THE GOVERNOR REVIEWED. HIS DEFIANCE OF LAW DISCUSSED DY

A CITY ATTORNEY.

Evans, the Individual, Liable to Arrest Just as any Other Citizen of the State Who Violates the Law-The Governor Not Entitled to Kingly Perogatives.

FLORENCE, August 5.—City Attorney George G. Thompson last week addressed the following letter to the city council, in view of the recent action of Governor Evans in defying arrest for breach of the peace here: "FLORENCE, S. C., July 31, 1896.

To the City Council: On last Friday, J. Gary Evans, who holds the official position of governor. of the State of South Carolina, and Joseph H. Earle, a judge of the circuit court of this State, each in his personal and private capacity, and exercising the right held by every citizen of this State, was addressing in public with this city, a large number of citizens, each endeavoring in according to his methods, to secure the votes of the people of this county. During the progress of this meeting these two political contestants became engaged in a personal combat. Hundreds of men were present; some drew pistols, others made ready for their use, excitement ran high. One stray shot by any excited spectator would in all probability have precipitated a riot and many lives might have been sacrificed. The peace of the city was

jeopardized and its laws violated. I was communicated with by the mayor and advised him that these parties could and should be arrested with out regard to their official positions. Warrants were accordingly issued charging them with fighting and breach of the peace. Joseph H. Earle rendered ready obedience, but J. Gary Evans resisted and defied the law. He told the chief of police to take the warrant back to the mayor "with the contempt it deserves," and that he "considered it an insult." He informed the mayor that he could not be arrested; that the only way to reach him was by impeachment. He threatened to use the power of his office to protect him from the consequences of the broken law. He threatened to "take charge of the mayor and the town, or words to this effect. We are left to conjecture as to precisely what J. Gary Evans meant by "taking charge of the town." As interpreted at the time by several of his constables, who were with him at the time of the attempted arrest, it was an unworthy and unlawful threat to resort to the metropolitan police. J. Gary Evans was not arrested. He left the city and has since boasted through the press that the town authorities apologized for the attempted affront to "his excellency.' I never advised that the governor

could be arrested, but then advised, and still reiterate that J. Gary Evans could and should have been arrested, and that without regard to his official position and without regard to consequences, even if it required every man | not oly four years more of Shermanin the city to accomplish it, and even if it entailed penalty of metropolitan In his novel position, that he is

above the law, sound from point of law or reason? From the standpoint tion or inaction, be responsible directof reason such a position, in the expressive language of The News and calamity. The only possible way Courier is "simply monstrous," and that it can be averted is by a complete, coming from the person claiming the harmonious and enthusiastic union of exemption, can only be accounted for all parties opposed to the destructive on the theory of total ignorance of rule or corporate greed and British gold the first principles of republican gov- upon the candidate for President and tion as approximates the condition of our friends, the doctors would call "dementia of egotism.

Such an exemption could only arise under the common law or by statute, including the constitution. The common law can hardly be appealed to, for no such office is known to it, for it nate all minor differences and bend is a creation of the constitution. It could arise from the common law on and victory when the cause of outragthe theory of "kingly prerogatives," inherited from the sovereigns of England, and it seems that our governor rests his case on this theory, for he informed the mayor that he could no more be arrested than the "king (sovereign) of England," or words to that effect, forgetting at the moment of this ridiculous assumption of "kingly prerogative," that the doctrine of "the king can do no wrong" has no place among republican simplicity; that a monarch the sovereignty resides in the person of the king, but in a republic this sovereignty abides in the peo-

The constitution which creates his office gives him no comfort in this remarkable assumption. Article 2, section 14, article 3, section 14, and article 13, section 2, exempt at certain times electors on the day of election, members of both houses and volunteer militia forces, from arrest, but is particular in each case to expressly provide that these exemptions shall not apply to "treason, felony or breach of the peace." Article 15, section 3, provides that "the governor and all other executive and judicial officer shall be liable to impeachment; but judgment in such cases shall not ex-tend further than removal from office. The persons convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law." It is obvious that this section does not fix the time in which an indictment may lie to after conviction on impeachment, but only intends to prevent a conviction on impeachment being plead in bar to an "indictment, trial and punishment according to law." If this contention were true, then the governor could not alone claim this immunity, but every other "executive and judicial officer" could claim like exemption. Besides, if the house saw fit to refuse to prefer charges of impeachment for any offense, or the offense was one for which impeachment would not lie, then his excellency, the governor, would of necessity escape all punishment, because the alleged pre-requisite of conshown. Thus is shown the utter absurdity of such a contention. But it may be urged that if the governor there would be no one to exercise the functions of his office and the people would be without an executive head. Article 4, Section 9 of the constitution provides: "In case of the temporary disability of the governor the lieutenant governor shall perform the duties of the governor." Thus it will be seen that in case his excellency should become temporarily disabled by preferring to go to jail rather than pay a small fine of a few dollars, the people's government would not go to the Republicans. You may state posiruin for want of an executive head. It is no doubt true that the gover-

nor, in exercising the political functions of his office, is beyond the reach of the courts, but "in his person he is suppose were not intentional, as no subject to judicial control, as other citizens." Eighth American and English Encyclopædia of Law (tirst edition,) 1406.

The warrant in this case was not against the governor, but against the person of J. Gary Evans.

If the contention of the governor were doubtful. I still maintain that he should have been arrested, as the only way to settle a disputed point of law of this kind is by resort of the courts, and the courts could not settle it with- three other women

out obtaining jurisdiction of his per son by arrest. If such could by any possibility be the law, then it should be judicially determined, and give the people a chance of changing it to conform to republican institution.

Surrounded by his myrmidons gathered about his person as rumors of his arrest reached them, John Gary Evans has outraged the laws he has sworn to see enforced; he has brought the gov ernment of this city into contempt in the eves of all brave and free people who have not learned to "bend the supple hinges of the knee," and until t is wiped out a blot rests upon her fair name forever. It has always been the boast of our people that "all men are equal before the law;" that there are none too high to escape its punishment, and none too low to for eit its protection. If this precedent is allowed to stand, hereafter any humble citizen, arrested without apology and dragged before our tribunals, can justy complain that our boast is false, and throw in our teeth the accusation that "all men are not equal before the

I submit both the soundness and ustice of my advice to the consideration of the city council, to whom I am Respectfully. responsible. GEORGE G. THOMPSON.

resolutions: Resolved, by the city council of

Florence in council assembled: 1. That we have absolute confidence in both the justice and legality of the advice of our city attorney on the occasion of the recent attempt to arrest

John Gary Evans. 2. That the action of the governor arrest, was unworthy of the governor of this great State.

3. That we assure the mayor that he will ever have our heaaty co-operation in every effort in his power to vindicate the laws of this city and oring all offenders to feel its force and without regard to their official position.

be given to the county and State press with requests of publication .

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Fom the Chairman of the Populist National Committee.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 5 .-- Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, telegraphed to the Atlanta Journal this morning the following signed statement in regard to Senator Jone's interview criticising the Southern Populists, in which it is claimed Jones said the Southern populists should go with the negroes where they belong:

"You wire me purporting to the interview with Chairman Jones as it appears in Monday's World and ask me for a statement with reference to the same. I am not prepared to believe Senator Jones was quoted correctly. The election of McKinley would mean ism and Clevelandism but also many additional and culminative resulting evils.

"No intelligent, patriotic voter, no true American citizen, can by his acly or indirectly for such a threatened ice President that represent just the opposite of what McKinley and Ho part represent.

"Those upon whom is the great re sponsibility of the consummation of this end should not do or say anything that would produce friction, but should, on the other hand, subordievery energy for harmonious union ed and suffering humanity is trembling in the balance, when victory for American independence and prosperi-

ty is in sight. "What a humiliating and sickening spectacle it would be should the folly of personal ambition and the demon of party spirit step into, confuse and divide the allied majority and deliver our people into the hands of the enemies of republican institutions But this cannot, this will not happen.

"The American people are not now in any humor to be trifled with, They realize the cause of our evils; they fully appreciate the threatened dan-They will this yeaar drive the ger. British money changers and their American Tory allies from the temple of liberty and take charge of their own affairs. "It would be better for candidates

and chairman to do less talking for the present. But in spite of the indiscretions of individual and so-called leaders the American people have deter mined to win the fight and they will do "(Signed) MARION BUTLER."

WHAT JONES DID SAY. Washington, Aug. 5.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee, dictated the following statement in regard to his alleged utterance concernig the Populists: With reference to the New York World story, I simply want to say that I had a conversation with two newspaper men, which I regarded in the light of a private conversation, in which I said something of what appears in The World interview. There are however a number of inaccuracies. If it was the intention to make me say that Mr. Bryan would not accept the Populist nomination, that was unauthorized. I had no authority, did not intend to make any such expression, and did not make it. I stand in substance that the Populists from the north and west at St. Louis were, as far as I observed them, seemingly a more conscientious body of men than those from the south, though there were, of course, a number of strong and able men from the viction on impeachment could not be south who seemed to be animated by the highest motives of patriotism. I said in substance that the Populists were divided into two classes in the could not be arrested and put in jail southern states, one class, in my opinion, men who were Populists for the chance of personal advancement or promotion with little regard to public interests; that the other, the larger class of southern Populists, were patriotic citizens, unselfish in their political wishes, and I expressed the idea that this latter class would, in all human probability, vote with the Democratic party, while the others, from the fact that their selfish ends could more easily obtain, would vote with tively that I used no such expression as "Going to the negroes where they belong". There are a number of other inaccuracies in the report, which I attempt was made to take notes of our

> Killed in a Church. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5 .- Lightning struck the Bohemian Catholic church just at the close of mass at 9 'cloc this morning, instantly killing Mrs. Jos. Zepyra, a widow, and injurying

M'LAURIN'S DEBATE WITH HORK IN THE GOLD COUNTRY.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

He Stirs the People Up On the Free Silver Matter the Was Given an Enthusiastic Reception by the Crowd Out There

The Hon. John L. McLaurin has returned from Franklin, Ohio, where he went to debate the money question with Mr. Horr, the leading gold advocate of the northwestern country. That Mr. McLaurin fared well in his debate with the famed gold lighter can be seen from the following taken from the Cincionati Enquirer:

Hon. J. L. McLauria of Bennetts ille, S. C., member of congress, nember of the ways and means com mittee and ex-attorney general of his State, was at the Gibson yesterday, returning from the great debate he held with Hon. Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, the gold champion, at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. Speaking of the great controversy he said: "I was most agreeably surprised at the reception I received and the Upon receipt of this communication number of silver people present to the city council adopted the following greet me with enthusiasm. I had expected to encounter an iceberg, but on the contrary, I found a multitude of my way of thinking. There were 6,000 people present and I could tell by the applause and cheers that I received that I had fully half the assem lage with me. We made five speeches, and during one of mine some one raised a picture of Bryan in the audiin escaping arrest by representing to ence and thousands stood up and the mayor that he was not subject to cheered and it was fully ten minutes before I could proceed. It was a grand meeting of the people, and after it was over Mr. Horr suddenly departed in a carriage and I could not leave for an hour, the crowd gathered thick and fast about me to shake my hand and I will pledge you my word that my right arm is so sore from hearty shakes that I can hardly lift it today. All 4. That the communication of the this I attribute to the cause I advocate city attorney, with these resolutions and the straightforward way in which I presented it. Mr. Horr got mad when I pinned the shortcomings of his party down to facts. I quoted them from Senator Sherman's strong silver speech made in 1869, when he was a poor man, and contrasted that with utterances since he has grown to be a millionaire and lives in a marble

> "I told them that those marble walls could not shut out from his ears the murmurs of disapproval and discontent occasioned by financial policy. I showed them from statistics how in their district in 1880 the number of tenant farmers was 24 per cent.; in 1890 it had increased to 38 per cent., and 40 per cent. of the farms under mortgage. Prices of products were falling all the time, it taking more and more wheat and corn to get a dollar, and it is only a question, of time when 15 per cent. of the citizenship will own all of the rich Miami valley. I read them something from the rec ords of the Ohio legislature, a joint resolution adopted when General erable appearance, they say, "Why, Grosvenor, now a gold advocate, was I'm not so old after all." They do, inspeaker of the house of representatives | deed, notice that they cannot lift quite something they had forgotten. It s history, and here it is:

"Joint resolution relative to the restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as lawful money:

"Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, that common honesty to the taxpayer, the letter and spirit of the contract under which the great body of indebtedness was assumed by the United States, and true There is something in their health, financial wisdom, each and all demand something in their vision, something he restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as lawful money. G. H. Grosvenor,

Speaker of the house of representatives. "H. W. Curtis. "President of the Senate. 'Adopted April 24, 1877."

"I read them from James G. Blain's speeches in 1877 and 1880, extracts which I would like to see printed every day. Here is what Mr. Blaine said in the senate in 1880 on the money question: On the much vexed and long-

mooted question as to bimetallic and monometallic standards, my own views are sufficiently indicated In the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial worlds. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those | that the day is far spent, we need most investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reli-able statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible thing pleases, or to be humble when to strike silver out of existence as there is nothing to oppose us, forgivmoney without results that will prove disastrous to millions and utterly dis-

astrous to tens of thousands. the money of the American people, anterior to the Constitution, which not be money. Congress has, therebeen prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged.

"I told them that I was glad to know that there was one great daily paper north of the Ohio river that had the courage and honesty to stand by the people in this great supreme struggle, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and they cheered me to the ecno.'

Mr. Teasdale, an enthusiastic young Democratic silver man and a tobacco manufacturer of Franklin, was so much pleased and impressed with Col. McLaurin's speech that he came on to of recantation would have unfastened this city with him and persuaded him the withes of the stake and put out to return later in the campaign and the kindling fire? When the night of make more speeches in Ohio. He the soul came on and all the denizens says it was the greatest triumph he of darkness came riding upon the ever witnessed on the hustings, and that Horr, angered and baffled in the to the soul? Who gave calmness to debate, turned to abuse the south, which his opponent ridiculed and denounced as a dodging of the issue and a want of argument.

Col. McLaurin came here from North Carolina, and in reply to a query as to how that State would go,

"You may go to sleep with the as surance that the Tar Heel State is safe for Bryan by 25,000. There is no doubt about it whatever. 'How about your State, South Car

conversation. In fact, I had no hear nothing but silver. Bryan's mathought of there being such a report jority will run 50,000 to 60,000 casy. of the conversation as the one I find in Unless there is a complete change in public sentiment Eryan will sweep the country. Watson won't be in the

Heat Prostrations

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 - Thirty persons were prostrated here by the heat, one case proving fatal.

AT THE CLOSE OF DAY THE GOSPEL OF GOOD CHEER FOR

THE SORROWING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Draws Vivid Pictures of Washington, Aug. 2. -Dr. Talmage's subject today lights up the sor-

Two villagers, having concluded their errand in Jerusalem, having tarted out at the city gate and are on their way to Emmaus, the place of their residence. They go with a sad neart. Jesus, who had been their adniration and their joy, had been base v massacred and entombed. As with ad face and broken heart they pass on their way, a stranger accosts them. They tell him their anxieties and bitterness of soul. He in turn talks to them, mightily expounding the Scripures. He throws over them the fascination of intelligent conversation. They forget the time and notice not the objects they pass and before they are aware have come up in front of their house. They pause before the entrance and attempt to persuade the stranger to tarry with them. They press upon him their hospitalities. Night is coming on, and he may meet a prowling wild beast or be obliged to lie unsheltered from the dew. He cannot go much farther now. Why not stop here and continue their pleasant conversation? They take him by the arm and they insist upon his coming in, addressing him in these words, 'Abide with us for it is toward even-

The candles are lighted, the table is pread, pleasant socialities are enkindled. They rejoice in the presence of the stranger guest. He asks a blessing upon the bread they eat, and he hands a piece of it to each. Suddenly and with overwhelming power the thought flashes upon the astonished people—it is the Lord! And as they sit in breathless wonder, looking upon the resurrected body of Jesus, he vanished. Their interview ended. He was

With many of us it is a bright, sunshiny day of prosperity. There is not a cloud in the sky, not a leaf rustling in the forest, no chill in the air. But we cannot expect all this to last. He is not an intelligent man who expects perpetual daylight of joy. The sun will set after awhile near the horizon. The shadows will lengthen. While I speak, many of us stand in the very hour described in the text, "for it is toward evening." The request of the text is appropriate for some before me. For with them it is toward the evening of old age. They have passed the meridian of life. They are sometimes startled to think how old they are. They do not, however, like to have others remark upon it. If others suggest their approximation toward venso much at once. They cannot walk quite so fast. They cannot read quite so well without spectacles. They cannot so easily recover from a cough or any occasional ailment. They have lost their taste for merriment. They are surprised at the quick passage of the year. They say that it only seems a little while ago that they were boys. They are going a little down hill. changing associations, something above, something beneath, something within, to remind them that it is to-

ward evening. The great want of all such is to have Jesus abide with them. It is a dismal thing to be getting old without the rejuvenating influence of religion. When we step on the down grade of life and see that it dips to the verge of the cold river, we want to behold some one near who will help us across it. When the sight loses its power to glance and gather up, we need the faith that can illumine. When we feel the failure of the ear. we need the clear tones of that voice which in olden times broke up the silence of the deaf with cadence of mercy. When the axmen of death hew down whole forests of strength and beauty around us and we are left in solitude, we need the dove of divine mercy to sing in our branches. When the shadows begin to fall and we feel of all to supplicate the strong, beneficient Jesus in the prayer of the villagers. "Abide with us, for it is toward

evening." The request of the text is an appropriate exclamation for all those who are approached in the gloomy hour of temptation. There is nothing easier than to be good natured when everying when we have not been assailed, or honest when we have no inducement to fraud. But you have felt the "I believe gold and silver coin to be grapple of some temptation. Your the money of the Constitution; indeed nature at some time quaked and groaned under the infernal force. You felt that the devil was after you. the great organic law recognized as saw your Christian graces retreating. quite independent of its own exist- You feared that you would fall in the ence. No power was conferred on awful wrestle with sin and be thrown congress to declare either metal should into the dust. The gloom thickened.

not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver In all the infernal suggestions of sahas been demonetized. I am in favor tan, in all the surging up of tumultuof remonetizing it. If its coinage has ous passions and excitements, you felt with awful emphasis that it was toward evening. In the tempted hour you need to ask Jesus to abide with you. You can beat back the monster that would devour you. You can unhorse the sin that would ride you down. You can sharpen the battleax with which you split the head of the helmeted abomination. Who helped Paul shake the brazen gated heart of Felix? Who acted like a good sailor when all the crew howled in the Mediterranean shipwreck? Who helped the martyrs to be firm when one word winds of perdition, who gave strength the heart? Who broke the spell of in-

fernal enchantment? He who heard with us, for it is toward evening." One of the forts of France was at tacked, and the outworks were taken before night. The beseiging army lay down, thinking there was but little to do in the morning, and that the soldiery in the fort could be easily made to surrender. But during the night, through a back stairs, they escaped into the country. In the morning the besieging army sprang upon the battlements, but found that their prey was gone. So, when we are assaulted in the temptation, there is al-

The greatest folly that ever grew on willing to exchange your body that of the fact.

this planet is tendency to borrow trouble. But there are times when approaching sorrow is so evident that we need to be making special preparation for its coming.

One of your children has lately be-come a favorite. The cry of that child strikes deeper into the heart than the cry of all the others. You think more about it. You give it more attention, not because it is any more of a treasure than the others, but because it is becoming frail. There is something in better than a strong arm, a good aim the cheek, in the eye and in and a trusty sword when you come walk that makes you quite sure to your last battle. You will need a ows of this life and sounds the gosthat the leaves of the flower are going pel of good cheer for all who will reto be scattered. The utmost nursing eive it. His text was Luke xxiv, 29, and medical attendance are ineffectual. Abide with us, for it is toward even-The pulse becomes feeble, the complexion lighter, the step weaker, the laugh fainter. No more romping for that one through hall and parlor. The numery is darkened by an approaching calamity. The heart feels with may be spring, and your soul may go mournful anticipation that the sun is out among the blossoms, apple orchgoing down. Night speeds on. It is ards swinging their censers in the toward evening.

You have long rejoiced in the care of a mother. You have done everything to make her last days happy. You have run with quick feet to wait state. It may be with your wife's upon her every want. Her presence hand in your hand or you may be in has been a perpetual blessing in the a strange hotel with a servant faith-household. But the fruit gatherers are ful to the last. It may be in the rail looking wistfully at that tree. Her soul is ripe for heaven. The gates are ready to flash open for her entrance. But your soul sinks at the thought of a separation. You cannot bear to think that soon you will be called to take the last look at that face which from the first hour has looked upon you with affection unchangeable. But you see that life is ebbing and the grave will soon hide her from your sight. You sit quiet. You feel heavy hearted. The light is fading from the sky. The air is chill. It is toward You had a considerable estate and felt independent. In five minutes on

one fair balance sheet you could see just how you stood in the world. But there came complications. Something that you imagined impossible hap-The best friend you had pened. proved traitor to your interests. A back to lie undisheveled by any husudden crash of national misfortunes man hands. The muscles stillprostrated your credit. You may to The nerves still. The day be going on in business, but you still. feel anxious about where you are stand- still. ing and fear that the next turning of to the breast and hear no sound. You might put a speaking trumpet to the the wheel will bring you prostrate. You foresee what you consider certain | ear, but you could not wake the deafdefalcation. You think of the anguish of telling your friends you are not worth a dollar. You know not how you will ever bring your children home from school. You wonder how you will stand the selling of your library or the moving into a plainer house. The misfortunes of life have accumulated. You wonder what makes the sky so dark. It is toward

evening.

Trouble is an apothecary that mixes a great many drafts, bitter and sour and nauseous, and you must drink some one of them. Trouble puts up a great many packs, and you must carry some one of them. There is no sandal so thick and well adjusted but some thorn will strike through it. There is no sound so sweet but the undertaker's screwdriver grates through it. In this swift shuttle of the human heart some of the threads must break. The journey from Jerusalem to Emmaus will soon be ended. Our Bible, our common sense, our observation, reiterate in tones that we cannot mistake and ought not to disregard. It is toward evening. Oh, then, for Jesus to abide with us.

He sweetens the cup. He extracts the thorn. He wipes the tear. He hushes the tempest. He soothes the soul that flies to him for shelter. Let the night swoop and the euroclydon cross the ber to the eyelids of the babe, as full in their walk, something in their sea. Let the thunders roar. Soon rations to a starving soldier, as even all will be well. Christ in the ship to soothe his friends. Christ on the sea to stop its tumult. Christ in the grave to scatter the darkness. Christ in the heavens to lead the way. Blessed all such. His arms will inclose them, his grace comfort them, his light cheer them, his sacrifice your lips will whisper it, "Toward free them, his glory enchant them. If earthly estate takes wings, he will be an incorruptible treasure. If friends die, he will be their resurrection. Standing with us in the morning of our joy and in the noonday of our prosperity, he will not forsake us when the luster has faded and it is toward evening.

Listen to Paul's battle shout with misfortune. Hark to the mounting Latimer's fire son. Look at the glory that has reft the dungeon and find filled the earth and heavens with the crash of the falling manacles of despotism. And then look at those who have tried to cure themselves by human prescriptions, attempting to head gangrene with a patch of court plaster and to stop the plague of dying empires with the quackery of earthly wisdom. Nothing can speak peace to the soul, nothing can unstrap our crushing burdens, nothing can overcome our spiritual foes, nothing can open our eyes to see the surrounding horses and chariots of the salvation that fill all the mountains, but voice and command of him who stopped one

night at Emmaus. The words of the text are pertinent to us all, from the fact that we are nearing the evening of death. I have heard it said that we ought to live a though each moment were to be our last. I do not believe that theory. As far as prepara tion is concerned we ought always to be ready, but we cannot always be thinking of death, for we have duties in life that demand our attention. When a man is selling goods, it is his business to think of the bargain he is making. When a man is pleading in the courts, it is his duty to think of the interests of his clients. When a clerk is adding up his accounts, it is his duty to keep his mind upon the column of figures. He who fills up his life with thoughts of death is far from being the highets style of Christian. I knew a man who used often to say at night, "I wish I might die before morning!" He became an intidel.

But there are times when we can and templation of that solemn moment when to the soul time ends and eterinty begins. We must go through that one pass. There is no roundabout way, no bypath, no circuitous route. Die we must, and it will probably be a number of other will be to us a shameful occurrence or a arrests tomorrow. time of admirable behavior. friends may stretch out their hands to keep us back, but no imploration on their part can hinder us. They might the request of the villagers, "Abide offer large retainers, but death would not take the fee. The breath will fail, and the eyes will close, and the heart will stop. You may hang the couch with gorgeous tapestry, but what does death care for beautiful curtains? You may hang the room with the finest works of art, but what does death care one hundred dollars for a wheel which for pictures? You may fill the house with the wailings of widowhood and orphanage does death mind weeping? This ought not to be a depressing theme. Who wants to live here forever. The world has always treated me well, and every day I feel less like cent. profit for the poor manufacturer. ways some secret stair by which we scolding and complaining. But yet I The day is not far distant when bi-

to be tempted above what we are able, nal residence. I love to watch the other stores, like laws mowers, at a but with every temptation will bring clouds and bathe my soul in the blue price nearer twenty-five dollars than a way of escape that we may be able sea of heaven. But I expect when the one hundred. There may be other The prayer of the lext is appropriate for all who are anticipating sorrow.

See a new heaven, grander, higher but the public certainly is not aware three have since died in a hospital to without any sacrifice will bring that

has headaches and sideaches and weaknesses inumerable, that limps the thorn or flames on the funeral pyre of fevers, for an incorruptible body and an eye that blinks not before the jasper gates and the great white throne. But between that and this there is an hour about which no man should be reckless or foolhardy. I doubt not your courage, but I tell you that you will want something better robe than any you have in your

Circumstances do not make so much

difference. It may be a bright day when you push off from the planet, or it may be a dark night and while the owl is hooting from the lorest. It way. It may be winter and the earth in a snowshroud. It may be autumn. and the forests set on fire by the re treating year, dead nature laid out in ful to the last. It may be in the rail train, shot off the switch and tumbling in long reverbration down the embankment-crash, crash! I know not the time. I know not the mode. But the days of our life are being subtracted away and we shall come down to the time when we have but ten days left, then nine days, then eight days, then seven days, six days, five days, four days, three days, two days, one day. Then hours—three hours, two hours, one hour. Then only minutes left-five minutes, four minutes, three minutes, two minutes, one minute, Then only seconds left-four seconds, three seconds, two seconds, one sec ond. Gone! The chapter of life ended! The book closed! The pulses at rest! The feet through with the journey! The hands closed from all work. No word on the lips. No breath in the nostrils. Hair combed lungs Al still. The tongue You might put the stethoscope

ness. No motion. No throb. No life. Still, still! So death comes to the disciple. What if the sun of life is about to set? Jesus is the dayspring from on high; the perpetual morning of every ransomed spirit. What if the dark ness comes? Jesus is the light of the world and of heaven. What though this earthly house does crumble? Jesus has prepared a house of many mansions. Jesus is the anchor that always holds. Jesus is the light that is never eclipsed. Jesus is the fountain that is never exhausted. Jesus is the evening star, hung up amid the the authority of law?"

gloom of the gathering night! You are almost through with the abuse and backbiting of enemies. They will call you no more by evil names. Your good deeds will no longer be misinterpreted nor your honor filched. The troubles of earth will end in the felicities! Toward evening! The bereavements of earth will soon be lifted. You will not much longer stand pouring your grief in the the tomb, like Rachel weeping for her children or David mourning for Absalom. Broken hearts bound up. Wounds healed. Tears wiped away Sorrows terminated. No more sounding of the dead march. Toward evening! Death will come, sweet as slum-The sky will take on its sunset glow, every cloud a fire psalm, every lake a glassy mirror, the forests transfigured, delicate mists climbing the air. Your friends will announce it; your pulses will beat it, your joys will ring it;

evening!" Alabama Goes Democratic. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 5 .- Further returns from Monday's election show that Johnston and the Democratic ticket have carried forty-one counties, while Goodwyn, Populist, has twenty- two. Three counties, Pike, Cullan and Tallapoosa are close and in doubt. It is about a stand off in these. Johnston's official and estimated majorities amount to 48 873, while Goodwyn's majorities are 9,205, leaving Johnston's net majority at 39,448. The official canvass of the vote Saturday will, it is thought, not vary from these figures. For the Legislature later reports show that the House stand seventy-four Democrats, a gain of ten members, twenty Populists and six doubtful. In the Senate the Democrats have elected thirteen members the Populists three and one is in doubt. This gives the Democrats over three fourths of the Legislature. Johnston's majority of the white counties Black Belt which is calculated to dispose of the charge that Goodwyn was elected but counted out. Conservasnown officially that the white counties elected Johnston they will support Bryan and Sewall in November. Otherwise they will go for Bryan and

that Johnston got elected by fraud. Riot Near Charleston-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—There from here, today. Some negro venders on the grounds were violating town ordinances. They were ar rested by negro deputy marshals and the riot was started by their friends. Knives and pistols were used free!v and six men were more or less serious ly hurt. The ringleader of the riot had his head crushed in by one of the marshals, and he will probably die. The other injured men are Marshal Edmund Jenkins, Henry McNell, Prince Simons, Jack Gethers and an unknown negro. These men were ought to give ourselves to the con- cut with razors by the rioters. A detachment of the Chicora Rifles, of the Mount Pleasant Naval Reserve, were called out and the riot was quelled. Six of the ringleaders of the mob were arrested and lodged in jail, and there

The Cost of Bicycles.

In adjusting the fire insurance loss caused by burning of its salesrooms and stock of wheels on hand of one of the largest and most popular bicycle manufacturing companies in the United States, the fact developed that the cost of one hundred dollar machines was but nineteen dollars at the factory. The public is asked to pay is manufactured at a cost of but nineteen dollars, a profit to the manufacturer of over 400 per cent. The purchaser is told that it costs a lot of money to sell the wheels, which might be and still leave several hundred per might get off. God will not allow us would not want to make this my eter- cycles will be sold in hardware and firmament is rolled away as a scroll to goods manufactured which cost but WANTS THEM ANSWERED

with the stone bruise, or festers with | The Governor Accused of Dodging Certain Questions.

Editor Columbia Register: Governor Evans at Orangeburg read certain questions which he stated he received from "The Gospel Tempernce Union" and made what he claims was a satisfactory answer to them. The first question of the series was not read by the Governor nor alluded to b him, but was important as a context to the next question which he read as the first and turned to his own wardrobe to keep you warm in that

The first question was as follows: "Have you at any time during the operation of the dispensary law received compensation as attorney or counsel for the Charleston brewers or iquor dealers of that city?"

When he first saw these questions, a copy of which as a matter of courtesy and fairness were given to him before the meeting commenced at Shandon (Columbia) on Wednesday, he demurred to the first two as unnecessary, explaining that he had acted as counse. in the matter for the Charleston brew ers of rice beer after the passage of the dispeary Act in 1893, and that at the next session of the Legislature the right to sell rice beer was forbidden by an amendment of the act. This was taken as an admission on

his part of his agency in the transaction as the paid representative of the brewers, which was what the question was intended to bring out. It was be read and that he would answer the other questions of the series that day. after his speech that he had forgotten them, but promised to do so the next day at Orangeburg.

It will be seen that he used the sec-

ond question as the first, omitting the first altogether, which was a species of suppression which aided him admirably to keep from the public the important admission which he had made to the questions personally, that he was the paid counselor of the brewers during the operation of the Dispensary law and that he did use his agency during that period to procure for them special privileges which others did not enjoy.

Now, as to the other questions. What must be thought of his answers to the questions asked him for the authority of law by which he granted beer privileges. He was asked: "Will you point out the authority of law under which you acted as Governor and chairman of the State Board of Control in 1895, in granting what are known as special privileges to certain individuals for the sale of beer in Columbia and Charleston? Did you not make such appointment without au thority of law, and without the consent or approval of the State Board of | twenty minutes was a short time for Control of which you was chairman? If so, what were your reasons for making said appointments without And he replied: "The State board

had right to make the rules. Tillman as chairman made a rule that breweries could sell their beer as parts of the Dispensary. Old man Seegers in Columbia has as much right as the Charleston brewery to have the privilege, and I granted him the privilege. That's the only privilege granted The new State Board has extended them some, but I don't know whether they had the right to do so."

This after admitting that the act had denied the right in the face of his three cents per pound, this will be onspecial efforts as attorney to secure it ly 12 cents per bale. The flat ties cost for the brewers. Now, Governor, will you kindly answer these questions fairly and squarely, either on readily seen. the stump or through the columns of the press and oblige,

ROBT. M. ADAM. Baby's Head Bitten Off. CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 6 .- Eddie Hurd, the two year-old son of Manager Hurd, of Hagenbeck's menagerie, was killed by a lion yesterday afternoon. The menagerie was on exhibi tion at the fair grounds and a two-year-old lion was tied to a stake near the entrance to the tent. The lion belonged to Jim Corbett, the prize fighter, and was not regarded as ferocious. While Hurd and his wife were in front selling tickets for the afternoon performance little Eddie was playing in the tent. The child went too near the lion and suddenly the ani mal sprang upon him and in an instant the caild's head was in the lion's mouth. Hurd rushed to the scene frantically, but the head had already been severed. The animal was then

After the Dispenser. board of control showed a desire yes terday to "crawl the log," so to speak, when it says it or not.-State.

Fatal Railroad Wreck. DES MOINES, Iowa, August 7.-Nine freight cars were ditched at Lighton, on the Keokuk and Des Moines branch of the Rock Island Railroad, at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Seven men were killed. They were all employees of the Liverpool and Des Moines' extra east bound, was running at full out delay." The Columbia Evening speed when an axal on the fifth car from the engine broke, ditching the remainder. In the wreck are four cars of sheep, one of hogs and three of meat. The way car, containing the conductor and brakeman, was thrown on top of the wreck.

Democratic part of the Populist fusion was carried out at 8.30 o'clock this morning, when a dozen men, representing the remnant of the State Con- family in the South, is an excellent vention, assembled to nominate the State Populist ticket put up at Abi- as much as possible, the feelling of the lene. The names were read from a Southern people in general, rather telegram taken down by the secretary than the liberality of some individ and at once declared the nominees of uals. The money needed can be raised the Democrats. The Convention then adjourned after waiting three days for the Populists to act on the fusion prop-

Several Persons Killed. CHRISTIANA, August 7. - Twelve per-

sons their lives through the burning of a gilding factory in this city. Three of the victims were children. A number of persons who had gathered to witness the fire were struck by



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co.,

New York City.

FREEDOM IN SIGHT.

cessful Test of the Wire Tie. The Columbia State says a test of

the new wire tie was made recently by Colonel Duncan, and so far as he and the local cotton men can see it is going agreed that the two ques ions should not to be a success. Colouel Duncan had a bale of cott in specially put up by D Crawford & Sons just to make a trial He failed to allule to them, saying of the wires. The bale is as neat and compact as if it had been bound with the flat tie. The bale was examined critically by a number of the local cotton men and all of them expressed satisfaction at the result.

Sud one of them: "I don't see anything to keep this tie from supplanting the old firt tie. It is just as strong, keeps the bale as compact, and in every other respect is just as good as the flat tie. There is but one other test that the wire must be put to, and that is shipping. It it stands a ship ping then it is undisputably a success." One or two other buyers who were examining the bale acquiesced.

Colonel Duncan said to a representative of The State: "I nave had this bale packed to demonstrate to the farmer that a cheaper and equally as good a tie as the flat can be round in the wire. No time will be lost in fastening the wire, for when this bale had the ties put on it took only twenty minutes to remove the flat and put the wire in their place. That was quick time, but when a bale is in the press the wire can be put on in a few minutes. We had to remove one set and put another in their place, and the change to be made. "Several cotton men have looked at.

this bale carefully, and there has not been one who does not say it is a suc cess. I do not see any necessity for buckles being used with the wire. can be twisted easily and will hold Colonel Duncan has shipped the

bale to J. B. Sloan & Son, at Charles ton. He will write a letter soon to be published in The Cotton Plant, telling the different county alliances of the test. He is well pleased, and the wire will be used. Six ties of number 10 wire, the size it is proposed to use, weigh four pounds. Counting it at 30 cents per baleand weigh pine pounds. The difference in the cost is

. The Davis Monument. The recent laying of the corner stone of the monument to Jefferson Davis was the commencement of a work which the Southern people should see pushed to the earliest completion that is possible. The monument is to cost \$200,000 and the Association in charge of the work has now in hand or immediately available about \$25,000. The rest must be contribated by subscriptions of the Southern people. Tue press of the Southern States are especially asked to bring the matter to pub he nouce. On this point the News and Courier says: "Ine good work of obtaining superiptions need not, however, be confined to the newspapers, All the organizations of Contederate soldiers, and of their sons and dauguters, and all other organizations watch care to interest thems lives in the work, can contribute their aid in any and every way which they find to be practicable and effective. The object is to raise the money that is needed, in a high state of ferociousness and it and to raise it as rapidly as practical took severe clubbing to get him into ble, and every association and every community can work in its own way, and should go to work quietly but earnes.ly to a complish all it can. It COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 7.- The State should not be necessary to renew the invitation, or to make numerous public 'appeals' in the papers, in order to of Dispenser Stevenson of Winnsboro. | command the measure of interest and Mention was made in the reports of the effort that is required for the early is nearly 10,000 not including the Winnsboro meeting that Stevenson completion of the mondationt, and d had taken an active part in howling not think it will be necessary. The down some of the speakers. From chief value and significance of the the appearance of things now it would memorial will lie in the readiness tive Populist leaders assert that if it is seem that his overzealous action is go- with which all the people of the South ing to make him a man without a job. will contribute to its construction. It seems that he either forgot the circu- Every family that was identified in lar letter sent out by the State board any way or degree with the cause that none of the dispensers were to be | which President Davis represented Watson, believing in the latter event active in politics, or disregarded it should be represented by an offering, wilfully. As a result, instructional large or small, in the lund for the have been sent to the county board of construction of the monument to min. control of Fairfield for all the facts in We suggest that every such family in connection with Stevenson's actions the State which proposes to take part was a riot at a negro picnic held at to be laid before the State board at its in the work subscribe one doltar, at Mount Pleasant, just across the river next meeting. This will be a test of least, and more, according to their whether the board means a thing means, and subscribe the determined sum without waiting for another invitation. Local associations can here materially by opening subscription lists and circulating them, thus giving every one who is so dispused the

opportunity to subscribe what he will. I'ne corner stone of the monument has been laid, and it will be a noble and beautiful memorial to Mr. Davis, the Confederacy and its builders when completed. Let us complete it with-News seconds these suggestions, as follows: "There ought to be no need to suggest to the Southern people that they should speedily supply the means to build a suitable monument to Jeiferson Davis. Such a memorial would attest more than the feeling of the Southern people toward the head of the Confederate government. It would be a monument to the Contederacy HUTCHINSON, Kas, August 7.-The itself. The suggestion of the News and Courier, that the fund be raised by subscriptions ranging from one dollar upwards, and representing every one. The monument should represent, without any sacrifice on the part of any who are expected to contribute It ought to be raised at once." We most neartily agree to all that is thus said by the Charleston and Columbia contemporaries. We should like to see South Carolina in the front rank of those who shall see to the raising of a monument in memory of Jeffer son Davis, the President of the Confederate States. The whole State should do its part in a work of love falling walls. Six were killed outright and reverence, which is to be shared