VOL. XV.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

GOLD STANDARD.

Synepsis of Bill Prepared for Republican Caucus.

CURRENCY MEASURES.

An Admission of the Illegality of Cleveland's Bond System Seeks fo Enact Single Standard.

Copies of the bill and report prepared by th- Republican committee, which met at Atlautic City last spring, were mailed Tucsday evening to the Republican members of the house. The wurpose of the bill is to remove any doubt that may exist as to the character of the standard. It contains a number of distinct propositions. 1. The standard unit of value shall be the gold dollar.

2. United States bonds, United States notes and trensury notes shall be paid in gold, and all other public and private obligations shall be paid in conformity with the standard.

3. The establishment of a division of issue and redemption in the treasury to selasate the note issue from the fiscal operations of the department and the creation of a gold reserve equal to 25 per cent. of the outstanding United | Disguised as a Man One Woman Wins States notes and treasury notes. 4. The sale of three per cent. gold

bouds to maintain the gold reserve. 5. Gold coin may be exchanged for any other money, when necessary to maintain the parity, and United States notes and treasury notes redeemed in gold shall not be disbursed except in

exchange for gold. 6. Subsidiary silver may be coined from any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and treasuay notes equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be caucelled.

7. All worn uncurrent subsidiary silver coin may be recoined. 8. Silver certificates shall be limited

9. National banks may issue circulation to the bar value of the bonds deposited by them. in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5.

10. The tax on national bank circulation is repealed and a tax of one fifth of 1 per cent. per annum is placed on the franchise of the banks as measured by their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

11. National banks may be organized with a capital of \$25,000 in towns of 2,000 inhabitants,

The report on the bill has been pro pared by Representative Overstreet of Indianapolis, who introduced the original bill of the monetry commission in 1898. Overstreet frankly admits that prisoner's appearance and "he" re-the committee "did not consider the turned to the Duke household. The tigation resulted in finding several feet the committee general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration."

It was felt, the report declares, strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the policy and practice of the government relative to the unit of value, is of paramount importance."

The report continues: "When the standard shall be permanently established and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the istegrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, the national debt can be readily refunded and at lower interests and future loans negotiated with ease upon better terms than ever before.

The rapid development of American trade makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization. Recent events, shaped by causes beyond control, bearing obligations which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products, will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competive trade.

The fact is pointed out that the treasury at the beginning of October had a net gold reserve of more chan \$250,000,-000; that there is more gold in the United States now than ever before, and that the present conditions are most favorable, and the time most opportune for the clear and unequivecal adoption of the gold standard. If, under all existing conditions, the United States shall clearly, by law, adopt the gold standard, it will pass to the new condition with even less fric tion than was experienced by the redemption of specie payment.

The mechanism of the new division of issue and redemption is explained, and it is declared that the different funds referred to in that division as they stood on September last, are as follows:

1. Gold coin and bullion, represented by outstanding gold certificates, \$135,501,119. 2. United States notes, represented

by outstanding currency certificates, \$16,100,000. 3. Silver dollars, represented by outstanding silver certificates, \$405,197,-

4. Silver bullion, represented by outstanding treasury notes, \$91,167,280. 5. Gold coin and bullion, equal to one fourth of the United States notes

(\$346 681,016) and treasury notes (\$91,-167,280) outstanding, \$109,462,074. The first four items enumerate the special deposits dedicated to specific payments. As these obligations are has been given shelter by Senor

met, the deposits are correspondingly reduced. The scope and purposes of the pro-

visions for maintaining the standard by when it came. It seems that Buenthe sale of bonds and the exchange of camino's party took refuge in a bandit money are thus set forth b . Ir. Over- village, which had offered Aguinaldo an

"In the absence of a 'aw providing penditures to meet the general expenses lansom.

of the government. Whenever such encreachment appears probably, a fear has arisen that the government may not be able to meet its demanded obligathe redemption of the demand notes

has followed. This situation is responsible for the so-called endless chain. By seperating the reserve fund from the general fund and prohibiting its use except for redemption of United States notes and treasury notes, the dangers to which it has been so greatly sub jected will be removed. These demand notes are being redeemed in gold now, and always have been, and no additional burden is imposed upon the government. It is sought to simplify and legalize the practice and create a division in the treasury where the whole business of issuing and redeeming notes may be transacted, and to establish unplete confidence in the redemption

of our demand obligations. Section 4 of the bill seeks to provide a complete safeguard to guarantee the permanent maintenance of the gold standard by authorizing the secretary of the treasury whenever it is necessary for such maintenance issue and sell bonds of the United States, payable in gold coin, and for the exchange of gold for any other money issued or coined by the United States, when the secretary of the tressury deems such change necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States.

A QUEER CASE.

The case of Ellis Glenn, long a society favorite at Litchfield. Ill., but recently convicted of forgery and theu through was the fact that the men were found to be a woman, proves to be much more remarkable than first reported. As there is no ward for female convicts at Chester, the sheriff will to the bours in mid-ocean. take his prisonor to Jeilet.

Glenn's career is a remarkable one. "He" reached Litchfield three years Whence "he" came no one ago. knows. "He" dressed stylishly, courted like a prince and speedily became a so ciety favorite. "He" seemed such a very nice chap that all the girls fell in government for \$150,000. She started

love with "him." Early last spring "be" went to But-ler, a town near Litchfield, to represent a business concern. "He" secured quarters at the home of James Duke, a out accident. After starting it dewealthy civizen, and soon won the heart of Ella Duke, the belle of But

They became engaged. In April Glenn opened negotiations for the purchase of property in Litchfield and offered in payment a note for \$4,000 signed by John and Duncan Investigation showed the note a forgery, and Glenn was arrested and held to answer to the November grand jury. James Duke furnished a bond for the wedding of Gleun and Ella Duke was of water in the hole. The steam pumps fixed for October 18th, but two days before that date the lover disappeared. Miss Duke, the duped fiance of Glenn, deeply feels the unpleasant notoriety the affair has caused her. She said: "I met Glenn in 1898. He called frequently, proposed and was accepted. I never once suspected that he was not

"I don't know whether to take any stock in the story about his twin brother, the impersonation and all that. It was a cruel deception that was practiced on me. I feel sure that the person under arrest is the one I met first, who courted me, and who afterwards

proved to be a woman. "I don't think I could be intimately acquainted with a person so long as not to know him or distinguish him from even the most perfect twin brother ever

"It is terrible."

Must Fight the Trusts.

United States Senator William E. Chandler, Republican, and ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel and others today issued an address to the Republicans of New Hampshire inviting co-operation in opposing what is termed "the railroad power" in the state and in suppressing evils arising from industrial combined and advocated election laws. Under the head of trusts the address advocated the universal application in the state and nation of the people of unrestricted competition which is the life of trade and the basis of all prosperity in society, and the election of members of legislature and of congress who will enforce this principle. "The convention will readily enough denounce trusts and declare for competition. The danger is that the cause will be betrayed by representatives and senators in .he state legislatures and in the national congress; so that extraordinary pains must be taken by the people to stand against such betrayais." The address says: "The undersigned believe that phoon passed, and then the Pekin, the neglect by Republicans generally to pursue earnestly and in good faith the objects named, will endanger Republican ascendance in state and national victory is 1900 will be achieved.'

His Eyes Burnt Out. A remarkable instance of barbarity, within two hours' journey of Tangler, is reported, which shows how matters still go in Morocco to-day. At the duar of Charifin a man stole a donkey and sold it for seven pesetas-less than \$1.25. On his return home he was taken before the chief of the duar, who gave the thief's relations leave to punish him as they thought best. There and then, in the presence of the neighbors, the man was tied to a tree and his eyes were burned out with a red-hot The wretches took their victim and were thrown overboard. iron. to the Basha of Tangier, who, iustead of giving them their deserts, consigned the injured man to the vile dungeon at the Kasbah, from which he was only reeased on his mother's intercession.

Aguinaldo's Mother. A dispatch from Manila says Agui

naldo's mother has arrived there and Legarde, a prominent amigo, who was secretary of the treasury that the behavior of the troops was be-before the outbreak, and who resigned yound praise. For days they worked in until it was almost upon them. asylum, intending to sell him to the Americans. The bandits assassinated bailing and encouraged the men. protection to the gold rererve, it is al- half of Buencamino's guard and proways subject to encrochment in ex- posed to keep Aguinaldo's mother for men twenty-five cents a day for bail- car had been removed far enough to

A CLOSE CALL.

tions, and a run upon the reserve for Thirty-First Infantry Narrowly Escapes Drewning.

KEPT AFLOAT BY HARD WORK

The Engines Poor and Ship Struct Bad Weather. Officers and Men Suffer and Toil Together.

A dispacth from Manila says the transport Manauense with Lieut. Col. Webb-Haves and three companies of the Thirty-first infantry on board bas arrived there. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for 12 days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, under- \$16,262,685. manned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the Manauense anchored in Mapila bay this morning, 33 days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold, and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since Nov. 17th, night and day. First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest and, according to Col. Webb Hayes' official report, the chief engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to re-

The colonel's reportalso declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them greenhorns and failed to realize their \$8,000,000, include the following: Two danger, while experienced scamen would have deserted the ship and taken | total amount expended in the collection

The Manaueuse is a chartered ship flying the British flag. She belongs to edlections. a firm of which Senator Perkins of San Francisco is alleged to be a junior member. The officers say the firm from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Pekin, which carried the remainder of the regiment and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu withveloped that she was undermanned and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were McLean, farmers living near Hillsboro. | closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the Man auense left Honolulu with less than half her crew. The captain of the transport on Nov. 17th, told Col. Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak and an inveswere tried but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, 46 buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts and, stripped and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, pass ing the buckets. which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The longest time a shift could stand was two hours, and, often, the period was not longer than half an hour. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here. The same day the leak was discov-

ered the machinery collapsed, and the electric lighting plant and evaporatiog, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were ne lamps and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but Nov. 22d she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The Pekin became separated

from the Manauense in the storm. The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them, the men working in darkness, planks and pieces of iron shafting being violently washed among them. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders offthe other men, through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and : half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board with life boat accommodations for 213. In the meantime the peril, were passing buckets and singing hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the tyder of the Thirty-first volunteer regiment, ordered the Manauense to proceed Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manauense failed frequently and the ship would

After the storm, the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely

on whiskey, beer and hardtack. The officers and soldiers were utterly

ing, but he now proposes to pay them | prevent any great damage being done.

a dollar and a half. The soldiers talk of attaching the ship. The regiment will proceed to Zimboanga on the Pekin

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION. An Increase of One Hundred Million In One Year.

Commissioner George W. Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operation of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$273,484,573, an increase over the preceding year of \$102.617,000, and an inrease of \$3,484,573 over the estimate of the commissioner made one year ago. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last year, and the increase or decrease in each as compared with the year 1898 are given as

Spirits \$99.283.534, increase \$6.736. Tobacco \$52 493,207, increase Fermented Fquors \$36 644,558, in-

crease \$29,129,137. Oleomargarine \$1,956,618, increase \$640,838. Filled cheese \$18,098, increase \$1,

Mixed flour \$7,040; law not in force last year. Special taxes not elsewhere enumertel \$1921,953; law not in force on

small part of last year. Legacies and distributive shares of er onal property \$1,235,435. 5 dep taxes under Schedule A, the War Rover up Acr, \$38,618,081.

Medicinal proprietory articles and preparations required to be stamped un-Schedule B, of the Act, \$5,219,737 The collections by districts during the year, where the amount is over counties in Virginia \$8,130,409. of revenues curing the last fiscal year was \$4.591,754, or 1.68 per cent of the

This percentage of cost is the smallst that has ever been reached in the istory of the bareau. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are \$4,877,340, a slight increase over the last year.

During the last year officers of the sternal revenue seized 2,190 illicit stills, and in the discharge of their duty one officer was killed and three wounded Seven hundred and eleven per-ons were arrested in connection with illicit soldiers had to be detailed to act as distilling which the commissioner say: firemen, coal passers and waiters and is rather on the increase in certain sections of the country. The commissioner recommends a number of amendments to existing laws.

A Fiendish Act. A most fiendish deed is reported from Reevesville. The fiendish act was com mitted by a negro girl, who is said to be only eleven years of age. It seems that the girl nursed for Mr. J. M. Berry, of shave place Mrs Berry places her infant child, nine months of age, on the floor in the dining room and gave the little follow some playthings to an use himself with, while the Lurse was engaged in washing up the dishes. Mrs. Berry returned to her room and in a fe s minutes afterward heard a scream from her child. She rushed to the dining room and saw her babe in convulsive agony, but did not know what was the matter with him. She caught her child up hastily and, calling in a neighbor from across the street, a hasty examination was made, resulting in the discovery that the child was suffering from concentrated lye. Dr. Johnson was called in and did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the little one. The girl denied giving the child lye, but a spoon and a and brilliantly lighted. Although it box of lye was found on the table where she was washing the dishes, and the spoon on being examined by Dr. Johnson still contained a small quantity of lye. The girl lived only a short distance from town and she wanted to go home on Sanday, but Mrs. Berry did not want her to go, as she spent the Sunday before with her parents. It is supposed that the little "fiend" took revenge by giving the child concen trated lye. The child is in a very dangereus condition from the effects of the lye and no one can yet tell what wil: be the consequences. An example should be made of this cruel monster.

Wants Money Returned. Governor McSweeney has addressed a letter to the governor of each south ern state, expecting unanimous support in his proposition. He says: "Your attention is invited to the fact that United States in the neighborhood of What the hell do we care," while the \$11,000,000 arising from the sale of ship rolled helpless on the ocean, with cotton serzed by the forces of the United States, and its treasury agents, during the period of the war and during a few years thereafter. This money which had retraced her course about belongs to citizens of the southern 70 miles, came alongside the Manauense states, whose property was seized, which was rolling so heavily that the shipped to New York city to the collecsoldiers in the hold could, at each roll | ter of customs and by him sold and sent see the Pekin through the batches over | to the treasury of the United States. head. Mr. James S. Pettit, comman- It will be observed that this is not requesting from the government of the United States any appropriation of its tain of the Manauense declined, the demands, but is simply requesting it to officers say, because the government | do justice to certain of its citizens by was renting the ship for \$500 per day. returning them moneys belonging to them now in its treasury, long withbeld from them wrongfuily. I take the liber:y of suggesting to you that you roll for a tew hours while the engines join with me in a request to your conwere repairing. Then the steamer gressional delegation that they unite would proceed again for a few hours. with delegations from other southern The meat and vegetables rotted be- states in an effort to secure for your cause of the failure of the retrigerators, people this measure of relief which, in this era of good feeling and reunion, it would seem the congress of the United | tration for its policy in the Philip-States would make haste to accord."

Death of a Hero.

The first section of the train bearing that the behavior of the troops was be- | did not discover the approaching special the dark, suffocating hold with water crew fled, but Collins pluckily tried to up to their shoulders, and planks wash- get the hand car out of the way that a ing about in a manner dangerous to life | wreck might be avoided and had almost and limb. The officers took the lead in succeeded when the train struck him, breaking nearly every bone in his body The captain of the ship promised the and instantly killing him. The hand

to garrison several ports on the island of Very Pleasantly Entertained in the City by the Sea.

REVIEWED THE MILITIA.

His Excellency Given a Morning at the Isle of Palms. Luncheon Thursday and Banquet Thursday Night. Charleston observed Thanksgiving

Day in a more elaborate form than sual Thursday, because of the visit of lovernor McSweeney and staff and party to Charleston to attend the annual review of the militia, which had been deferred from last February. With this exception, the day was observed as usual. The weather was cool, pleasant and exhibarating and a more eau.iful day could not have been proided by the weather bureau. All the Federal, State and municipal buildings and offices were closed, as were the banks and commercial exchanges, and the streets bore a holiday appearance. A large number of people left the city on hunts or pleasure bent to the suburban resorts and the Isle of Palms.

The main attraction of the day was the inspection and review of the militia in the afternoon and the incidental celebration in honor of Governor Mc-

Sweeney and party.
The battalien of infantry, the artil lery battalion, cavalry companies and the naval reserves were inspected and reviewed by Gov. McSweeney, Gen. Floj d and Col. Frost on Marion square. The companies' ranks were full, and they presented a bandsome and creditable appearance. The street parade followed the inspection. There were three bands of music in the procession and the militia marched like regulars. The governor and his staff rode at the head of the column and were loudly cheered by the crowds, which lined the streets. At the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets, the governor and staff dropped out of line and viewed the troops in marching order. The

ing of the governor to Charleston to view them. The governor and party were taken ewn to the Isle of Palms at 10 o'clock Thursday morning by a party of military officers and citizens, some of whom were accompanied by lady members of their families. They were shown all over the famous resort and their visit was made particularly pleasant. The visters were out for a good time, and they rode in the carousel, Ferris wheel,

marching salute was given. The troops

were particularly pleased with the com-

amusements. The music was furnished by the First artillery band and orchest.a, and the younger members of the arty danced in the elegant pavilion. he weather was too cool for surf bathng. The trip to the seashore was

greatly enjoyed. A luncheon was served at the Chareston hotel, which proved a delightful affair. After the parade Governor Mc-Sweeney, Gen. Floyd and Col. Frost attended the annual banquet of the La-

fayette artillery. Later in the evening the military officers of Charleston entertained the governor with an elaborate and elegant dinner at the Freundschaftsbund hall. The occasion, which was informal in the way of there being no set speeches. was a memorable event. The menu was particularly choice, and it was served in a faultless style. The hall and table were beautifully decorated was a military affair, Mayor J. Adger Smyth and many prominent citizens not connected with the militia and a number of ladies were in attendance. The executive party returned to Columbia Friday morning.

Curing Home Raised Pork.

In a short time the dying squeal of fattened pork will be heard thoughout the country districts. Hog-killing imes are always good, and little chil dren who have never cooked a "melt" on the hot rocks, or blew up a bladder for Christmas morning, have never enjoyed the happiest features of young child life. The proper method of curing our meat is not always looked after as it should be. Meat should never be slaughtered unless there is ice. Dry, lear weather, with the thermometer down to freezing point, is a safe period "Your to kill. The hog should be slit in half and laid out (after sp. inkling salt lightmen below, ignorant of their extreme there now remains in the treasury of the ly on the joints) the first night. The next morning the animal heat will have disappeared, and the neat be cold and firm for cutting up. After trimming all the hams and shoulders close, all the meat to be cured should be well rubbed with salt and neatly packed down in a box or barrels. After which cover the whole with salt, and if the hogs are small let the meat remain down for a period of three weeks, if large hogs, four weeks. After taking up, knock off the salt, and before hanging up, sprinkle each piece lightly with pulerized borax, using one pound to about to Guam and await relief but the cap | funds for the purpose of paying these | 700 pounds of meat. Bugs and flies will never disturb meat on which borax has been sprinkled, and it therefore keeps nicely for any length of time.

Defeat for McKinley.

The England ant-Imperialist League held its annual meeting in Wesleyan hall. Boston, last week at which the principal speech was made by ex-Governor S. Boutwell. Winslow Warren presided. Ex-Governor Boutwell adherence to the Bryan Democracy, roundly scored the McKinley adminis- the right men are nominated." pines. The point in his address, and it was all punctuated with applause, when he declared that if President Mcthe Tennessee volunteers narrowly es- | Kinley is the candidate of the Repubcaped a bad accident near Wier, on its lican party next year on a platform way through Texas. Section Foreman embodying his present policy he will be dress, in which he inveighed against exhausted when they reached Manila. Thomas Coilins, by sacrificing his own as surprised a man on the morning the "tendency of the McKinley admin-They declare the engineers were gross- life, prevented it. The section gaug after election as Van Buren was in istration towards absolutism." ly incompetent. The officers also say was on the track with a hand-car and 1840, when he thought he was elected, while he had received the votes of only The | five states.

and Kidneys' with great benefit, and for Dyspepsia or any derangement of

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

But a Charleston Jury Says He Was | Account of Experiences of Captured Not Guilty of Murder.

ton last Wednesday for killing his brother, N. T. Pittman, of Gourdias, Oct. 17. The claim of self defense was set up by the defendant. The eviof the evidence already printed in the newspapers. The new feature was the house by the front entrance, followed | tied." by a large number of the curious.

HARD ON GEORGIA LAWYERS.

Roasting.

Gov. Candier, of Georgia, in a meslawyers, took occasion to score "barra- only rations. ors and shysters," whose methods, he declared, had "brought unnecessary ruin upon many railroads, factories, and mercantile corporations. The grand jury of Fulton County, (Atlanta,) recently made a set of presentments in the matter, and asked that a law be enacted compelling persons to give a filed and the suit proves unsuccessful.

In transmitting these findings to the Legislature Governor Candler said two decades assumed proportions which are alarming and threatening to legitimate business enterprise: Men licensed to practice law and their paid agents and coadjutors have in many instances bought unnecessary ruin upon railroads. factories, mercantile corporations, time brought reproach upon the honorable profession of the law. Honest, safe business men and corporations often forced by conscienceless barrators and shysters into the hands of pay all honest debts and live in com-

"It is true, too, that when corporathe nefarious methods of these enemies | stances, especially in view of the exwith the debtor. He most frequently demand was so small that the druggists at the end of the litigation gets nothing, while the debtor and his children are reduced to penury, the entire estate being consumed in Court costs, receivers' salaries and lawyers' fees. The Court coast are fixed by statute, but the salaries of receivers, somecase by their professional brethren.

"The result has ocen that exorbitant the work done have been allowed to the lawyers representing the various interests involved in the suit.

"These evils have assumed such remedy."

Will Support Bryan. Informal discussion by members of

Silver Republican committee and chairman of the state committees at the veloped as the concensus of rurpose, was no dissent from the opinion that, as the presidential candidate, Wm. J. Bryan would be "the right man." Most which aroused much enthusiasm, was of the session was devoted to hearing reports on the condition of Silver Republicanism in the various states. Chairman Charles Towne made an ad-Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles and that if he had not quit the party in 1896, he "I have used your 'Life for the Liver | would have had ample cause to do so since then. A committee was appointed the Liver or Kidneys I regard it as be- hold the national convention, the man- in love was the cause of the deed, which borne, Attorney at Law, Boliston, Henderson Co., N. C.

ner of issuing the call and details of practical organizations after the convention.

Has the second attempt to take his life. We was a native of Cheraw, in this smashed almost into kindling wood.

NEWS OF LIEUT, GILLMORE

Men of the Yorktown.

A. J. Pittman was tried in Charles-A dispatch from Manila says when the landing party from the United States battleship Oregon under Lieut Commander McCrackin took the town of Vigen, province of South Ilocos dence was all practically a reaffirmation last Sunday they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenshein, who furtestimony of Pittman himself, in which | nished the first authentic account of he constructed his story of self defense. | the experience of Lieut. James C. He told of his troubles and differences Gillmore of the United States boat with his brother and that his life had Yorktown, who, with a party of the been frequently threatened. He finally Yorktown, was captured by the insursecured the private conference, and, gents near Baler, on the east coast of because of the threats previously made, Luzon last April while making an ex he had armed himself before meeting amination of the river in an armed the engagement. He said that his boat, Mr. Sonnenshein was imprisoned brother called him a liar and put his at Abra for a long time with Lieut. hand to his hip pocket, and then it Gilmore and seven sailors, but conwas that he drew his pistol and dis- trived to escape, carrying a concealed charged the chambers in quick succes- note, written in naval cipher, dated sion. The small harmless looking Abra, Nov. 19, addressed to "any pocket knife of the deceased did not naval officer" and saying: "You may play the part in the tragedy that was have perfect confidence in anything the expected. It was shown that the bearer says." The note was signed \$1,700. After securing the money kni'e had been opened and used, prob- "Gilmore." According to Mr. Sonably but a minute before the killing, to | nepshein, when Lieut. Gilmore's launch cut a chew of tobacco. A piece of to entered the river from Balor harbor, bacco was on the table and a small under the cover of Ensign W. H. fresh piece was found between the Standley's gun, the landing party was teeth of the deceased. Mr. Legare received with three volleys. Two of made a forcible and eloquent plea in the Americans were killed and two defense of his client. He laid much mortally wounded. Every man was hit, emphasis on Pittman's statement that Lieut. Gilmore receiving a fiesh wound he shot his brother because he thought in the leg and his foot stuck fast in the that his own life was in danger. Mr. Legare spoke for only about a half der and being slaughtered. Lieut. hour. Mr. Legare was followed by Solicitor Jervey, who carefully sifted the evidence and argued eloquently for procure the delivery of the arms and the conviction of the prisoner. Judge munitions of the Spanish garrisons, Gage's charge was clear, impartial and undertaking, if this was accomplished comprehensive. He urged the jury to to send the Spaniards and the Americarefully weigh the evidence and bring cars to the Yorktown. A sailor of in a verdict in accordance with the Lieut. Gillmore's party carried this facts. The jury retired and in less than proposition to the garrison. The Spanan hour a verdict of not guilty was re- ish commandant replied that it was an turned. The verdict was a complete | insult to Spanish arms, and expelled surprise to almost every man in the the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing upon court room, and it was thought that him as he went. The Americans were the best that littman could hope for then bound hand and foot and taken to would be a mistrial, and the announce- | San Isidro, where Gen. Luna ordered ment of the verdict almost took the their execution. They were marched breath from the large crowd in the to the plaza, and, in the presence of a room. Pittman was congratulated by great crowd, were aligned to be execua few acquaintances. After exchanging ted. Lieut. Gillmore said: "As an a few words and shaking hands with American officer and gentleman I probis counsel, Pittman left the court test against being shot with my hands Aguinaldo interferred and prevented the execution. When Gen. Lawton approached San Isido last June the Americans were removed to Abra, where they were kept confined Gov. Candler Gives Them a Severe in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieut. Gilmore was given a house and servant is untrue. sage to the Legislature recommending He had the same quarters as the men legislation looking to the protection of and the Americans were given the steeplechase and took in the other weak financial concerns, which are same allowance as the Spanish prisoners-nive cents a day with which to

Druggists in Trouble. 'The Charleston Post says the Druggists in that city have getten in serious trouble with Uncle Sam through the sale of malt preparations without havwas the first intimation that the druggists had that a license was required. The packages all bore revenue stamps, doing legitimate business, but tem- and it was a rare thing for a purchase porarily embarrassed financially are to be made without a physician's prescription the druggists did not think that the revenue act applied to these receivers and are ruined when, if let preparations, which are not used here alone, they would extricate themselves as beverages. The druggists explained to Broadnax that they were ignorant of robbery and will take up the chase. the provision of the law and they were led to believe that the government tions and individuals are wrecked by would drop the matter under the circumof society and of the business of the pressed declaration of the druggists to country the the creditor usually suffers | withdraw the articles from sale, as the were not justified in paying the tax.

Probably a Murder. The body of a white man, about 35 years old, was found Wednesday morning near the crossing of the railroad times two or three in number when one tracks, five miles west of Jacksonville Chinese laundries have been multiplywould be better, and the fees of the Fla. It was stripped of all clothing lawyers, frequently a soors or more in a except shirt and shoes and was covered single case, are fixed by the Court on with blood. The head was crushed in are not a desirable class of residents or the testimony of other lawyers as to the and the ground round about was torn merchants, the increse of the license value of the services performed in the up as though a scuffle had occurred. The murdered man has been identified as William Reynolds. He came here street delivered himself of something salaries have been allowed to receivers on the Comanche last Monday in search like this when told of the increase of and often fees out of all proportions to of work. He told a friend that he had his license: "Wong an' no just. Chineeclatives at Mount Carmel, near New | man no gibbee trouble lik nigger, and Haven, Conn. He had sent his bag- no poolice 'rest us. We payee always gage to Fargo, Ga., and started to walk licen an' Melican nigger washee wothere. It is said he owns property in man no payee licen. We does bus'ness magnitude that they demand a Tampa. Reynolds's murderer is as yet no mind licen. We no leavee Charseunknown.

Kills His Brother.

Roy Jackson, a colored boy, aged 16, the executive committee of the National was killed Wednesday morning in Columbia by his brother, James Jackson. turned to Seattle Tuesday night, having meeting held at Chicago Tuesday de- It appears that their mother, Ellie been forced by an unprecedented stress Jackson, was whipping the younger boy, of weather off Cape Flattery to turn came in. There was a dispute about pines. Of the four hundred and ten Roy, when James, the elder brother, the whipping and the two brothers went horses and mules carried by the Victoout in the street, where they had a ria, taken on board November 23, fiftyregular street fight. Roy ran around a live were literally pounded to death tree and James followed him up. It is against the sides of their stalls in the now said that Roy fired a pistol at storm, and the remaining animals were James, whereupon James picked up a so badly bruised that the officials of the rock or brick and struck Roy in the vessel believe that many cannot be head. Roy died in an hour or two from | saved. the effects of the blow.

Suicide at Camden.

A. B. Covington, bookkeeper for Mayrant & Jackson of Camden, S. C., committed suicide there Tuesday night. | row boat containing four persons, one a He fired five shots, three of them takto report on the best time and places to | ing effect in his head. Disappointment

TRAIN ROBBERS

Raided the Columbia and Charles ton Train Friday Night.

HELD UP THE MESSENGERS.

Secured Seventeen Hundred Dol-

lars, then Stopped Train and

Stepped Off Into Woods

Sheriff in Pursuit.

A special dispatch from Branchville to The State says two robbers, supposed to have boarded the train on the Charleston Division of the Southern Railway at that place about six o'clock Friday evening, entered the express car four miles below Branchville, and while one covered the express messenger with a revolver the other secured the money, which, it is said, amounted to about they pulled the bell cord, signalling the engineer to stop, and made good their escape before the train came to a standstill. The sheriff of Dorchester county way immediately notified, and is in pursuit of the robbers. This is a very unusual occurrence for this part of the

to capture the robbers. HOLD UP YOUR HANDS.

country, and every effort will be made

A dispatch from Bamberg to The State says a daring robbery occurred on the express train from Columbia for Charleston Friday night just east of Branchville, in which five highwaymen entered the express car between Branchville and Reevesville with drawn revolvers and demanded that the messerger hands up and hand over his valuables, which he unhesitatingly did. The bounty secured by the robbers is said to amount to about \$2,000, and is principally collections from way stations of the railroad. The robbers, after securing the cash, pulled the bell cord, stopped the train and made good their escape in the thick woods nearby. None of the passengers or train crew knew anything of the robbery until it was all over. It is supposed the robbers secreted themselves on the platform between the engine and express car at Branchville and entered the car by smashing in the door as the train left for Charleston, taking Messenger Rhodes completely by surprise, and before he could secure his rifle, which hung nearby. It is said a posse is being organized tonight in Georges to pursue and, if possible, capture the gang. It is the first robbery of the kind that has ever occurred in this part

of the country. DONE BY A LONE ROBBER.

A dispatch from Charleston says an forced in a Court by a certain class of buy rice and bananas, virtually the unknown white masked man robbed a Southern Express company car near Branchville, S. C., on the Southern railway Friday night. The train had just left the station when Messengers Ramsey and Rhodes were covered with two revolvers held in the hands of the stalwart robber. One messenger was made to stand with his hands over his head and the other was commanded to bond, payable to defendant, in cases ing paid the tax prescribed by the hand over the money packages in the where injunctions for receivers are revenua act, which went into effect in safe. Seventeen hundred dollars were June, 1898. Almost every druggist in secured and the robber, after warning Charleston has received a notice from the messengers not to put a foot outside Internal Revenue Collector Webster to of the car until the train had got under actions other things: "Barratry is a transmit to his office before December 7 headway again, pulled the bell cord growing evil and has within the last \$60 for licenses for two years and the and jumped off as the train slowed penalty of \$10 for not having taken out up. The conductor saw the robber as the licenses. The notices have come to he escaped alongside the track, but the druggists as a clap of thunder out thinking him a tramp signalled the enof a clear sky. A couple of months gineer ahead. When the train got unago Special Agent Broadnax visited der headway the messengers came out Charleston and called upon the druggists | and told their story. The car was a for their licenses to sell the prepara | combination baggage and express car firms and individuals, and at the same tions in question. It appears that this and the door had been opened to permit the conductor to reach the baggage section, which was in the forward section of the car. It was on account of this fact that the robber was able to enter the car. One of the safes in the car which escaped the robber's notice contained \$8,000. The sheriff of Dorchester with six men and two hounds has been hurried to the scene of the

A special from Branchville says that two men committed the robbery, but the messengers who arrived in Charles-

ton say that there was only one robber. Too Many Chinese.

The Charleston City Council has raised the license of the Chinese laundries in that city from \$25 to \$50, and the almond eyed washee man dont like it. The Post says "the license was raised in response to a petition to the ways and means committee. The ing largely in Charleston under the small license rate and as the Chinese will meet with general approval." The Post says a celestial on lower King ton.

With a cargo of dying horses and mules and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria reback from her voyage to the Philip-

Drowned at Savannah. Tuesday night the tug Weymouth,

from Warsaw for Savannah, while in Wilmington river, ran into and sank a woman. The woman and one man were picked up. Two men, Isaac Butler and George Brown, were drowned.