was valued at less than $20, and the new law says that the stealing of live stock valued at less than $20 shall be considered petty larceny only. Accordingly nothing could be done with the negro except to convict and punish him for petty larceny, and he went to jail for thirty days instead of going to the penitentiary.—*Columbia State, Jan. 9.*

A Fearful Descent.

SAN ANTONIA, TEXAS, Jan. 7.—Miss Stella Robbins, the widely known woman aeronaut, met with a probably fatal accident here to-day. She has been giving Sunday afternoon ascensions here for the past few weeks and this afternoon started on her usual voyage from San Pedro Park. The balloon arose to a height of about two thousand feet, when Miss Robbins let herself drop with the parachute. The parachute opened but the wind carried it downward with great rapidity and it struck a large tree with its burden with terrific force. Miss Robbins' right leg was broken and she received internal injuries, which will probably result fatally.

Startling Pension Frauds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A. W. Bowen Moore, the most extensive pension agent in Western New York, with his son, Allen, and five clerks, were arrested this afternoon by United States officers on the charge of defrauding the government, and extorting money from pensioners. Col. Moore, since 1889, has secured over 6,000 claims, of which, it is said, over 4,500 at least are fraudulent. According to Special Examiner Ayres, the government estimates the amount he has fraudulently obtained for pensioners at about one million dollars. Already the examiners have found where $150,000 has been secured by fraud. It is also said that others are implicated, among them several well known local attorneys, and that more arrests will soon be made.

The First Fiasco.

MANNING, January 7.—The first trial in the county for violating the dispensary law was commenced last night at 6 o'clock and ended at 10 o'clock, the verdict being not guilty. The party tried was Jacob Plowden, colored, who was arrested upon affidavit made by Mr. S. A. Nettles, member of the Legislature. The witnesses were H. L. Tobias and T. A. Johnson. The State was represented by John S. Wilson, solicitor, and the defence by Messrs. Barron & Levi. The State at one time seemed to have a clear case, but the attorneys for the defence soon caused the witnesses for the State to get mixed. The jury remained in the room a very short time before they reached a verdict. As soon as the verdict was rendered every negro in the Court House began to yell. No attempt to stop them was made by the trial justice. Mr. Nettles promises some more fun in the near future and it is very likely that more arrests will be made in the morning. He is no doubt acting upon the superior judgment "of that good man" in Columbia.

— The directors of the Newberry cotton mills have decided to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $400,000 and to greatly enlarge the building.

— Young men who were exploring an immense cavern in Harding county, Kentucky, a few days ago, found in one room five human skeletons and in another place a decayed box containing two diamond rings, three pistols and a lot of earrings and bracelets. With the skeletons were two watches marked respectively, "R. C. A.," and "S. J. McK."

— At Yorkville, S. C., a few days ago, a huge joke was perpetrated. Five thousand people lined the sidewalks to see Signor Gander leap from the top of the stand-pipe to the ground. At the appointed hour a crier announced that Signor Gander had broke his leg, and that Prof. Turkey would take his place, whereupon a turkey flew from the top of the stand-pipe to the ground.

— State Constable Bladon who killed a man in Spartanburg and was shot himself seems to have a reputation at his home in Edgefield. The *Chronicle* says: "The man who would appoint bloody Jack Bladon a State constable—under any circumstances whatsoever, even if it were in the midst of the millennium—is a very bad and a very wicked man. That man is Ben Tillman. Wild, brutal, ferocious, unreasoning, irresponsible as Jack Bladon is, he has, however, a kinder heart than Ben Tillman.

— The Shiloh Battlefield Association has secured options on 2,000 acres of land, including that on which the battle of Shiloh was fought in 1862, the purpose being to purchase this battlefield and convert it into a national park. Congress will be asked to purchase the site. There are buried there about 4,000 Confederate and a large number of Federal soldiers. The association will hold a two days' reunion on the battlefield on the 6th and 7th of next April.

— There are 25,530 negro schools now in the South, where 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read, and most of them to write. In the colored schools are 230,000 pupils and 20,000 negro teachers. There are 150 schools for advanced education, and 7 colleges administered by negro presidents and faculties, and of these presidents three were formerly slaves. There ar 154 negro editors, 250 lawyers, 740 physicians, and there are now educating themselves in European universities 247 negroes from the South.

— In South America they boast of a beetle that averages a foot in length, and butterflies 14 inches from "tip to tip."

— It is estimated that on our globe, which is inhabited by 1,500,000,000 human beings, there are 33,033,000 deaths every year.

— The late Mrs. Oliver Ames, whose will was probated at Taunton, Mass., a few days ago, left $1,000,000 to each of her five grand-children.

— It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

— Trees are felled by electricity in the great forests of Galicia. For cutting comparatively soft wood the tool is in the form of an auger, which is mounted on a carriage and is moved to and fro and revolved at the same time by a small electric motor.

— Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, whose benevolence to the poor is well-known, proposes to establish a bakery to supply bread to the needy at cost. It will be sold at from two to five cents a loaf. Mr Strauss expects to have a daily supply of 25,000 loaves inside of a week.

— Ex-President Harrison was still afflicted, a few years ago, with an annually recurring attack of ivy poisoning. He was inoculated with the poison in the South during the war. Owing to these attacks his face is swollen and he suffered from pains akin to those of neuralgia.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Hill Bros. Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We