THE MANNING TIMES Manning, S. C. LOUIS APPELT, Editor. Wednesday, May 22, 1895. A White Primary.

Governor Evans has determined find my friend, and in writing I begged not to call the Legislature together him to bear with me, but that I could not in extra session on account of the find H. L. Waterman in Vacaville, Cal., or peculiar conditions which now con- any one who knew anything of him ; but front us by the decision of Judge there was a "Richard" Waterman, who had Goff in the registration cases. Be- graduated in law at Cambridge, that he fore the State Executive Committee was a lieutemant in the Union army, and met after reading the Governor's address we were inclined to think the Governor had allowed his indignation to get away with his calmer judgment and that after a few days

would call an extra session to remedy the devilment done by those who were bought and paid for with our enemy's gold to disrupt the government of the white man in this State. But, after reading the reasons for his refusal, we are satisfied that the Governor is right and the Coal Company. His address is Ottumwa, calling of the Legislature can do no lowa. possible good. Besides a heavy out-

vening the Legislature it would give information improperly. Truly yours, our enemies just what they want-"W. C. CHAPLIN, Dean. our enemies just what they wantan opportunity to get another United States Judge to set aside what might be done by the Legislature. It is not a matter of law or right

with these judicial autocrats; it is a matter of party advantage and might. They have the power to enjoin the State and, whether right or wrong, just or unjust, they will issue injunctions, and we can not help ourselves. Therefore, it is useless to "kick against the pricks" and, as our fingers are in the lion's mouth, the easiest way is the best way to get them out.

The Constitutional convention has been called, and there is no use "I remember distinctly being in Man-mincing words about it—the white ning, in Sumter, and in Camden, and remen of this State must control it. call many occasions on which I was able to We favor, for the sake of peace, the render favors-though only trifles in themmaking of such concessions without selves and for which I am entitled to no a sacrifice of principle as will bring special credit, as they were simply acts of about unity in our ranks. We want all the white men and every interest represented in that convention, but

is to be secured by the lines laid down by the Columbia State (as expressed in some of its recent editorials), then we say, To the dogs with such peace.

If we, the majority of the white vote of t'e Strte, m'st bend the kree to men "ho thre: ten us with the negro if we do not accede to their terms, then let us make a fight and accept any resalt. It would be far more preferable to be forced to

give up the ship by weight of num-bers than to be made abject asses of by allowing ourselves to be bulldozed with the threats of certain white men hell-bent on destruction. The Democratic Exe 1. ive Commit be held between white men and, recognizing that there are two contending factions within the Democratic party, they he ve arranged that both

factions be equally represented at the polls. What better plan would the people have to select their dele gates? Is there a plan more fair? It is with an absolute fair election that every peace-lo ring man will be satis- whereabouts-having only my family name fied, and to insure a fair election the to guide you-I should be exceedingly uncommittee wisely fixed things so that neither faction can be charged with cheating. The committee went fur-to bestow upon you and yours over twentycheating. The committee went further and recommended that factional one years ago.

another step in the right direction; of the civil war, had almost entirely faded say the committee did well "as far as it goes," but they did not go far none of the horrors of the war, and the inenough. In the name of common sense, what | while you were sick-thus increasing your will satisfy such people? Do they anxiety for the safety of your familywant the committee to issue an edict would lastingly engrave upon your memory reading all men out of the party who all the occurrences of the hour. will not support in the primary such men as Gonzales, Garlington, Pope, Douglass, Brayton, Melton, Johnston and Dargan? The Democratic Exec-was to me but one of the passing views in utive Committee, composed of both factions, acted wisely at its last session, and every white man in the State, be he Conservative or Re- sition, as it were, to cast 'a crumb upon former, should go to work and carry out in good faith what the committee has recommended. There are no factional issues at stake in the Constitutional Convention, and we see no reason why white men should not be able to make a satisfactory selection of delegates "For several years after the war I folsatisfactory selection of delegates "For several years after the war I fol among themselves without appealing lowed my profession, civil engineeringto the negro. There is one strange most of the time in railway construction in thing about this business. We hear this State. men deprecate an appeal to the "During the four years ending March." negro when in conversation with 1884. I was mayor of the city of Ottumwa. those opposed to such a course, yet I have occupied my present position as at the same time by their silence they vice president and general manager of the encourage those who are threatening Ottumwa and Kirkville Railway Company such an appeal. We size up the situation thus : two years. There are men who have not discov- My name is Harrison L. The L. stands e ed "where they are at," and, Mi- for Lyman, which was my father's name, e wher-like, are waitin - for some- who died forty years ago this month. He thing to turn up. They k ow that lies buried in the place of my birth, Cray the negroes have a large majority, and if led by white men may be suc- last June while East, and you may be sure essful. Then, again, they know that I recalled many sad recollections of it all I never could have done too much for that the election machinery is in the hands of white men who will make a "1 inclose photographs of my wife Alice hands of white men who will make a desperate struggle before relinquish-ing their ho'd upon it. Now, these hardly think you will see anything natural waiting-for-something-to-turn-up paselves against the malcontents that At 46 I have no gray hairs and use no triots are not anxious to array themhave already sold themselves to the glasses. enemy, but by a judicious silence they propose to keep in with all the political elements. It will not work. The people are watching, and they they propose to keep in with all the placed in my album. "My wife has read all your letters and takes great interest in all the events and takes great interest in all the events and know who to trust. They will not care to take stock in fence-straddlers nor to take stock in fence-straddlers nor so much like to see you and yours, and if the class of political cattle who think I ever go South, which I may do, I shall the present state of affairs "very un-fortunate," but will not do or say anything in public to repudiate the of us. cond act of some of their political associates who are now threatening a large majority of white men with of course familiar with all the rules and an appeal to the negro unless their economy governing the support and unreasonable demands are acceded changes of the ministry of the Methodist to. There will be a determined effort made to capture the Constitutional Convention, in order to prevent from being accomplished that which the white men in this State realize as their only salvation-the restriction your town. of suffrage. The suffrage must be "After can by some constitutional restricted means, or through the machinations of hired traitors and antagonistic judges we will soon be at the mercy of the black race and their newly bought allies. Let us, without regard to factions, rally to the flag with "White Man's rally to the flag with "White Man's authority to make inquiries and investi-Supremacy" written upon it, and gations and became satisfied that you were from now until the convention has really in the condition claimed and, not finished its labors, let us stand together. Any white man who will disturbed, much less harmed, induced me organize the negro against his own to take the steps I did. race should be frowned upon and I think that in telling you that you were treated as an enemy to his State; it going to be arrested-while it was true-it matters not what his record has been was threatened mainly for the purpose of in the past. He is a traitor, and satisfying myself of your real condition should be so branded.

Recollections of Potter's Raid. BY REV. W. W. MOOD.

All hope of ever finding Lieutenant member of the fight at Dingle's mill Waterman, who had befriended us in our parsonage during the memorable raid of Potter's army on the 8th of April, 1865, had swamp, across which was built a causeway, een abandoned, yet I continually thought our advance guard was fired upon from a of him and longed to be brought into communication with him. site side of the swamp and commanding the It was, perhaps, the last of July, 1886, causeway and the road. that I once more read over-even more

carefully than before-all the replies I had to the right of the road, which was an open field, and returned the fire, while Colonel received concerning him. Upon reading that of the Dean of Har-

Carmichael with his own regiment, the vard University, dated May 22, 1886, I saw One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York one more clew, as I hoped, of finding him, and, at the risk of annoying the dean, I fected a crossing through the swamp and determined to make this one more effort to captured the guns. Several of our men were State. wounded and perhaps killed. And of the Doe

Confederates I recollect seeing a few dead ister living at or near Sumter (Lieutenant take in giving me "H. L." instead of McQueen, son of the Rev. D. McQueen). asked if he might not have made a mis-"I think that all the Confederates en-"Richard" Waterman. I asked him to reply. The reply came, and is as follows : action was that of brave men, their inex- fairs? "South Dartmouth, Mass., "August 8, 1886. perience and the well-disciplined force they had to conter d with, made the contest

things that were luxuries then.

these pleasant irregularities.

and yours, I remain most kindly yours,

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HOW'S THIS!

Governor Evans Shows Manhood.

them.

him.

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ledo, O.

free.

of his fellow-officers.

w Hall's Catarrh Cree

"HARRISON L. WATERMAN.

"Reverend and Dear Sir : Yours of July 23 has just arrived. To-day I received a letter from H. L. Waterman. He was a altogether unequal. "I can give you a little personal incident of that fight. I was sitting on my horse lieutenant in the First New York Volunteer just over a rising knoll in the road from Engineers, and is now vice president and general manager of the Ottumwa and the canseway watching the firing, when a ball from one of the guns of the Confed-Kirkville Railroad Company and Wapello erate battery that could be plainly seen on account of its partially spent condition

"Please consider this confidential, as the ground, ricochetted, and came directly lay for the necessary expenses of con- Mr. Waterman might think I was using my toward me, when Major Webster of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry called out to me 'dodge,' when I leaned over my horse, I leave my readers to imagine the joy just escaping the blow that would in all this letter gave me, and yet I feared. I reprobability have prevented me from writing this letter. The ball was picked up about joiced with trembling. I was not long in preparing a letter and

two hundred yards from us. mailing it. In fact, I used the very same letter I had written twenty-one years be-"It was only a short march to Sumter, where we arrived about dark. There the fore, only adding a postscript and altering round-house was burned and several locothe date. motives destroyed, but I am sorry to say He replied in great kindness, though that the destruction of property did not under restraint.

This was evident : Twenty-one years was end with that. long time to remember an occurence that fully posted, nearly all the stores in the town were badly ransacked during the to him was an incident in that unfortunate struggle, "but to you, Mr. Mood," he wrote, "it was different, and whether it night. I know it was the impression at the time-and I think correct-that but for was a favor or injury, would not soon be the feeling and excitement growing out of forgotten. the unfortunate stand made by the militia

at Dingle's mill, most of whom were supposed to live in Sumter, private property would not have been molested. But such was war. "At Sumter I was invited and accepted an invitation to stay at a house, as I now "If you are not mistaken in the person, remember, not far from the round-house, where there were two ladies, one of whom

and it seems to me you cannot be from all there is one thing certain : If peace the circumstances you relate, please tell me just what occurred there, the time, and all accepted a similar invitation from some the circumstances connected with it. "I can not lightly consider so kind a letter as the one just received from you.

Please tell me how you obtained my address. "I remember calling at some one's house where there were several ladies and having a very pleasant talk and an indistinct ion which becomes more and more vivid as I think of it, of an occurrence as suggested-or rather related-in your

letter This letter gave me food for thought, and I was now tolerably sure that I had my hand at last on my long-lost friend. I now wrote more fully to him and gave him several circomstances in their minutia this could not be said. which I hoped he'd recall and leave no tee has ordered a primary election to shadow of a doubt upon the minds of either of us.

He was not long in replying, and his letter reads as follows : "Ottumwa and Kirkville Railway Company,

"Kirkville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1886. "Address all letters to Ottumwa, Iowa. "My Dear Mr. Mood : After reading your

tionality is becoming a living reality. No one has kindlier feelings toward her etter, in which you describe the almost people and a greater pride in her prosunceasing efforts made to discover my perity than the lieutenant of engineers, who took an humble part in Potter's raid

ther and recommended that factional "This incident, like many others with differences be laid aside, which was which I was connected during the last raid strengthens the bond of our common nationality. from my memory. To you such an inci

share of that night-April 8-in rebuilding by ignorance, while the other States are some bridges that had been burned where allowed to make use of their intelligence the road ran through a swamp, crossing a Has party spirit arrived at such an unjust stream some sixteen times within a mile. course of action? How can our United "You ask me to relate what I may re-States Congress and our State Legislatures tember of the fight at Dingle's mill. be graced and guided by wisdom if ig-"On the afternoon of the 9th, as we were norance is to take a hand in such high approaching-as I recollect it-a timbered place -

I tell you the wisdom of the South has ever been equal to that of the North, either battery that had been crected on the oppo- upon the field or in the halls of our Amer ican Congress. The great Washington was a Southern man, as well as Jefferson, Cal-"Our battery was soon gotten in position honn and other inimitable Southern lights.

A great "hew and cry" is raised agains Governor Evans because he had the manhood to say and write what the Governor and a part of the Fifty-Sixth New York ef- of New York would do under such circum stances as now surround him and his

Does not every flippant Yankee news paper which has assailed him know that it ying near the battery. I remember see- is his duty to talk and write with the same strikers actually attack the works. If ing one lying dead, cut nearly in two by a freedom of thought as that of any other cannon ball, and was told by some one Governor? Why not? Are we of the South afterward that he was a Presbyterian min- slaves?

When President Andrew Jackson and Robert T. Hayne issued their opposition proclamations would a federal judge have meeting of the produce exchange of gaged were raw militia, and while the then dared to interfere with our State af-

Dil not South Carolina, through her great Calhoun, win a decided tariff victory in favor of the poor consumer? Did Mr. Calhoun not silence the great Webster in the Senate chamber? On that occasion Mr. alhoun defended the rights of every State when he advocated that of South Carolina The men who write or speak disparagingly

of our great Calhoun are not worthy to be called American citizens. Your fellow JOHN L. EASTERLING. and our being directly in its line, struck citizen. Fort Hill, Clarendon County, S. C., May

18, 1895.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early be checked by the use of tages, may Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the dis-tressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation

ELKINS'S "SOLID SOUTH" PLAN.

"Notwithstanding that guards were care-The Senator-Elect Wants a Southerner for Vice-President, and Prefers Judge Goff. NEW YORK, May 18 .- According to Senator-elect Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, who is now at the Wal dorf hotel, the republican party will have a great opportunity in the coming presidential campaign to make big inroads into the democracy of the south. Mr. Elkin's idea is to secure a thoronghly national organization of the rehad a husband in the Confederate army. I To secure this he would select a southern republican as as vice-presidential Jewish ladies in Camden, South Carolina, candidate and thus recognize the galwho lived in a house fronting on the publant figh that republicans in that seclic square. At both places I was treated nicely and still remember the good meals at a table and clean beds to sleep inthe place, Mr. Elkin says.

"As I had command of the engineer de-The silver question, he declares, will partment I was permitted to do pretty adjust itself. He is in favor of the govmuch as I pleased while in camp. Hence ernment establishing a parity between gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 or "I have quite a curiosity to see your ac-count of the raid, and trust that will do 20 to 1, or whatever it deems proper, and then maintaining that parity.

our boys full justice. I knew most of the officers in the command and believe that Mr. Elkin does not think a straight gold man will be selected as the candithey were gentlemen even in the midst of war, but of course there were always some date of the republican party next camto be found in every command of whom paign, but that a compromise candidate will be chosen. He did not, he avers, "More than twenty-one years have passed since the war closed. Much friction come to New York to meet ex-President Harrison, and he does not think was necessarily engendered through new that Mr. Harrison is giving the presicivil relations of the people of the South. cential nomination a single thought, and some problems remain to be solved, but prosperity is rapidly reaching through although if he saw clearly that he was wanted the ex-president would no her hills and valleys, and a common nadoubt listen to the call of his party.

TRADE CONDITIONS LOOK UP. Bradstreets Roport for the Week Just

Ended, Encouraging. NEW YORK, May 18 .- Bradstreets to-

"How sorely afflicted have many of your people been by the earthquake? But there day says: s one consolation in the fact that the sym-General trade conditions throughout the pathy and relief so freely bestowed by the country continue quite favorable. Activity in speculative and investment circles has ex-ceeded that in merchandise lines, but gains people from all sections of the country made in the latter have in nearly all instances "Of course I have a distinct recollection of the circumstances of being at ex-Gov-Woolen goods manufacturers, even with grders for several months to come, are not and ticipating wants, as prices for wool at the inernor Manning's mansion, but I can not remember entering it with the other officers, so your question I can not answer. "I distinctly recall 'the flag of truce terior are above a parity with quotations a the scaboard, and lower prices are looked for. Heaviest transactions continue in Australians. soon after leaving the grounds. There was great joy among the soldiers on its receipt, The weather has retarded shearing. Rhode Island woolen, manifectures say the demand is largely for the cheaper grades. Among the more favorable features of the situation are which was shown by loud cheering and firing of muskets for some time. "Before that we had seen scarcely any bank clearings, the aggregate for the week be-ing \$1,161,00000 or three per cent more than last week, when the total was the heaviest white men, but from that time on the roadsides were lined with them. I remember since the second week of June, 1893. of thinking that they did not look very The entire region from Boston to Kansas City, Omaha, and South Falls, S. D., and south pleasant or appear very communicative, out thought that it was quite natural under to the Gulf, reports damage to early vegeta-bles and fruit from the late severe cold weath-gr. It has also checked sales of the seasonable the circumstances. "I think that most of the negroes who fabrics. followed in our wake on that raid went to Charleston and Beaufort and other places NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Gov. Turney Calls the Extra Session. constitution. The constitution does not NASHVILLE, May 18 .- Gov. Turney yesterday afternoon issued a formal proclamation for the extra session of the legislature, to convene Monday, May 27. The matters mentioned in the call for consideration are the appropriation bill, the revenue bill, the penitentiary bill, a bill to require voters to

a bill to regulate state banks. The Strike Will Not Succeed. BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., May 20 .- It has

register less often, a bill creating

levee districts in West Tennessee, and

been definitely settled that operations will be resumed in four of the largest West Virginia mines tomorrow. Militia are in readiness, but Governor McCor! - - will not let them move until

these operations go along successfully the strike cannot succeed. Endorse the Sound Money Convention WILMINGTON, N. C., May 18.-At a

this city held yesterday resolutions were adopted unanimously indorsing

the Memphis "sound money" convention. WORK OF THE COURT

Text of the Decision in the Income Tax Case

WHY THE MEASURE NET DEATH BLOW

Chief Justice Fuller, Who is Classed a Against the Law, in a Long But Interesting Decision-Case Fully Subjected to Review.

WASHINGTON, May 91.-The United States supreme court yesterday decided the income tax to be unconstitution-

al, the court dividing as follows: Against the law-Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

ing to its own system and in its own way ? In-For the law-Justices Harlan, Brown, conveniences might possibly attend the levy of Jackson and White. of an income tax but that it is apportionable is hardly denied, although it is not

When the justices took their seats, it was observed that the chief justice had an unusually large bundle of manuscript in his hands, but nothing was thought of this, as a score or more of opinions were expected. But immediately there was a sensation, for publican party instead of having as ignoring an almost wholly unbroken heretofore the North against the South. rule, which reserves the announcement rule, which reserves the announcement of opinions by the chief justice to the last. Justice Fuller plunged at once into the income tax cases. He read his opinion in full, occupying about one tion are now making. Judge Goff, of hour's time, and spoke with an earnest-West Virginia, is his preference for ness that manifested the depth of the feeling expressed in the opening sen-

tences of the opinion. In delivering the opinion on the income tax case Chief Justice Fuller said: Whenever this court is required to pass upon

the validity of an act of congress as tested by the fundamental law enacted by the people. the duty imposed demands in its discharge th utmost deliberation and care, and invokes the deepest sense of responsibility. And this is especially so when the question involves the exercise of a great governmental power, and brings into consideration as vitally affected by the decision, that complex system of government so sagaciously framed to secure and perpetuate an indestructable union, composed of indestructable states. We have therefore an anxious desire to omit nothing which might in any degree tend to elucidate the question submitted and aided by further able arguments embodying the fruits of elaborate research, carefully re-examined these cases, with the result, that, while our former conclusions remain unchanged, their scope must be enlarged by the acceptance of their logical consequence The very nature of the constitution, is ob served by Chief Justice Marshall, in one of his greatest judgments, 'requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects he de-

that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any other property than hand, on the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes; and we know of no warrant for except-ing personal property from the exercise of the power, or any reason why an apportioned RARRARRAR ect tax cannot be laid and assessed as Mr allatin said in his report when secretary of the treasury in 1812, "upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the state are laid and assessed." The stress of the argument is thrown, how-

ever, on the assection that an income tax is not a property tax at all: that it is not a real estate tax, or a crop tax, or a bond tax: that it is an assessment upon the taxpayer on account of his money-spending pawer n by his evenue for the year preceding the that rents received, crops harvested, interest collected, have lost all connection with their origin, and although once not taxable, have be come transmuted in their new form into taxa ble subject matter: in other words, that income is taxable irre-pective of the source from whence it is derived.

30 If it were the fact that there had been no income law, such as this, at the time that the constitution was framed and adopted, it would 30 not be of controlling importance. A direct tax cannot be taken out of the constitutional rule because the particular tax did not exist at the X time the rule was prescribed. As Chief Jus-tice Marshall said in the Darthmouth college X case 'It is not enough to say that this particular case was not in the min-1 of the conven-tion when the article was framed, nor of the American people when it was adopted. It is necessary to go further, and to say that, had RR this particular case been suggested the lanruage would have been so varied as to exclude tion. The case being within the special excep-RAR rule, must be within its operation likewise. unless there be something in the literal construction so obviously absurd, or mischievous. or repugnant to the general spirit of the instrument as to justify those who expound the constitution in making it an exception." RA Apportionment Upon Dases of Census. Being direct and therefore to be laid by apportionment, is there any real difficulty in 1 ing so ? Cannot congress, if the necessity exist of raising thirty, forty or any other number of million dollars for the support of the govern-ment in addition to the revenue from duties. 30 3 imposts and excises, apportion the quotia of each state upon the basis of the census, and thus advise it of the payment which must be made, and proceed to assess that amount on all the real and personal property or the income of all personal property or the income of all 10 persons in state, and collect the same if the state does not in the meantime assume and pay its quotia and collect the amount accord-

would operate so unequally as to be undesicable. We are not here concerned with the question whether an income tax be or be not desirable. nor whether such a tax would enable the government to diminish taxes on consumption and duties on imports and to cate: upon what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and com-mercial system. Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties and cannot be settled by judicial decision. In these cases our province is to determine whether this income tax on the revenue from property does or does not belong to the class of direct taxes. If it does, it is, being unappoint tioned, in violation of the constitution, and we

orted that it

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NO.

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must so declare. Differences have often occurred in this cour -differences exist now-but there has never been a time in its history when there has been a difference of opinion as to its duty to announce its deliberate conclusions unaffected by onsiderations not pertaining to the case in

hand. Figures Liepresenting Property Values. According to the census, the true valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1990 was \$65.037.001.197, of which real estate with improvments thereon made up \$39,544,5'4,333. Of course from the latter must be deducted in applying these sections, all unproductive property and all property whose net yield does not exceed \$4.000, but even with such deductions it is evident that the income from realty forms a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks, in-vestments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupa tion and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of congress. We do not mean to say that an act laying by apportionment a direct tax on all real estate and person

The Decision Summed Up.

ocessarially invalid.

al property, or the income thereof, might not also lay excise taxes on business, privileges employments and vocations. But this is not tory prices. such an act and the scheme must be considered as a whole. Being invalid as to the greater part, and failing as the tax would, if any part

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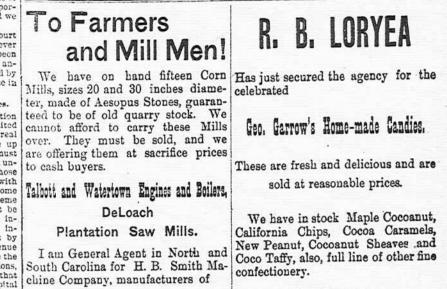
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R. B. Loryea,

we are exposing.

duced from the nature of the objects them selves.' In considering this question, then, we must never forget that it is a constitution that

Lockhart, Tex., Oct. 15, 1889.

Messrs. Paris Medicine Co., Paris, Tenn.: Dear Sirs: Ship us as soon as possible 2 gross Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. My customers want Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic and will not have any other. In our experience of over twenty years in the drug business we never sold any medicine which gave such universal satisfaction. Yours re-J. S. BROWNE & CO. spectfully, No cure, no pay. Sold by Loryea, the town from yours. Druggist.

vasion of your quiet town by armed men

"I knew no one in your town, never ex-

war. "That I had the opportunity and dispo the waters,' affords me-when I behold the returns-pleasing sensations, I assure you. You ask me several questions, and among on the coast. others 'if I am a religious man.' In the "I am very anxious to read your 'Recol-lections of Potter's Raid.' So just as soon

ordinary meaning of the term I am not. am happily married and have a son who was born March 6, 1868. He is with us and "During the four years ending March,

and Wapello Coal Company a little over

don, New Hampshire. I visited the place

in mine, as I have changed a good deal during the many years since I saw you.

They are first-class cabinet-size pictures.

occurrences related by you. I should ever. surely hunt you up.

He received the photograph of the three "My folks are Methodists, my wife being a member of that denomination, and I was

Democrats of South Carolina : In one of you to infer what you did. my letters to the Democrats of the Sixth "I think your recollection of small cir-Congressional District, before whom I apcumstances and events remarkable. peared as a candidate for Congress last "As I now remember, it was late in the

afternoon of April 8, 1865, that we reached year, I remarked that our registration law that it was constitutional by precedent, as near your dwelling, I made the call upon you that you mention. What induced me to call upon you I do not now distinctly "After camping, as I happened to do, so No qualification is allowed at all by the United States Constitution. recollect, but remember of hearing you spoken of as being at home sick and think Precedent may operate against both conthat some one expressed the belief 'that by our higher courts. Judge Goff's decision you were only feigning sickness.' I thus

took it upon myself, without any particular other registration States as it does against South Carolina. As he puts his decision upon federal desiring to see an innocent and sick person grounds entirely, of course it is obliged to fall upon all the States alike.

Is it just to apply constitutional law to one State, and leave the others in the full enjoyment of precedential law? Such a d cision is obliged to be a discrimination far more dangerous than that against ignor by noting how you received it. "The other call that I made that evening

ance and in favor of intelligence. Do not those States north of Mason's and

I can not now fully describe. There were three or four of us officers, and the call Dixon's line erjoy "state rights" to the fulle t extent? What federal judge would was made merely out of curiosity. We had dare to enforce Judge Goff's decision in New York or Pennsylvania? If South only few minutes of plesant conversation, and I remember asking the ladies where Carolina is in our union of States, why is the men of the town were. They gave us, she not as much entitled to the full enjoyas we expected, some evasive answer that ment of "State right" as any of our Yankee they were not far away, or something of the kind. I can not locate the house, but States? Because she and the other Souththe kind. I can not locate the house, but think it was upon the opposite side of the think it was upon the opposite side of the "If I remember correctly I spent a good they to be stamped under foot and spit up- ince has risen to join him.

on? Are they for such reason to be ruled

cretary Lamont Not to Give Way to Mr.

Outhwalte, of Ohio. as you can please send them to me. So WASHINGTON, May 17 .- There is the again thanking you for the high esteem in which you have held me for so many years

best authority for saying that there is no probability in the story that comes for the little act of kindness that I was by from Columbus, Ohio, that ex-Represenfortunate circumstances enabled to do you tative Jos. H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, will succeed Colonel Lamont as secretary of My friend Waterman received what he war Mr. Outhwaite is now in Europe, expressed such a great desire to read, and but 1s expected to return to this counsaid "we all shall read them most carefully try July 1. It is said positively at the and then will give you our opinions of war department that Secretary Lamont will serve out his full term unless some-Repeated letters to him since their rething unforeseen prevents. Secretary ception have never brought a reply. I can Lamont answered a question as to the only surmise that his feelings were hurt and he was mortified at the treatment I retruth of the report with a smile, and nothing more. His friends say for him ceived after he bid us good-bye from some that he will certainly stay where he is It would have been very pleasant to me

throughout the administration.

## TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL

An Enthusiastic Meeting on the Project

in Nashville. NASHVILLE, May 20. - There was a neeting at the chamber of commerce Saturday night of representative busicess men to decide the fate of the centennial expositon. It was the most enhusiastic meeting yet held on the sublect, and it was unanimously determined that the exposition must be held. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, To-It was stated that the question was not whether the exposition would be held, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale but whether it would be held at Nash-Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, sille or Memphis or Chattanooga. The acting directly upon the blood and mucous inanimous decision was to have the surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per botexposition in Nashville, even if Davidtle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials son county had to put up all the buildings without any help.

VIRGINIA PRODUCE DAMAGED.

Old Dominion Truck Farmers Suffered on

Account of Cold Rains.

NORFOLK, Va., May 18 .- The truck farmers of this section have suffered was constitutional. Of course, I meant very seriously on account of cold rains. Reports to the Virginian from all sections of the state is to the effect that potatoes, cabbage, peas etc., have been damaged possibly twenty-five per cent and in certain sections the loss will stitutions and laws until they are set aside reach forty per cent. The fruit crop has also been seriously injured. The therefore, in my opinion, operates as much against Massachusetts, Mississippi and sible to estimate the loss in dollars and

## Mobile's Delegation to Memphis.

cents.

MOBILE, Ala., May 21 .- At the largely attended mass meeting held last night, twenty-five delegates were selected to represent Mobile at the sound money convention in Memphis.

## Savannah Cigarette Factory Burned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21 .- The Estenillo cigarette factory, in this city, was destoyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Maximo Gomez Joined by Paerto Principe TAMPA, Fla.. May 21 .- Private advices received here from Cuba state that Maximo Gomez has invaded Puerto Principe and that the entire prov-

Class

As heretofore stated, the constitution di-vided federal taxation into two classes, the class of direct taxes, and the class of duties, imposts and excises, and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power to each class. The power to lay direct taxes appor-tioned among the several states in proportion to their representation in the popular branch

of congress, a representation based on popula-tion as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute; but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate, and on the income are likewise direct taxes. from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not, in the meaning of the constitution; [and the court went no farther, as to the tax on the income from real estate, than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived, that is, that a tax upon the reality and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to the in-come from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of want of power to tax the

source, and no reference was made to the na-ture of the tax as being direct or indirect. We are now permitted to broaden the field tions to grant the relief prayed. of inquiry, and to determine to which of the two great classes a tex upon a persons's en-tire income, whether derived from rents, or educts or otherwise of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal prop erty, belongs; and we are unable to conclud that the enforced subtraction from the yield of all the owners' real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself, that it is not a direct, but an indirect tax, in the meaning of the constitution,

Meaning of the Constitution.

We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on the one hand, and 'duties, imports and excises,' on the other, were used in the constitution in their natural and obvious sense; nor, in arriving at what those terms embraco, do w berceive any ground for enlarging them beyond, or narrowing them within their natural and obvious import at the time the constitu-tion was framed and ratified, and, passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reach ed as inevisable, when the circumstance which surrounded the convestion and control

led its action and the views of those who ramed and those who adopted the constitution are considered. We do not care to retravel ground already traversed but some observations may be

The chief justice then reviewed the history of the struggles in the constitutional convention as to the power to be granted the government in the matter of laying taxes: the views of early constitutional writers and expounders; and the early decisions of

the court, and continued: The constitution prohibits any direct tas unless in proportion to numbers as ascertained by the census: and in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred, it is not an evasion of that prohibition to hold that a gen-

onstitution, but confined to the income there-TOT .. Whatever the speculative view of political conomists or revenue reforms may be, can be properly held that the constition, taken

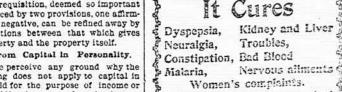
formation of the government, authorizes a general unapportioned tax on the products of the farm and the rents of real estate, although imposed merely because of ownership and with no possible means of escape from pay-ment, as belonging to a totally different class

rom that which includes the property from whence the income proceeds. There can be but one answer, unless the cor

llusory and futile and the object of its framers lefented. fundamental requisition, deemed so important as to be enforced by two provisions, one affirm-

> value to property and the property itself. Income From Capital in Personality.

Nor can we perceive any ground why the refrom



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DENTIST.

MANNING, S. C.

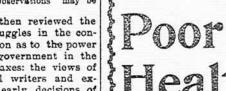
m. to 6 p. m.

Office in Manning Hotel open from 8 a.

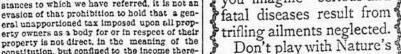
personalty held for the purpose of income of rdinarily yielding income, and to the income All the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property, are open to the direct operation of the taxing power if an apportionment be made according to the

yesterday afternnon, presumably for Philadelphia for further treatment by Dr. Pepper. Justice Jackson was followed by Justice Brown. Justice White read the last opinion in the case, stating nincteen different points upon which he rested his adherence to the views hitherto expressed by him in opposition to the judgment of the court.

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Health means so much more than



greatest gift-health. in its plain and obvious sense, and with due **Brown's** regard to the circamstance attending the

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