



MANNING, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

VOL. XV.

HELD IN SLAVERY.

Result of the Investigation of the

Anderson Grand Jury.

A PLAIN RECITAL OF FACTS

Direct Charges Preferred Ag inst

Those Guiity of False

Imprisonmen . and

of Barbarity.

The special committee of the Anderson County Grand Jury sppointed by Judge Benet to investigate certain charges against large land owners in that county made its report last Thurs day to the court.

The committee says that in the case of Magistrate J. J. Gilmer we find that for some time past he has been in the habit of issuing warrants and causing arrests and frequently committing ascused persons to jail without ever entering the case upon his docket. This is especially true where the cases have been comprom d after the arrests were made. W Ind that from Sept 16. 1899, to Jan. 12, 1901, he made payment to the county tressurer of a number of fines and items of costs collected by him, but that during that time he collected through the sheriff's office alone \$34 80, which properly belongs to the county and failed to pay them over to the county treasurer as required by law. He also colle :ted \$18 80, which he failed to turn over.

We find that Feb. 19, 1901, after this investigation was begun, the said J. J. Gilmer psid to the county treasurer the sum of \$53.20 to cover these amounts While we have not been permitted, for the lack of time, to make a full inves tigation of all the irregularities of this office, we are convinced he has been guilty of the grossest irregularities, and we would suggest that a complete investigation of his books and accounts should be had and that he should be presented for misappropriation of the funds so collected by him.

THE FATE OF WILL HULL

Regarding the srrest of the Negro that a number of these unfortunates Will Hull, which you were directed by the court to investigate, we find that have been locked up at night and on a warrant was issued by Magistrate Sundays and have been shackled and Gilmer for the arrest of this Negro whipped. Among those who suffered upon an affidavit of A. T. Newell, these thirgs at the hands of Mr. Ham contract, and that W. S. Newell, a brother of the prosecutor, was depu-following: Isham Abererymbie, Pink tized by the Magistrate to serve said Rogers. James Clintion, John Hewey, warrant; that the constable so depu tized requested the deputy sheriff, J. A. Dillingham, to go along with him and assist in making the said arrest and representing that said Hull would probably create trouble when arrested and that the assistance of the deputy farm without trial until the investigasheriff would be needed. The arrest was made on Friday night | back to the sheriff. and the Negro was brought to Anderson on the same night. The deputy sheriff suggested that the prisoner be taken to jury by the presiding judge, was rejail, but the Negro said that he would leased almost immediately "thereafter prefer to go on with W. S. Newell, and Ho was taken forcibly and without trial that Mr. Newell informed the deputy under one of the labor contracts above that the magistrate had instructed him referred to and confined in the stockade that he should carry the prisoner on worked with the convicts and suffered home with him.

them up at night, working t'em under We found no evidence to connect guard and putting shackles upon them. Mr. Fowler in any way with the whip-Among these unfortunates were John pings of these laborers, but he was a Harrison, Will Wright, Warren Sloan party to these cotracts which provided for the illegal imprisonment and work- Of the United States in Her Dealand Liege Jones. We found several of Mr Miller's contracts left blank as to ing under guard of the laborers and is responsible for these provisions being the time of service and amount to be paid, though the contracts were duly enforced and that presentment shouli signed and witnessed. be nade against him therefor. In the case of Warren Sloan, he scemed to have been arrested by J. R We submit herewith the memoranda of testimony which we have taken which will show to the court and solie Miller and another man, whose name we ceuld not sscertain, near Central, in | itor more fully the facts which we have reported and will enable them to get P exens county. There is testimony that the names of the witnesses to prove no warrant-was exhibited, if any exi-ted, such facts. It is proper that we shou'd but he was handcuffed and taken to Miller's stockade and kept there until this add that much of the abuse has already investigation begav. Since our first visit to this stochade he was turned been corrected as a result of this in-

vesiigation and that some of the parlooss and allowed to go home In our ties have been to us with the assurance judgement, the said J. R. Miller and that they would immediately correct A. Emerson should be presented by the evils existing on their farms to which we have called attention. the grand jury for the offanses above Owing to the widespread influence

mentioned, and we so recommend. ELIAS MODEE S PLAN.

and eff ot that follows any public cis In many respects the most remark cussion of the question of farm labor able case coming under our notice is in this State and the result that many that of Elias Megee, who has never em follow a presentment such as we proployed State convicts, but who built a stockade and prepared to treat his la boreis as convic's. His contracts pro vide that the laborers shall be worked under guard and locked up at night and there was abundant evidence to show that he had locked up in the stockade, worked under guard and whippped his laborers Among those who suffered a part or all of these abusese were Wesley Norman, Handy Earle, Yanco Smith, George Tilly, John Clinkscales, Clar ence Gsilliard, Evins Wood, Louis Alexander, Morris Jordan. Some of these negroes had been arrested and signed contracts after being put under present laws regulating the same are arrest. John Clink cales was accused insufficient.

brought to Anderson handcuff id and after he had signed a contract, but without any trial, turned over to W. Q Hammond, who carried him to the lat ter's stockade. We think the grand jury should make presentment against Elias McGee, and we so recommend. W. Q Hammood runs a large farm in this county and employs a consilerable number both of State convicts and "free" laborers. His contracts provide that the "free" laborers shall be worked uider grard and locked up at night, and they suffer this illegal imprison. to grade the punishment of this class ment and more, for the evidence shows according to the offence. But the worst have been worked under guard and gan,

Tom Parks, Charley Johnson and John linkscales. Several of these were in jail at the time of our examination. They had been indicted last fall for gambling, had been taken out of jail on bond by Mr . Han mond and kept at his

pose it is proper that we should in clos. ing this report enter into a brief dis cussion of the influences that have widespread interest and that the conditions have been discussed with some feeling but we have as far as possible avoided reading anything published or said in this respect in order that we might pursue our investigations without any influence or bias from any quarter. The question of farm labor in this State is a very difficult one and the

by E-ias McGee of stealing erra, was The negroes whom we found confined in the stockade were composed largely of a class of shiftless debtors who are subject to indictment for petty offense, and who could not be successfully worked under ordinary contracts. They are men who have no property, and men who evade their debts unless compelled to pay them. Against them the process of a civil court is worth less; that of the criminal court under existing laws is inadequate. Something should be done by the legislature

trcuble has not been in the defect of the provisions of the law so much as its enforcement. It has come to be a settled policy in this county that indictment for violation of contract and for disposing of property under lien should be compromised, and not tried. We are convinced that this is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. Whatever injustice may be done an individual by disposing of property on which he has liep, or by the violation of a contract by one of his employes, and whatever force might be given to

ing With Cuba.

"LIARS AND HYPOCRITES '

Is What France and Spain Truth-

fully Say We Are. Our Country Disgraced Bs-

fore Nations

The dealing of the United States with Cuba is infamous. If you don't think so read what we print below from

the Columbia State:

The Latin races are accustomed to speer at the hypocrisy of the Anglo-Saxon. Frenchman, Spaniard and Italian regard cant as a characteristic of mies of the United States for the British and American expression, and Emancipation of the Republic of Cuba British and American expression, and they marvel much at the curious bent brought about the evils reported and of mind which causes the men of these make suggestions as to the remedies | nations to cloak all their evil purposes therefor. We have heard rumors that with the pretence of high and holy mothis investigation has already created tives. Even more do they marvel at this becau e the cloak is threadbare from overmuch use and utterly fails to conceal that which it attempts to cover. The solemnity of this moral pretence is made even more absurd by its utter fatuity. Does the Anglo Saxon suc ceed in fooling himself? asks the Latin; how can he? And ss he can neither delude himself nor the rest of mankind by the assumption of holiness in his worst works, what is the use of

it all? The Latin is right. In this respect the Anglo Saxon is his inferior, for he not only sins as freely as any other in dividual of the human family but he alds to that sin the further vice of hypoerisy-and all to no effect except the creation of a universal disgust. The Latin does not trouble himself to be hypperitical. He takes a pleasure rather in being frank about the mo tives for his wickednesses. If he wishes to conquer another he admits that he does so for the sake of glory; if he wishes to seize upon the property of another he acknowledges that he is actuated by the desire for loot; if he wishes to appropriate the rights of another he proclaims that he does it for the sake of power. He is above the contemptible meanness of alleging that the good of the victim.

When the United States went to war with Spain in order to "liberate" Cuba, Scaniards and Frenchmen, relying up in their generalization of the Anglo-Saxon character, insisted that the pledge contained in the Teller resoluselves or increasing of our territorial holdings." tion would be violated and that a way the effect of penal statutes to induce would be found to hold the Cubans in payment of debts or fulfillment of consubjection to the conquerors. Time has tracts that never has been the true inproven that they were right; time has stainter shown that the honor of the United States, pledged in this matter, is as little regarded as it was when the Uai ted States administration in the spring of 1861 pledg-d itself not to disturb the status quo regarding Fort Sumter and telegraphed south, "Faith as to Sumter fully kept," when an expedition was actually in making to violate the agreement. Spanish official papers which we read in the interior of Cuba before the close of the war, appealing to the Cubans to make common cause with Spain for the reason that they would be betrayed by the United States and placed under alien control. were prophetic in their warning. The Cubans refused to believe this, and we could not imagine such bad faith in view of the professions with which the war had been entered upon; but the event proved that they were right. For a concentrated exhibit of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy in its most losthsome form we commend to the public the inaugural address of President McKicley delivered receptly. Nothing in Dickens is more illustrative of that contemptible vice than this deliverance of the chief magistrate of the United States on his assumption of the powers of government for a second term. The whole address is permeated with cant and false pretence. It gives one the creeps to read it. The president is 'glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cubs and the United States"-a policy which the president himself formulated and forced through congress by means which can be characterized only as bribery. The same nauseous pretence of obeying the mandate of congress is ably not as many as twenty men, either made in regard to the Philippinesas principal or sgent, either directly when congress in this matter, as in ar indirectly, have been engaged in the Cuban matter, acted only upon the this abuse. On the other hand, the combined influences of menace and secombined influences of menace and seduction proceeding from the executive. have violated the law will double that The address fitly concludes with the assertion that "the government's representatives, civil and military, are do ing faithful and noble work in their not hesitate to say of the court also, mission of EMANCIPATION and merit will not be extended to enable any man the approval and support of their countrymen." Faugh! We conclude with an editorial from the Chicago Times-Herald, whose editor. Mr. Kohlsast, is a personal friend of President McKinley and a Republican. Let the administration be judged by an honest friend! But yesterday the word of this republic might, like that of Caesar's, have stood against the world. Today who so weak or simple in all the courts of nations as to do it reverence? The Times-Herald has a word comment to offer upon the Cuban amendment to the army bill as an original proposition. It may contain the wisest provisions that could be devised for establishing peace and giving a name.' stable government to the island. What we insist upon is that the United States was not free to adopt any such conditions and hang them about the neck of Cubs. It was pledged to strike the Spanish feiters from an oppressed and shamefully abused people. with a so'emn disavowal of any pur pose of substituting American rule, however beneficent, in its place. We wish The Times Herald had the space to reproduce one title of the ley, Mo. The five men killed were confervent utterances that accompanied the adoption of the now notorious res- the main shaft. Early this morning two Ural line They were just leaving the olutions of April 20, 1898. They fill shots had been fired, but the whole cutting when the train came down pages and pages of the Congressional charge failed to explode. This afternoon cated coercion and subsequently we laborers have left Mr. Fowler's farm at full speed and crushed about 30 men | Record, and in the light of the action a whole box of powder was sent into into shapeless masses, their c othing of the senate this week they ring falser train. Inquiry shows that the engine How the senators hoped and prayed box of powder was set off, resulting in driver and all the guards were drunk." | that the starved and soourged people | terrible destruction

A TRUE INDICTMENT of Cuta would not be betrayed with the promise of freedom only to be taught to look with suspicion and hatred upon the Stars and Stripes as they had looked on the hated yellow flag of The Changes in the Law as to Spain! The sir of both houses of congress was surcharged with electric eloquence that contrasted American bonor with Spanish perfidy. Such a cool headed senator as Knute Nelson of Minnesota declared that there were "better and stronger grounds for our resognizing the Cuban

republis than there was for recogniz ing the United States by France in 1778. To ignore Gom z and the Cuban republic," : aid he, "teems to me to be cold, icy heartlesscess, unworthy a great nation and a great people." Intervention and independence for

Cuba were on the lips and in the votes of a majority of the senate, and almost a unanimous house during the night of April 18, 1898, when the famous resolutions went back and forth between ple of the entire State: the two houses until they came to a final agreement which let slip the ar the return of property for taxation, approved the 2nd day of March, A. D. from the thrall of Spain. 1897, so as to make township assessors,

Senator Stewart regarded "the reequalizers as well as assessors of propcognition of the independence of Cuba erty. as a condition precedent to any inter ference whatever." He repudiated all suggestion of "hostile constraint on patriots who have struggled as the Cuban patriots have.

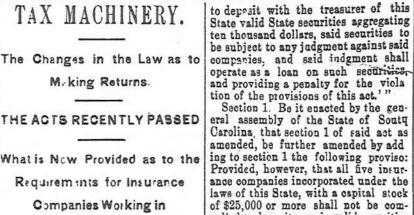
It was "with much hesitation and much sadness" Senator Hawley discussed the declaration of the independence of Cuba which he opposed.

Our own Senator Cullom denounced Spain as a robber nation, and appealed to every "lover of freedom and humanity the world over" to further the sacred cause of Cuban independence. In concluding his speech on the ques-

tion April 15, 1898, this what Sena tor Teller said in repudiating the idea of a war of aggraudizement:

"Mr. President, I want the senate, before we conclude this debate, to say to the world in the most emphasic manner that we do not in end in any way or manner to derive benefit from this intervention. Spain is too weak and too poor to pay indemnity. I want the senate to say that we do not intend to take that island; that whatever we may do as to some other islands; as to this island, the great bone of con tention, we do not intend to take it from the legally constituted authorities of the island as now established. "At the proper time, if no one else does so, I propose to offer so ne amend he indulges these appetites simply for ment to the joint resolution that shall make it clear to the world that it shall not be said by any European govern ment when we go out to make battle for the liberty and freedom of Cuban patriots that we are doing it for the purpose of aggrandizement for our-

> And Mr. Teller was as good as his word, as the concluding disavowal of the resolutions of April 20, 1898, testi-



to deposit with the treasurer of this

Uimes.

pelled to deposit certain valid securities or bond as above required; provided. said company shall procure and file with the comptroller general a certi passed at the recent session of the genficate of the county auditors in counties where stockholders reside; that the eral assembly in regard to the making majority of the stockholders in the of returns of property for taxation, a capital of said corporation are freemeasure which is of concern to the peoholders, and reside within the State, are worth the amount of their stock An act to amend section 4 of an act subscribed to the capital of said corentitled "An act to further provide for poration over all their debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt by law from execution; so that when

lows: Scc. 1 Be it enacted by the general Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South assembly of the State of South Caro lina, that it shall be unlawful hereafter Carolins, that section 4 of an act en for any insurance company or associa; titled "An act to further provide for tion to transact any business in this the return and assessment of property State unless possessed of at least one for taxation, approved the 2nd day of hundred thousand dollars or surplus or March, A. D., 1897, be amended by capital, or in lieu thereof, shall file with striking out in line 20 the words "but the comptroller general the certificate not" and inserting in lieu thereof the of the official of some State of the word "or," and by inserting on line 40 United States, under his hand and offibetween the words "greater" and "them" the words "by one hundred dolcial seal, that he holds on deposits or in lars or more," and that said section be | trust, for the benefit of all policy holdfurther amended by inserting the folers or members of such company or aslowing words between the words "them" and "said" in line 27 of the sociation, securities worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, or in the absence of such capital or deposit, then section, to wit: "but they shall not reduce the aggregate value of real and to deposit with the State Treasurer of South Carolina, valid securities aggrepersonal property below the aggregate gating \$10,000, or a bond for said value thereof as returned to the county amount made by a solvent security auditor," so that said section 4, when company, said treasurer to be the judge Section 4 The township board of of the validity of such securities and bonds, which bond shall be conditioned commissioners and special hoard of asto pay any jadgment entered up in any sessors shall meet annually on the first court of competent jurisdiction in this Tuesday in March, or as soon there-State, upon a policy of insurance issued after as practicable, at some convenient to any citizen of this State by any such place for the purpose of performing company, and said judgment shall be the duties devoived upon them. It a lien upon such securities: Provided, shall be their ducy to carefully conhowever, that all fire insurance com sider the returns and lists laid before panies incorporated under the laws of them by the county auditor and if this State, with a capital stock of \$25,necessary to compare the same, with 000 or more, shall not be compelled to the tax return and duplicate of the deposit said valid securities on bond as previous year or years. They shall above required, provided said company diligently seek for and discover all shall procure and file with the comp property, both real aud personal, in troller general the certificates of the their respective tax districts not precounty auditors annually in counties vicusly returned by the owner or where stockholders reside, that the maagents thereof or not listed for taxajority of the stockholders in capital of tion by the county auditor, and theresaid stockholders are free holders and upon it shall be their duty to list the reside within the State, and are worth same for texation in the name of the the amount of their subscription to the owner or person to whom it is taxable. capital of said corporation, over all It shall thereupon be their further duty

A Warning.

Decided Decrease.

Forest Fires.

In a Bad Way.

Minnesota has a novelty in Beltranm

WHAT IT COSTS.

NO. 52

Congress Expended Nearly Billion and Haif Dollars.

MPERIALISM COMES HIGH.

Congressman Livingston Says

That the Half That is Con-

templated Has Not Been

Put in Operation.

Representative Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the 56th congress. Both place the total appropriations for the congress at \$1,440,062,545, placing those for the first session at \$710,-150,862 and for the second a \$729,911,-683. Mr. Cannon publishes a table amended said section will read as fol-

showing the expenditures of the pre-vious_congress at \$1,568,212,637 and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the 54th congress which appropriated \$1,044,580,273.

In his statement Mr. Cannon says: "Of the total appropriations made at this session, at least \$30,000,000 will

not, in the light of past experience, be expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations made by congress indicates s sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year 1902 of not exceeding \$699,-911,683 07. This sum includes \$53,000,-000 on account of the sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year 1902 which, of course, under the terms of the law, will be met only to such extent as surplus revenues in the treasury may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service under the appropriations which have been made, there will surely remain sufficient revenue for 1902 to meet not less than \$30,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund.

"The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government made for the two years 1901 and 1902 at the two sessions of this congress over those of the two preceding years 1899 and 1900, provided for by the 55th congress, is for the postal service. The necessity of these increased appropriations to meet large business demands is referred to as a cause for congratulation. The appropriations have been reduced \$128,-150,091 by this congress under those previded for by its predecessor and this has rendered possible a reduction of taxes in the sum of \$41,000,000.

"With a continuance of the wise administration enjoyed by the country, there is every reason to anticipate a further reduction of public expenditures in the near future and a corresponding further reduction of taxes." their debts and liabilities, and exclu-

MR LIVINGSTON SAYS:

The following is the text of the act

This State

Subsequently the magistrate was informed by the prosecutor that the case had been compromised and that the Negro had agreed to stay with him and work out his contract. The rest of the facts were brought out in open court. We exonerate the deputy sheriff from all blame in the matter. ade.

The principal work of this committee has been the investigation of the stockades of the county and the abuses of laborers under tyrannous contracts that has grown out of the farming out of convicts and the working of free ed and we so recommend. laborers with them. We have taken the testimony of more than 50 persons -that of the landlords, their overseers and guards, together with a large number of laborers and a few other citizens. In these investigation we of the so-called "free" laborers. He have been treated with every courtesy and generally we have found no dispo sition to obstruct our work upon the part of those whose farms and stockadet we visited.

A most careful inquiry failed to reveal that any general abuse of the laboring class exists in this county, so that our work soon narrowed down to those places where stockades existed and free laborers were employed. We having been shackled. Some of them visited the farms of J. Belton Watson, A. T. Newell, P. B. Allen, J. R. Miller, Elias M.Gee, W. Q Hammond and J. S. Fowler.

THESE EXONERATED.

We were unable to find any abu-es at the farm of J. B. Watson. He has a stockade and works free laborers also, but we found no evidence that free la borers were put in the rtockales and worked in line with the convicts, or subjected to any illegal restraint or Fowler's stoakade. abuse.

The same thing was true at the farm of P. B. Allen. We found that he had Robbins should have presentments taken two contracts in which the laborers agreed to work under guard and for whipping different ones of these nebe locked up at night, but his own ev. ider ce and that of all the laborers so cruel. It was testified that he had far as we could ascertain, was that given the nergo Baylis Arter 100 lashes these provisions had never been enforced

A. T. Newell works State convicts and has a stockade, but he has worked no free laborers along with the convicts recently, when he has taken two The testimony goes to show that contracts of that sort. One of these was the case of the unfortunate Negro and that he was also ready at the whip-Will Hull, who was killed by W.S. pings. Newell a few weeks ago and whose case is referred to above.

"FREE LABOR!"

J. R. Miller formerly worked convicts, but they were taken away by the State, and he now employs only "free" labor, if indeed we may use the word free to describe those laborers who have signed his contracts and subjected themselves to the conditions existing who was captured somewhere in Georon his farm. He has a stockade which gia and charged with having escaped was originally built for his State confrom J. S. Fowler's stockade in this victs and his contracts provide that the county. Upon being brought here it "free" laborers will work under guard was found that he was not the man he and will allow themselves locked up at

night. Our first investigations at this place were met by a statement from the negroes that they were satisfied with their treatment, but their manner indi- unwillingly there. A number of "free" made further investigations which con since these investigations were first overseer, J. A. Emerson, had been still in the stockades when we visited guilty of whipping negroes, looking them.

tion began, when he surrendered them at and purpose of the penal They are enacted to prevent public The pegro, Tom Parks, whose case wrong, and when a prosecution has was called to the attention of the grand once been instituted and the power of the criminal court invoked, the question of private recompense should disappear, and the public interest alone should be considered. While this may result in occasional hardships, it is tho only safe policy. Abuses will otherthe other abuses above mentioned un wise grow up until the criminal courts til this investigation was began. We are degraded into machines for private learn that perhaps a score of other la borers held under similar contracts have left this farm during the past few

gain, and often for extortion and oppression. In our judgment it should be a crime to compromise any case after weeks. One of them, Pink Rogers, indictment found with a view of pristates that he was given a whipping of vate gain. 50 lashes by Wm. Bailey at the stock-Nor can we condemn too severely

that other fruitful source-in fact, the We think that the facts disc'osed de origin of the abuses herein reportedmard that W. Q. Hammond, James Martin, Wm. Bailey and--Day the leasing out of convicts to work on private farms. Evils already detailed should be presented by the grand jury are too elequent to necessitate a disfor the violation of law above mentioncussion to prove this. Such a system

should not be tolerated after its results J. S. Fowler, who first used the conhave been exposed as in this county. tract providing for free laborers to be We have heard it intimated that our treated as convicts, worked under investigations and exposures would guard, locked up, etc., employs a condisturb the labor conditions to such an siderable number of couviets and also extent as to create trouble in this State. We do not believe that it is has two stockades, one of which is untrue, but if it were we would not hesi der the supervision of James Cook and tate to declare the evils we fine and to which was formerly managed by Willis demand that they should be abolished. McGee. The other is under the charge The duty of this body is plain: We must stop the violations of law that of Levi Thomas. At these farms the convicts and "free" laborers have been now exist, and if others begin on the worked together under a guard who part of the laborers themselves, then carries a gun, they have been locked up at night and some of them whipped. we will unite with the law abiding citizens of the county in punishing and There was no evidence of any of them terminating these evils. The result of our investigations show

had been accused of trivial offenses that the system of working them in and were put under contract to work stockades does not exist in this county out debts or to repay money advanced further than we have reported. Probfor them. James Evans, Baylis Arter, Alonzo Lark, Frank Bowlan, John Bell Robert Brown, Foster Butler, Dan Hill, Wiliis Harper, Joe Whitfield, Jim Rice, John Gilliam, Turner Walker, numbers of laborers and lienors who Andrew Dobbs, Dock Freeley and Drayton Wheeler are some of the penumber many times. groes who have been confined in Mr. We therefore reiterate that the in-

fluence of this grand jury, and we do Willis McGee, James Jook, Levi to avoid a just contract, and that we made against them by the grand jury have found that most of the labor contracts of the county are legal and just groes. Willis McGee was especialy If violations of just contracts begin as a result of the investigation we have made, we suggest that warrants be on one occasion and that he whipped sworn out and prompt punishment Robert Brown most severely and given. We have not undertaken to ascruelly and on one occasion shot five sume the responsibility of prosecuting times at Drayton Wheeler, one of the the laborers who have violated their bullets passing through Wheeler's hat. contracts, because the position and influence of the landlord makes them George Thomas shot at Dock Freeley fully able to do that without assistance from us. This special report has been

brought about because of the oppres Andrew Dobbs was found to be sufsion and abuse of men who were too fering from rheumatism which he says roor, too friendless, too ignorant and was brought on by being compelled to stand almost waist deep in mud and often too degraded to act for themselves, but who are nevertheless enwater in cold weather ditching. He titled to the full protection of the law, was arrested by A M Bailey, who has and who because of their weakness been acting as a sort of constable for have a peculiar claim to our pretection. J. S. Fowler but was never tried. J. A. All of which is respectfully sub-Rice is a negro of rather weak mind mitted.

Drunk at the Throttle.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "During the was suspected of being but nevertherecent heavy snowstorms 50 men were less after being kept for several days sent to clear the snow cut of a railway in the stockade he entered into one of cutting near Wolovo, on the Hiasanthe labor contracts and has been in the stockade for several months, though vinced us that J. R. Miller, and his begun but some unwilling ones were clinging to the axles and stopping the than the kiss of Judas.

Yet Senator Teller last Tuesday voted to rivet American suzerainty on Cuba in the place of Spanish shackles.

By that vote he and his associates have strpped the intervention of the United States on behalf of Cuba of the last vestige of disinterestedness and have written hypocrisy and shameless perfidy like a blister across the hitherto fair and untarnished brow of American honor.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

Gunner Morgan Has Proven Himself to be Entitled to That Honor.

What is a gentleman? The question has been variously answered. Admiral Sampson's view is that it requires certain specific advantages of early education and training to make a gentlem .n. If that is so, then gentlemanliness is an acquired art, not a natural gift. This is not a great advance on the old English social doctrine that gentlemen ie born, not made. But in this democratic age and country neither high birth nor liberal education is essential to the making of a true gentleman.

When Gunner Morgan, in spite of the unfavorable endorsement of his letter to Admiral Sampson, cal'ed on the latter and expressed his regret that the correspondence should have been so published as to annoy the admiral, he went so far tost ov himself a gentleman in the true sense of the term. It was a gentle deed, justifying Steele's ob servation in the Tatler that "the appellation of gentleman is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behavior in them." Old Chaucers curiously spell opinion. That he is gentil that doth gentle dedis still holds gooe in the high court of common sense. We speak of men "behaving March of the year in which the valu like gentlemen," but the phrese is unhappy. A man cannot behave like a gentleman unless he is one-for affec tation or insincerity is itself bad manners. "Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation," says Bulwer.

Thackeray's definition of a gentleman is one to which thousands of men measure up who never saw the inside of a college or even a high school and have no distinction either of birth or wealth. "To be a gentleman," says the author of Vanity Fair, "is to be honest," to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessing all these qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manper." The great scientist Huxley puts it a little different and makes a just distinction when he says: "Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the veneered article which commonly goes by that

Judged by these high standards it is quite probab's that there are as many real gentlemen among the gunners as among the commissioned officers of Uncle Sam's ravy .- New York World.

the Engleside zinc mine in Centre Val-

sive of property exempt by value of all property both real and perexecution. sonal in their respective tax district, entering upon their returns and lists

to fairly and impartially assess the

so arrended shall read as follows:

furnished them. And they shall have the right in performing their duties The secretary of state asks that atthereunder to increase or to lower the tention be called the fact that a law was passed by the legislature preventvaluation of any property real or pering any officer from discharging the sonal as fixed by the county auditor, or duties of his position until he had as returned by any person; and it shall not be deemed material whether the re- given bond and had been commission ed. College trustees, members of State turns so increased was intentionally or unintentionally false, or whether the boards, constables, etc , are considered property whose value is so raised was officers under the law, so are other intentionally or unintentionally re- members of boards of various charturned at less than its fair cash value acters who are provided for by the by the county auditor, and upon the legislature. They get but little per lists made out by them, the valuation diem or mileage, but they cannot lefixed by them "but they shall not reduce gally assume duty of act until they the aggregate value of real and perhave been duly commissioned by the sonal property below the aggregate secretary of state, They do not have value thereof as returned to the county | to pay any for this commission: it is a mere matter of form. A great many auditor," said returns and lists, with said valuation, to be by them laid be- members of various kinds of boards have neglected to carry out the profore the county auditor on or before visions of the law, and their attention the 3rd Tuesday of March of each year is called to the fact. The new act in except that for the township of Florence in the county of Florence for the year deed makes it unlawful to fail to file 1897, the same to be laid before the the oaths and get a commission before county auditor on or before the 31st of attempting to discharge the duties in-March. Provided, however, that real dicated .- The State.

estate shall be valued and assessed by said boards only in those years when real estate is by law required to be re The clerk of the State board of penturned, except that said boards may in sions stated Tuesday that the approved any year value and assess any real estate and improvements the eon which rolls of pensioners had been sent in by most of the county boards. It is notethey may ascertain or discover had not worthy that these rolls show a decided previously been retured or assessed decrease in the number of pensioners as for taxation. Whenever the valuation compared with last year's list. This is and assessments of any property is fixed by said boards, at a sum greater probably due to the operation of the by one hundred dollars more than the. provisions of the new act now of force amount returned by the owners or his disbursement of the pension appropriaagents, or whenever any property is tion. Despite the fact that many of valued and assessed to taxation which the counties have sent in their lists, has not been previously returned, it shall be the duty of the county auditor the lists will have to be returned for re vision, owing to defects. This of course, will of necessity delay the meeting of the State board, and contion and assessment is made, to give sequently checks will likely reach the to the owner or agent of such property pensioners later than usual .- The written notice thereof, which notice may State. be served upon such owner or his agent

personally, or by mailing the same to such person or his sgent at his last The winds of the past few days have known place of residence, and such been productive of very serious and owner or his agent, if he objects to such valuation and assessment, shall have extensive forest fires in various portion of this and Lexington counties the right to appeal to the county board and much loss of property has resulted. of commissioners sitting as the county News of the fires in this county reachboard of equalization, which appeal shall be heard by said county board. | ed Columbia Wednday. They have been The account of the county auditor for very destructive in the turpentine and the necessary stationery and postage, saw mill sections near Killian's on the to enable him to give the notice herein | line of the Southern rialway and also required, shall be a valid claim against upon the line of the Seaboard towards Camden. After hard fighting the citithe county, and shall be paid as other county claims are paid. Nothing in this zens managed to check the onward rush act contained shall be construed as in- of the flames, but not before much terfering with the duty of the county of valuable timber had been lost. Over in Lexington considerable damage of this adding 50 per cent. to the value of percharacter has also been done. For sevsonal property as a penalty, as proeral nights the glare of forest fires has vided in sections 279, 295 and 297, of the Revised Statutes of 1893, nor with been visible from high points in this the duties of the county auditor as precity. scribed in section 290 of the Revised

"Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and county, which is bankrupt and in a the same are hereby repealed." condition bordering on anarchy. A

court decision which allows logging And here is the act amending the companies to avoid the payment of back taxes has caused the trouble. The seriously injured in a mine accident at law in regard to insurance companies, county has no money and no fuel for its throwing further protection around the policy holders:

offices, and merchants have long since An act to amend an act entitled "An refused to accept warrants. The county act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act | judge and jurors have gone out on strike and moss of the offices have been closed entitled 'An act to require any insurance company or association to be pos- by their occupants. The sheriff, who sessed of one hundred thousand dollars has been caring for his prisoners at his victs has occurred at Santa Caterina surplus or capital, or in lieu thereof to own expense, threatens to turn them have one hundred thousand dollars on loose so that he can hunt for a job that called out and 10 of the convicts being deposit with some State for the benefit of all policy holders, or in lieu thereof ture is being supplicated for aid.

"The 54th congress was the last one that made appropriations for the support of the government prior to the beginning of the Spanish-American

war. "The 56th congress is the first congress appropriating for the support of the government since the close of the so-called Spanish American war. The difference between the appropriations made by the 56th congress and those made by the 54th congress are \$395,-482,272.

During the session just closed the demands of the people, through their representatives, for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, have gone unheeded, and those for new public buildings have been persistently denied. The river and harbor bill has been permitted to fail. The payment of just claims of honest people against the government has not been provided for.

"The most casual examination of the table makes comment practically unnecessary. It shows that the army for each of the two years prior to the Spanish-American war cost a little over \$23 000,000, and but little more than \$46,000,000 for the two years covered by the 54th congress, while for the two years since that war-1901 and 1902 -it cost \$115,000,000, or \$230,000,000 for the two years, exclusive of the deficiencies that have been provided for in large sums out of appropriations made for expanses of the Spanish war during the 55th congress.

The navy cost for the two years 1897 and 1898, \$63,362,000, while for the years 1901 and 1902 the appropria-

throwing greater safeguards around the tions reached nearly \$144,000,000. For the payment of pensions the appropriations show an increase of nearly

\$8,000,000 for the two years. "In a word, this table shows that the price to the people of the policy of this administration that has been thrust upon them by the Republican party is, in round numbers, \$400,000,000 within

a period of two years, and the half that is contemplated has not yet been put in operation."

Wagon Train Ambushed.

A wagon train and a detachment of the signal corps, together with six Macabebe scouts were attacked by the insurgents about midway between the towns of Silang and Damasmarinas, in Cavite province P. I. Three Americans were killed and two of the Macabebe scouts were wounded, while one man is missing. Four horses and one mule were killed. Capt. Mair, with detachments of infantry and cavalry from Silang, arrived at the scene of the surprise too late to intercept the enemy's retreat.

Chinese Cruelty.

The empress of India, arriving from China, brings an account of the barbarous murder of Capt Watts Jones. It is said that be was received with apparent friendliness in the yamen of Shan Si and was in the act of receiving his passport when his hands were struck off. He was then taken outside the yamen. sliced in several pieces and his head cut off. His companion, a Roman Catholic bishop, was put to a lingering death, his tortures being inflicted so gradually that it was four days before death relieved him.

Convicts Mutinied.

A dispatch from Florence to a news agency says a serious mutiny of conprison, resulting in the military being

Statutes of 1893. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Five Killed. Five men were killed and two others

fined in the drift and the others were in the mine. One of the men accidentally discharged an unexploded shot and the