If Bill Was There.

If Bill was there—
There where the Japs and Russ
Are raisin' such a fuss—
The cables would be sizzlin's hot
A-tellin' of the fights they fought,
For Bill—he's got the whole thing planned:
How each one ought to make a stand,
And just how either could begin
And, with no trick at all, could win.
There would be trouble in the air
If Bill was there.

If Bill was there—
He'd take his submarines
And rapid-fire machine
And tow 'em slowly, after dark,
Right up to where he's put a mark
Near that there town—it's name, I'gine!
Runs out some fifteen miles to sea—
And then you bet there'd somethin' drop.
He'd light below 'em and on top.
And some one sure would get a scare
If Bill was there.

If Bill was there—
He's stuck a dozen pins
To mark the outs and ins
Of how'd he'd march a million men
Across the land and back again
And put the foreman in the ditch.
Whose men? What side? He don't care which!
He says sometimes he fairly aches
To see how both side make mistakes.
There would be fightin' everywhere
If Bill was there.

If Bill was there—
But he's at Miller's store—
Him and a dozen more
Of our towns' keenest strategists
With stubby pencils in their fists,
Concoctin' battles and campaigns
That take in all the seas and plains,
If either one—the Russ or Jap—
Is lookin' for a likely chap
To run the war with tact and skill,
They'd send for Bill.

THE ARMY ROLLS

Of the South Carolina Patriots Who Fought the British Under

MARION, PICKENS AND SUMTER.

A Document that Should Be of Great Interest to the Descendants of the Gallant Men Led by Partisan Leaders.

The Columbia State from week to week publishes the names of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, as they have been culled from the quantity of loose documents discovered by Secretary of State Gantt in the State house. We publish these rolls from week to week as they appear in The State. The fourth installment follows:

The rolls, continued from last week, are as follows:

Michael Deale, Capt. Moore's company, Sumter's brigade.

William Deal (No. 2) under Maj. Noble in Charleston, before fall of city; Capt. Joseph Calhoun's company.

Abner Dean, in Capt. Arranmanus Liles' company; under Maj. Pearson at Congaree's in '81, Maj. Wallis, at Orangeburg, in '82, and Col. Bratton, at Four Holes in '82.

Robert Darlington, Col. Richardson's regiment, Marion's brigade.

George Dean, sergeant, Pickens' brigade.

Julius Dean (or Druggers), lieutenant, Picken's brigade.

Samuel Dean.

William Dean, Pickens' brigade.

Simeon Deas, Marion's brigade.

Enoch Deason, Capt. William Deason's company, Marshall's regiment.

John Deason, Capt. William Deason's company, Col. John Marshall's regiment.

Quillan Deason, under Cols. Kimball and Marshall.

William Deason, captain: from June 1st, 1780, as private in Capt. Fred Kimball's company, Sumter's brigade: Oct. 20, 1780, promoted to captain in Sumter's brigade; from August 15, 1781, served under Gen. Marion 30 days.

Jeremiah Dally, lost horse on expedition to Cherokee nation.

Zachariah DeHay, served during 1782.

John Delsh, Capt. Ross' company, Sumter's brigade.

George Delaughter, Pickens' brigade.

James Delaney, at Sumter's defeat; desperately wounded in action, during year 1781.

Robert Delay (?) served during 1781.

Zachariah Delaney, served as assistant commissary on special service, attached to Gen. Green's army.

Hardo Delotch, served during 1781 and 1782.

John Deloach, served during 1781 and 1782.

Michael Deloach (Delstoche?), served during 1779 and 1780.

Samuel Deloach, Pickens' brigade.

William Delough, Roebuck's regiment.

William Delwood, Pickens' brigade.

Peter Damatez, served on the Frigate "South Carolina."

Dennis Demsey, sergeant, Col. Brandon's regiment.

Edward Denny, sergeant, served prior to fall of Charleston under Col. Brandon; afterwards in Col. Waters' regiment.

John Denning, under Capts. Berry and Gray, of Pickens' brigade.

William Dennis, with Col. John Laurens at "Chynaw" June 13, 1782.

John Denling, served during 1782.

Francis Dennis, served under Commodore Gillon, on the Frigate "South Carolina."

Simeral Denness.

Richard Dennis.

John Densler, Capt. Jacob Rumph's company, Gen. Henderson's brigade.

John Henry Densler, dragoon, Maham's regiment.

James Densmore, served during 1781.

James Denton (widow, Mary); dead at close of Revolution; collector of grain for the army.

Reuben Denton, corporal, Capt. Tutt's independent company, during years 1779 and 1780.

Samuel Depree, Capt. Bowie's independent company.

John Deramé, Capt. Jacob Rumph.

John Derry, wounded in action and attended by Dr. Carter.

Daniel DeSaussure, Esq., paymaster-general of militia.

John La B. DeTreville 1777 to 1782, captain, Fourth regiment of artillery.

Henry Desheizer, Capt. Jolly and Capt. Hughes' company Brandon's regiment.

James Denling, served during 1782.

Charles Devant, Pickens' brigade.

James Devant, served during '81 and '82; also prior to fall of Charleston.

Lewis Devaul, captain.

Francis Deveaus, Pickens' brigade.

Joseph DeLespine, surgeon.

William Deval.

Peter Deverney (?).

Reuben Devlin.

James Devlin.

Jacob Devore.

Matthew Devoe.

John Dewees.

Charles Dewitt, served during 1781; employed collecting cattle under William Hart, State commissary during 1782.

Harris Dewitt, 2nd S. C. regiment, prior to fall of Charleston.

Reuben Dewitt, dead at close of Revolution, 2nd S. C. regiment.

Edward Dial, Water's and Casey's regiment.

Garret Dial Pickens' brigade.

Nathaniel Dial, lieutenant, Brandon's regiment: on duty as sentinel at "Phillip's Fort," in Georgia, under Capt. Wm. McColloch.

John Dial, sergeant.

William Dial, Pickens' brigade.

John Dichtel, Capt. Rumph's company, Henderson's regiment.

Joseph Dick.

John Dick, Capt. John Turner's company; also under Marion.

Robert Dick, Marion's brigade.

Thomas Dick.

William Dick, lieutenant, during '81 and '82.

James Dickun (?), Capt. N. Martin's company, Sumter's reorganized brigade.

Michael Dickert, captain. James Killey certifies (as his commanding officer) that "Michael Dickert did the following duties in the State of South Carolina, as quartermaster, under the several commanders, viz: 1781, from April 22d to May the 14th including 23 days duty at the taking of the Fort at the Congarees, under the command of Col. James Liles, deceased, Waters' regiment; 15th August, to 14 days duty at Angromes at the Congarees, under the command of Col. Jonas Beard, Waters' regiment; 10th Oct., to 14 days duty in gitting of wagons and provisions to supply Gen. Pickens' brigade at the Congarees: 1782, May 7th, to one month's duty under the command of Col. David Glenn, in Gen. Greene's camp."

John Dickey (of Black Swamp), Capt. Kirkpatrick, Col. Neil.

Alexander Dickey, Col. Waters.

David Dickey, Lieutenant Hillhouse, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Woods, Col. Bratton.

Capt. Mouzon's company; sergeant under Lieutenant McGill.

John Dickey, purchasing commissary.

John Dickey (of Black River) Marion; during 1780 and 1781.

John Dickey, Capts. Jamison (James and Francis), and Capt. Hillhouse, Sumter's brigade.

Robert Dickey, Capt. Kirkpatrick.

William Dickey.

David Dickson, Sumter's brigade.

David Dickson.

Hugh Dickson, Capt. John Liles' company.

James Dickson, Capt. Anderson Thomas' company.

James Dickson, Capt. Chestnut's company.

James Dickson, Capt. Lawson and Dickson's company, of Roebuck's regiment.

Jeremiah Dickson (see Dixon), captain, Roebuck's regiment.

Joel Dickson, Capt. Anderson Thomas' company.

John Dickson, sergeant, Capts. John Wilson and Hugh Wardlaw.

John Dickson, Marion's brigade.

Josiah Dickinson.

Matthew Dickson, Gen. Williamson.

Michael Dickson, Capt, Knox's company.

Robert Dickson, Pickens' brigade.

William Dickson, commissary of purchases, Sumter's brigade; also service as private.

John Digmon, Capt. Greene's troop of horse, Marion's brigade.

Nicholas Dill, Capt. Jacob Rumph's company. James Dillard, lieutenant and captain under Pickens; lost gun near Ninety-Six garrison in May, 1781.

James Dillard, lieutenant; captain in command of 17 horses at Chas. Crow's Jan. 5, 1781.

Nicholas Dillard, Col. LeRoy Hammond's regiment, Pickens' brigade.

Thomas Dillard, captain.

Robert Dingle, served during 1781 and 1782.

Jacob Dennard, lieutenant, 1781 and 1782.

John Dinnard, served during 1781.

John Dinnard, Jr., served during 1782.

William Dinnard, served during 1782.

John Dinning.

Ralph Disse, served under Commodore Gillon on the Frigate "South Carolina."

Jesse Disto, sergeant, Capt. Ross, Sumter's reorganized brigade.

— Dixon, Col. Bratton's regiment.

Hugh Dixon, Col. Walters' regiment.

James Dixon, Roebuck's regiment.

Jeremiah Dixon (see Dickinson,) captain, Roebuck's regiment.

William Dixon, served during 1779 and to 1782, under Capts. John Wilson and Hugh Wardlaw.

Robert Dixon, served from '79 to '82.

William Dixon, lieutenant under Col. Roebuck; also in Brandon's regiment.

Fortunatus Dobbson, sergeant in Roebuck's regiment.

James Dodds. Capt. Edward Martin (his commanding officer) certifies his account as follows: "For personal military services done in Gen. Wmson's brigade, in Col. John Winn's regiment, in John Ellison's company, 38 days as horseman; in May 1782, 24 days Gen. Henderson's brigade, Col. Richard Winn's regiment, Capt. Martin's company, a footman."

John Dodd, Brandon's regiment.

William Dodd, Brandon's regiment.

John Dods, Jr., Capt. Edward Martin (his commanding officer) certifies service as follows: "1781, June 1st, to 10 days service on horseback in Capt. Martin's company, commencing June 1st and ending the 10th; to 70 days duty on foot, commencing December 20th, 1781, and ending February 28th, 1782; 1782, June 1st, to 30 days duty on foot commencing June 1st and ending the 30th, 1782; August 1st, to 30 days duty on foot, commencing August 1st and ending the 30th, 1782."

John Dods, Capt. Jacob Cooper.

Thomas Doeck, Roebuck's regiment.

Thomas Douglass, dragoon, Col. Maham's regiment.

Thomas Douglass, continental service from '80 to '83.

Solomon Douglass.

Sherrard Douglass.

John Douglass, lieutenant in Capt. John Irwin's company; sergeant under Col. Anderson.

(To be continued.)

Sentenced for Life.

Emil Waltz, who has been on trial at Detroit, for the past six weeks on the charge of brutally murdering little four-year-old Alphonse Welmes, whose horibly mutilated body was found August 18, among some molding flasks in the rear of the Detroit stove works on Adair street, was Thursday found guilty by a jury in the recorder's court. His trial has been sensational in the extreme. Waltz who is a man of ungovernable temper, a number of times during the trial completely lost control of himself and fairly raved against the prosecutor, the police officers, witnesses and even his own attorneys who he has declared, at times, were not making the proper efforts in his behalf. Waltz was sentenced to prison for life.

BUYING SCHOOL BOOKS.

Superintendent Martin Issues Important Letter to School Trustees.

Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin issued last week an important circular letter in regard to the purchasing of books as follows:

To County Superintendents of Education:

Gentlemen:—I desire to call your especial attention to section 25, page 31, Regulations of State Board, In School Law. This section provides that: "No public school supplies shall be purchased by school officers for use in the public schools of any county in the State except such as are authorized by the State board to be sold." It also requires that sellers of adopted supplies shall sign a contract and that state board in conformity with the law, requires a sufficient bond to protect the trustees and schools. The contract states prices and requires samples to be filed and goods must conform to samples, etc. The regulation further provides that trustees may draw warrants and the county superintendent may countersign warrants for adopted supplies. The section closes as follows: "All persons purchasing any such warrants before the same have been countersigned by the county superintendent of education, do so at their own risk. An agent of the Union School Furnishing Company, Chicago, stated before the state board Friday afternoon that his company "had been selling libraries in parts of this state for the last four years." Now, of course, if the people have bought them with private funds, I have nothing to say; but it is clear that trustees and county superintendents have no right to buy with public funds goods which are not adopted and for which no contract has been signed and no bond given. In addition, I am reliably informed that the Union School Publishing Company has been doing piratical work in other states and that even now the state of Tennessee has numerous lawsuits against said company for false representations and irregular work. This company made a bid for the library books and said bid was refused. Their books cost too much even if there were no other reasons for refusal. I trust that you will guard these matters carefully, and see that no warrant is countersigned which is not in strict conformity with the law.

Sincerely yours,
O. B. MARTIN, Supt.

On the Right Track.

The following article is taken from the Home and Farm, written by Mr. W. F. Turner, of Tennessee, in which he gives some good advice in the way of getting the best results in poultry raising: The poultry industry in this fair Southland of ours is yet in its infancy. We do not know the possibilities of the wonderful little money-makes, the American hen. A great many things have been written about her, in most cases true, and yet the same things ought to be brought to the attention of all raisers of poultry.

Every one has his favorite breed, and it should be that way; yet all breeds are profitable if properly housed and cared for. That is where the trouble begins. The farmers in the South could make great advancements, get thoroughbred stock, house them properly, and give them the attention that they give the cows, pigs, sheep and horses. So many of our good farmers think that "the chickens" are just "for the women folks," in the way, and tolerated because they are here. The hen picks up what she can during the winter months, sits on the fence or in some friendly tree all night, and is expected to shell the eggs out just the same, or she is a dead expense. Well, my good farmer friend, suppose you give your cows the same treatment and see if you get plenty of milk and butter, or your hogs, etc. Build you a modest house for your chickens of lumber that is going to waste, make it warm, but it need not be expensive; keep it clean, have plenty of grit, a dust box, fresh water, where they can get to it at all times and feed your grain in litters. Try this next winter, and you will have been paid three-fold for your time and expense. The bulk of the winter that has just passed has been continuously cold since the middle of November last but we have had no trouble in getting eggs from our White Langshans and Single-comb White Leghorns, but we had plenty of room for scratching sheds, kept grit and fresh water before them all the time, provided a dust box in each scratching shed, and it was music that delighted the ear to hear them sing and see them work for the grain scattered in the litter, and when you brought in the 25-cent-a-dozen eggs it made it a pleasant and profitable business; but the houses must be kept clean. The hatching season is approaching now, and every farmer ought to improve his flock, get stock, although it is late now for that, but get pure-bred eggs of your choice breeds and next year you will have a pen of your own.

Negro Girl Shot.

A shooting scrape occurred Monday night on the Adams plantation near Congaree. It seems that one Philip Anderson, a lad of 19, and Annie Jane, a negro girl just 16, had been devoted to each other for some time and Phillip was very particular about whom Annie associated with and when he found her at the home of a neighbor he flew into a violent passion and ordered her home. As she fled, pursued by Philip armed with a blunderbuss" intent upon mischief, she turned around the corner of the house and said to Philip "Peep Oo!" That "riled" the noble Philip and he fired at her, the shot taking effect in her arm and lacerating the breast. The wounded girl is now resting easily and Philip seems te be in hiding, but she says she will forgive.

Earthquake Shocks.

Two earthquake shocks were felt at Seattle Wednesday night. A vibration from east to west, severe enough to rattle dishes, move chairs and shake up the higher buildings, occured. In the church of the Immaculate Conception a big congregation was assembled and a small panic was caused by the earthquake. Another shock was felt at Vicknia R. C., the severest felt in twenty years. Clocks were stopped and invalids screamed with terror. The seismographic recorder at the meterological office cannot be touched until Saturday. The curator expect the record will show a spasm of unusual violence.

GEN. Joe Wheeler, who knows something about war, holds the opinion that Russia is going to win in the conflict with Japan. We have held this view from the beginning of the war.

AFTER FOREIGN COTTON.

High Prices Here Will Cause Competition in Africa.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says on the day after raw cotton reached 18 cents on the New Orleans exchange King Edward opened the British Parliament with a speech containing this significant passage.

The insufficiency of the supply of raw material upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends, has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts being made in various parts of my empire to increase the area of cultivation will be attended with a large measure of success.

There is an old saying derived from British political experience, that what Lancashire thinks this year all England will do next year. In the light of that saying the significance of that speech from the throne is apparent. Lancashire has been thinking as never before how to escape from bondage to American cotton, and the British government has resolved to do what it can to make Lancashire's thinking effective. Nor are the Lancashire and other European cotton manufacturers without hope of escape. There are many regions which can grow cotton and which will be made to grow it if American delusions of the last year as to cotton prices and American manipulations of those prices are persisted in.

Egypt offers a case in point. Fifty years ago the cotton plant was merely a curiosity of the pasha's gardens there. The American civil war started cotton culture, which has steadily increased. The present production is nearly 2,000,000 American bales and the equality is such that American mills pay 2 cents per pound more for it than for the domestic product. Even with the additions made by the Assouan dam the cotton area of Egypt proper is limited, but in Nubia and the Soudan are vast stretches, of river lands which can be made white with cotton in a few years. On the west coast of Africa cotton is produced which compares with the lower grade American. Both Germany and France are encouraging cotton planting in their African possessions.

The little island of Barbodoes produced 20,000 bales of cotton last year and expects to make 100,000 within three years. Considerable cotton is grown in the Crimea and elsewhere about the Black sea. India is growing cotton, and several South American countries are beginning to grow it. In fact, the tropical and semi-tropical zones clear around the world are full of possible cotton lands.

"Natural causes" had something to do with the recent high prices which are so stimulating the extension of cotton culture outside of the United States. That other causes by no means "natural" operated is provided by the simple fact that when the managers of the recent speculation finally let go prices went off 4 cents in four days.

The recent successful manipulation of the cotton crop may have given the South "money to burn," but there is the very serious danger that such burning may prove a playing with the fire that will consume the South in a few years in the conflagration of a world wide overproduction of cotton.

SENATORS IN SECRET.

Investigating the Game in Executive Session.

A special to The State from Washington says: With the paraphernalia for playing Jai Alai, a game which figures conspicuously in the contest against the confirmation of Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general, the members of the United States senate amused themselves for more than an hour Thursday afternoon, protected from the gaze of the public by the closed doors of an executive session.

A lively interest was manifested in the game. It was stated by members of the committee that the game will be introduced at the St. Louis exposition. Senators Proctor, Cockrell, Quarles, Foraker, Teller, Scott, Pettus, Blackburn and others who participated in the hearings before the military affairs committee, where the game was explained by experts, were the exponent of Jai Alai. Senators Cookrell and Foraker, who have paid several visits to Cuba while the "Pelota" season was at its height, explained that the gambling features of the game are not essential to its adoption by the Cubans, while Senators Blackburn, Scott and Teller contended that without the betting privil ges the Jai Alai company would not have made application to Gen. Wood for the concession to erect a building as headquarters for the game.

The spectacle of senators clasping the basket racquets to their hands and gesticulating in their efforts to illustrate the manner of throwing the "pelta" ball in real play was so unusual that it came nearer holding a quorum than have any of the fiery speeches that have been made for or against Gen. Wood's confirmation.

After the executive session had adjourned a group of senators gathered in the middle of the chamber, and Senator Blackburn read from the printed testimony given in the Wood hearing to prove that the game is devoted almost wholly to gambling and that Gen. Wood knew this fact when he granted the franchise to the company.

The Mileage Book Law.

The mileage book law will become effective March 25th. This is the new law to require the railroads to transport not only the purchaser of mileage books but members of his family. The bill was introduced by Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster of Spartanburg and passed without a fight of consequence. The act, which was approved by the governor Feb. 25th, is quite specific and will be agreeable to the traveling public who use mileage books. "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, That from and after the passage of this act every mileage ticket sold by any railroad doing business in this State shall be valid and good for the carriage over the lines of said railroad, both for the purchaser and the actual members of his or her family living with the purchaser at the time of purchase: Provided, That the name of any person so entitled to use said ticket shall be furnished in writing to the railroad selling the same by the purchaser at the time of the purchase, and shall be inserted in the ticket: Provided, That this act go into effect 30 days after its approval by the governor." Up to this time the railroads have not given any intimation that they will resist the enforcement of the act, but it is probable that they will do so.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Spain Kelley Acquitted at Bishopville for Killing W. F. Creech.

The trial of Spain Kelley for the killing of W. F. Creech commenced at Bishopville last Friday and ended one o'clock Sunday morning by the acquittal of Kelley. The killing, it will be remembered took place last Fall near Bishopville in the most tragic manner. Spain and Creech up to the night before the killing had been good friends, both being young men and associates. It will be recalled that Kelley hunted Creech and when he found him on the high road he pursued him and shot him to death in the coolest and most heartless manner. Mr. August Kohn in his report of the case for The News and Courier says there was no intentional clouding of the issue, no plea of self-defence and no justification save the one idea that Creech had seduced Miss Maud Kelley. Young Kelley said on oath without reservation that he went out to find Creech; first to undertake to make him right the wrong he had done his sister, and, if he declined to do so, he was going to kill him. It was with him a marriage or a funeral, plain and simple. The cry of King to his friend. "Lookout, Creech!" was what, he said, broke the tension and made him shoot.

Spain Kelley stated plainly that he was behind Creech when he opened fire on him, and that there was not a word, exchanged between them. He thought Creech turned slightly in his buggy, but made no claim of self-defence, but he simply stood pat, as the politicians says, upon the position that he, as the eldest son of a family of eleven children, had undertaken to vindicate the honor of the family and avenge the wrong done his eldest sister. Why did he pursue for miles the wounded Creech? Spain Kelley urged that he did not wish the seducer of his sister to escape, but that he did not know that he had wounded him in his first shots, and that when King interfered at the final meeting place he did not know what he was doing, that he was excited and worried and that he fired the two final loads from his gun in a moment of excitment. What was intimated Friday transpired Saturday. The young woman in the case, Miss Maud Kelley, told her story as best she could. It was a sad story, and perhaps there may be those who will urge that it ought not to be printed. But it is a chapter of real life that tells others convincingly of the pitfalls of life and the terrible consequences of such errors.

Miss Maud Kelley is no ordinary woman. I take her to be of more than average education; her family is of the best. Her father for years was in the General Assembly. He is prospering and her relatives are in positions of honor. Her form is rather slender, but her attraction is in her eyes and clear complexion.

The eyes of Miss Maud Kelley are dark brown and large, shaded with heavy black eyebrows, and altogether the outline of her face is that of an attractive young woman, except that her chin is rather large. Her hair is deep black. She came into Court accompanied by her father, mother and two aunts. As the party took their seats Spain Kelley crossed over to his mother and kissed her, and then he kissed the sister who was to go through the ordeal of the law and subsequently he greeted his two aunts. Miss Kelley, whatever may be her strength, collapsed at the sight of the witness stand. She sobbed and cried as if hysterical for a long while, but later in the day she calmed herself. When asked to take the stand she seemed deaf to the calls. On the stand she answered as simply and as briefly as she could, never raising her head fully, but beseechingly casting her deep brown eyes about as if to say. "How much more of this must I bear?" She told briefly that Creech was the father of her still-born child, and yet she seemd to have loved and trusted Creech until the very last. From the evidence the trouble began months before she finally told her family, for her father testified that the child was born in July, two months after the tragedy. Never before have I heard such a straight statement as that of Spain Kelley. He willingly assumed the full responsibility for what appears to be terribly cold-blooded killing, without equivocation he shouldered all possible burden for the manner of the shooting and unrelenting pursuit of the already wounded Creech. And with him it was plain that he went forth from the family council to kill. There were whisperings of sensations, but if there were the breath of truth in them the case stands absolutely upon the record. That Spain Kelley first heard of his sister's trouble the day before the tragedy I am convinced, absolutely so. That he loved his sister is also evident, as it is that he, with his father's approval, undertook to deal with Creech. The evidence showed that Creech was a great favorite in Bishopville, that he was introduced into the Kelley family by Spain Kelley, and that Creech was the only man who had ever had any improper intercourse with Miss Maud Kelley.

SPAIN KELLEY'S STATEMENT.

Here is the statement of Spain Kelley, the defendant in the case. He appeared fairly self-reliant and confident. He answered the inquiries quickly and with precision. There was every evidence of truthfulness and an almost brutal frankness about his statements. He showed no feeling on the stand, but at other times seemed very much affected at the happenings of the Court. He began by saying that he was 25 years of age and that he was the second of eleven living children of his mother and father, and that his sister was older than himself and the oldest child. He said that he had known Creech for more than a year and regarded him as a close and intimate friend. He liked him so well that he introduced him into his home, invited him to sociables and saw that he had invitations to picnics and the like. They were the best of friends up to the night before the tragedy, when he first heard of the trouble. He had been fishing on the day of the revelation to him by his sister, and on his way home he had stopped and had a talk with Creech at his stable, never for a moment suspecting anything wrong. Creech offered him two hundred dollars if he would get his horse into first-class condition, and he drove off with two young ladies who happened to pass by the stable. That was the last he saw of Creech until the killing. After supper at home his younger sister called him out of the room, and after they had gotten away from the main part of the house she threw her arms around his neck and cried and sobbed "Maud." That was all, he said, he could get out of the younger sister, and he told her to bring Maud to him. The elder sister, Maud, then came in and she threw her arms around her oldest brother and began crying bitterly. Spain Kelley insisted on knowing what was the trouble and Maud said that she would rather die than tell, and she told him that she had come to him for protection and that she might as well tell it all. She did so and told her brother that Creech was to have met her at home that night at 8.30 o'clock and righted the wrong, but that he had failed to come, and that she had waited until 9 o'clock before she said anything to anyone. She told him that she wanted to be saved from disgrace and to save the family if she could, of the promises that Creech had made her, of her visit to town that day and how Creech had told her that if she told her brother or father that he was a dead man. After his sister had told him the whole story he told her: "I will attend to it."

He said that he felt it his duty to act as he was the oldest brother, and that he had introduced the young man into the family. He then called his father out of the house and told him of the trouble and, after consulting with friends, it was decided that the father should go for the minister and that Spain Kelley should go for Creech. It was then about midnight. On the way to Bishopville the father said that Creech boarded at the home of a maiden lady and that he did not think that it would be right to disturb her and have a difficulty there and so the visit that night was abandoned. He went home and later on found that Creech had left Bishopville. He drove across to the road to Camden to try and intercept Creech, but found out early in the morning that Creech had already passed. Then he went home and took a nap and next day started for Camden to find Creech, with the full knowledge and consent of his father. He said that when he started out that it was his intention to intercept Creech and make him marry his sister, and that while sitting by the roadside waiting he loaded two shells with large buckshot. He said that he took the extra horse to pursue Creech if he found that he had left Camden. On his way to Camden, while going down a hill, he was almost upon King before he saw him. All of the vehicles were moving fast. He heard King call out. "Look out, Creech, here is Kelley!" About this time Creech threw the lines to his companion and made a turn in his seat as if to stoop down. He said nothing, but thought that the fight was on and that there was no time to lose, and he opened fire. He insisted that his hind buggy wheel was just parallel with the hind buggy wheel of the buggy in which Creech was riding. He had to wait a little, he said, as there were two between him and Creech and he could not fire until he had passed Creech. As soon as he fired Creech and his companion jumped out. He jumped out of his buggy also and about that time Creech was getting up again, and he fired into him again. He saw no effect from either gunshot, and then Creech began to run and he fired at him twice with his pistol. Creech ran towards King, who helped him into the buggy, and they broke and ran in their buggy as fast as they could. He went back to get his buggy, picked up his gun and followed the fleeing men. He said that he followed them for some time and, seeing that he was not gaining on them, he unhitched his horse, adjusted the saddle and started in pursuit of the men, whom he overtook in a three or four-mile race. He said that they went in the direction of Barnett's and not in the direction of Bishopville, and that made him think that they were trying to escape and that Creech had not been hurt, because he was able to run faster than he did out of the way of the pistol balls. As he turned into the Boykin place, where Creech and King had gone, he was met by King. King came running out and he threw his gun on King, as he did not want to be interfered with and did not know what King was going to do. After some words with King he shoved him out of the way and fired twice, almost simultaneously, into Creech. He said that he was all wrought up, excited and worried at the time of the second shooting. He then got on his horse and returned to find his buggy, which he turned over to a friend, and then he left the county to go to Monroe, N. C., as he did not care to be arrested just then. He assumed the name of Law and, after sending his brother here to look into matters, he quietly returned to Sumter, where he surrendered himself. Up to the time of the disclosure of his sister he had no intimation that there was anything in the world wrong. The home had been a happy one and he had the highest regard for Creech.

KELLEY ACQUITTED.

At midnight the jury asked Judge Purdy for further instruction. He repeated his charge in substance and the jury returned to its deliberations. After being out until 1 o'clock the jury in the Kelley case returned to Court with its verdict of "not guilty."

There was a murmur, no applause, and no warning of applause by the Judge. Young Kelley was forthwith discharged and went home. An acquittal was generally expected.

Engineers Narrow Escape.

A special to the State from Dillon says Engineer A. Adams, in charge of engine 416, used at Dillon and neighboring towns for shifting purposes, came near losing his life Wednesday afternoon by the breaking of the connecting rod of the right driving wheels. The engine was running at about 30 miles an hour when the accident occurred. The longer portion of the broken rod was left on the crank of the wheel immediately under the cab. With titanic force this huge flail-like bar of steel began its work of demolition as the wheel flew around with lightning speed, reducing to atoms all the heavy castings of the engine and cab that it came in contact with, bending and twisting the wrought iron pipes and bars, knocking out the base of the air pump from which poured volumes of steam and hot water. The former completely enveloping everything in the cab so that the fireman, whose post was on the opposite side of the cab, could see neither the engineer nor conductor, both of whom were on the same seat. So he dashed himself through the window to the running board and leaped to the ground. When the engine stopped for want of steam it was found the engineer had a badly sprained ankle, his injuries otherwise being very slight. How he escaped being pounded to pulp is impossible to conceive.

THE Democratic party has been buncoed once too often by Cleveland already.

DANTZLER LOSES HIS SEAT.

Lever Remains Just as Though No Question Had Been Raised.

A special from Washington to The State says the house was in session a little over three hours Thursday, an early adjournment being taken to permit the members to make a trip to the site of the proposed Jamestown exposition. The house agreed to the report of the committee on elections No. 1 declaring that Alexander D. Dantzler, contestant, was not elected to congress from the Seventh district of South Carolina. Also that Julius Kahn, contestant, was not elected from the Fourth California district; also that James M. Moody, contestant, was not elected from the Tenth district of North Carolina. This confirms the titles of Representatives Lever, Livernash and Gudger in their seats.

The house adjourned until Monday.

A NEGATIVE POSITION.

In making its report Thursday in favor of Lever, in the Dantzler-Lever contest from the Seventh South Carolin district, house committee on elections No, 1 takes the ground that the investigation shows that Dantzler, a colored man, was not elected. At the same time the committee refuses to say that Lever was elected and the report leaves him in the same position as if no contest had been made.

The basis of Dantzler's claim was that the constitution of South Carolina adopted in 1895 was contrary to the reconstruction act of June 25, 1868, readmitting South Carolina and other States to representation in congress, which contained no provision as to educational and property qualification as fixed in the present constitution and laws passed under it. He averred that if certain citizens of his district had been allowed to vote under the provisions of the act of 1868 he would have been elected.

The report of the committee passed over this claim by declaring it to be plain that Dantzler was not elected, but it goes on to say that if the house should declare that there was no valid election then there could be no one chosen to fill the vacancy thus created until the constitution and election laws of the State should be changed.

If the house should declare the seat vacant, and thus set a precedent, the report goes on to say that as practically the same "fundamental conditions" exist in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, the house would be obliged to unseat almost all of the membership from those States, until their constitutions should be changed so as to comply with the Reconstruction act.

NOT A JUDICIAL BODY.

"However desirable it may be for a legislative body to retain control of the decision as to the election and qualification of its members, it is quite certain that a legislative body is not the ideal body to pass judicially upon the constitutionality of the enactments of other bodies. We have in this country a proper forum for the decision of constitutional and other judicial questions. If any citizen of South Carolina who was entitled to vote under the constitution of that State of 1868 is now deprived by the provision of the present constitution from voting he has the right to tender himself for registration and for voting and in case his right is denied, to bring suit in a proper court for the purpose of enforcing his right, or recover damage for its denial. That suit can be carried by him, if necessary, to the supreme court of the United States. If the supreme court of the United States shall declare in such case 'that the fundamental conditions in the reconstruction acts were valid and constitutional and the State constitutions are in violation of those acts and hence invalid and unconstitutional, every State shall be compelled to immediately bow in submission to the decision. On the contrary the decision of the house of representatives upon this grave judicial question would not be considered as binding or effective in any case except the one acted upon or as a precedent for the future action in the house itself."

Opens Cage of Beasts.

Alfred J. F. Perrino, the world renowned lion tamer and hunter, has lost his mind entirely and is now in the county jail in Jacksonville, Fla., awaiting an agent from the state insane asylum at Chattahoochee to come for him. Perrino came to Jacksonville with the John H. Sparks shows and left them here. Since then he has been giving a side show with his three huge lions on West Bay street. For several days he has been showing signs of insanity, and Wednesday, while giving one of his performances, he went into the cage and came out and left the cage door open, saying: "They will not come out, as God is looking after them." He then perched himself on a box and stated that he could restore sight to the blind and cure any disease known to medical science by his magnetic power. Bystanders closed the door and kept the lions from escaping. The investigating committee decided that he has lost his mind on the subject of religion. He preached for some time to them and tried to explain where the Bible gave him power over beasts and humans. He will be taken to the asylum in a few days. Perinor hails from London, England, and says that he had a world-wide prominence in the animal world. He has been traveling with circuses for the past 30 years, so he stated Wednesday.

Legally Executed.

Henry Williams, a negro, was hanged at Roanoke, Va,, Friday. The execution was witnessed by several hundred persons in the jail yard, while thousands thronged the streets about the prison. As a precautionary measure a local military company stayed in the armory during the night and until after the execution. The crime for which he was hanged was committed on January 13. He entered the house of George Shields, a well-known young business man, and after assaulting Mrs. Shields, cut her throat, struck her little daughter with a hatchet and robbed the house. There was great excitement and a strong movement was organized to lynch the negro, which was defeated by the Governor ordering out a force of militia to quell the disturbance.

2,000 Japs in Hospitals.

According to information received from the Russians at Shanghai during the fighting at Port Arthur on February 10 and 11, the battleship Milkasa was struck by ten projectiles and seriously damaged. Two Japanese battleships and cruisers have been docked for repairs at Nagasaki and Sasebo, and two thousand wounded men are reported in the hospitals.

PEACH CROP UNHURT.

But the Boy With the Gun is Getting in His Deadly Work.

In the opinion of Mr. J. W. Bauer, the section directior, the frosts of this week did no damage whatever to the coming peach crops here or anywhere else in the State, with the possible exception of Edgefield county, where ice formation of the 11th possibly destroyed some of the earlier varieties which bloom early. The March cold periods have not been severe enough to injure the most delicate vegetables.

The danger of freezes is not yet over, however, though there is no ground for any great alarm for the future in this section—so far as temperature is concerned. The freeze which occurred late in March, 1894, and which practically wiped out the orange and pineaple business in Florida, was an extraordinary occurrence which may not be expected to come again in a quarter of a century or longer, if it ever comes again. The general outlook for a full crop of all kinds of fruit in this section is favorable so far. What the insects will do for these crops later, however, is a matter that cannot be foretold.

"Insects," said Mr. Bauer, "are the greatest of the farmer's enemies—worms, grubs and scale insects of various kinds. This condition may be said to be due to the steadily increasing prevalence of the small boy with the gun. These boys who are out shooting robbins ought to be spanked, every one of them. Every robbin they kill is worth from $5 to $10 in the number of insects it would destroy if allowed to live. I mention the robbin particularly because he is above all others an insectiverous bird, though of course all birds are more or less so. Birds are, therefore, the farmer's best friends, and unless more effective means are adopted by the legislature to protect them and encourage their propagation the insects will become increasingly victorious in their war on the growing crops.

"If the birds had been let alone in the last decade there would be enough of them here now to hold the army of insects in check. Nature is amply able to take care of hereself. She had provided birds to hold these insects in check. To see people interfere with the scheme of nature with their eyes wide open and then to mourn over the consequences is one of the most pathetic sights I know of."

Reverting to the appearance of frost this week, Mr. Bauer said that the freezing condition had not held an hour and could not have harmed anything. Even as delicate a fruit as the banana could stand a temperature of 30 degrees over an hour without injury, and the lemon could see the banana one better both as to time and degree of low temperature.

Mr. Bauer was asked why it is that forest growth as well as fruit trees are not killed outright by these protracted freezes such as occur, for instances, at points as far south as North Carolina, where temperature of 20 degrees below zero is not unknown.

"That such disasters do not occur," Mr. Bauer answered, "is due to the wise provision of nature that there is then no active sap in the trees. Yes, no cutting into the tree at that time you will see the ice ingrained as it were into the very fibre of the wood, but there is then nothing there but the wood itself scarcely. If such a freeze occured when the sap was active death would follow. Several years ago a severe late spring freeze occurred resulting in the death of forest trees throughout this and other States. On the other hand when the sap is active there is a certain amount of heat generated by the activity of vegetable life that is able to resist more or less severe freezes.

"As to the effect of freezes on the budding fruit trees there is another wise provision of nature which the matter you directed my attention to recalls. The buds are divided into several crops as if in anticipation of a freeze. Nature does not allow all of the buds to mature at once, but holds others in reserve in case the first are killed. Nature is thus generally able to reassert herself and bring out almost a full crop even if the first buds are caught and killed."—The State.

Two Fair Examples.

"Those two negro men are fair examples of what diversified farming will do for the people of the south," said A. B. Saxon, of the firm of A. B. Saxon & Bro., Augusta, Ga., Wednesday morning, pointing to Henry Jefferson and Butler Gooding, who reside near Edgefield, S. C. The two negroes bought each a load of country cured hams to the city and disposed of them at handsome prices. It was simply the surplus