

THE DISPENSARY.

What Senator Tillman Thinks Ought to be Done With It.

RAISE IT ABOVE SUSPICION

Or Farm It Out to Some Responsible Private Individual or Firm To Manage As a Monopoly.

Senator Tillman, in a conversation regarding the dispensary law, the other day, with Mr. Kohn of the News and Courier staff, said that it would be very unfortunate in more ways than one if nothing were done at the approaching session of the General Assembly to straighten out the dispensary system, and raise it above the cloud of suspicion that is over it. He said that in his opinion the whole point was the betterment of the system. What the General Assembly would have to do would be to straighten out this, remove the doubt about the conduct of the business and raise the purchasing and other features of the system above the cloud of suspicion. It ought to be nothing more than the consideration of the practicability of the suggestions made along these lines. Senator Tillman said that if nothing were done at the approaching session of the General Assembly, most likely at the next session the argument would be that the proposition had better go before the people, as the General Assembly generally declined to take any radical steps at its second session, and on that account he hoped very much for the sake of the dispensary that the tone of the dispensary law would be undertaken at the approaching session.

In the opinion of Senator Tillman it is utterly impracticable and ill-advised to have county management of dispensaries. He urges that the same incentive that is suggested now acts one by one to making money out of the dispensary, would exist in a corporation in one central board it would be spread out among forty boards, instead of one, if there were no change in the method of purchasing and the manner of conducting the system. Senator Tillman says that he does not for an instant care for the management of the system, but that the system has to be raised above suspicion to satisfy the people.

And then Senator Tillman went on to relate a bit of history. He said that during the progress of the discussion of the dispensary system in the Constitutional Convention there were all sorts of suggestions made as to the clause in the Constitution relative to the conduct of the whiskey business. The dispensary was being attacked on all sides, and there seemed to be no way out of the situation. Mr. McCall, who was a delegate to the Convention, arose and said that the fathers of the dispensary system, meaning Senator Tillman, had not said a word that he had allowed the discussion to go on without even making a suggestion. Senator Tillman then arose and stated that the right of the State to deal in liquor had not yet been settled by the Supreme Court, and that he was unwilling to enact a provision that left no way to deal with the issue. That afternoon he prepared a substitution for the pending propositions, and the suggestion that he made is now the suggestion that has been enacted in the Constitution. In that constitutional provision there is a clause which provides that the State to create an absolute monopoly and "farm it out." In other words, the State might turn over the dispensary to any responsible firm under bond, and then require that they conduct the sale of liquor under the constitutional provisions, requiring first, that liquor be sold only in daylight, second, that no liquor should be consumed or opened on the premises where sold, and third, that no liquor should be sold in less than half-pints. With the enforcement of these fundamental principles Senator Tillman insists that it will be far better for the State to farm out the liquor selling privilege, or in other words, to create a monopoly, and then see that it is carried out according to law, than to allow the system to continue under suspicion, or to permit the counties' handling of the dispensaries, as has been suggested.

Senator Tillman's idea is that the talk about the dispensary must stop for the good or without cause, and the only way to do it is to raise it above suspicion by putting the purchasing power in the hands of people who do not want to have that privilege, and who are not candidates for that position, and if some such amendment as he suggested in his Gaffney speech cannot be adopted, that as a last resort it would be better to "farm it out" the liquor business and have some responsible firm conduct it under proper bond and restrictions.

He is satisfied that such an arrangement would be readily made, but his chief objection to it is that it would bring the element of personal gain into the sale of liquor, and the chief virtue of the dispensary law, if properly enforced, he insists, is that there is no element of personal gain to anyone connected with the dispensary system, and if that personal gain could be eliminated the dispensary will be run upon the lines that he has always hoped to see.

As to the victory against the dispensary in Gaffney, Senator Tillman does not seem to be disturbed at all. He says that the vote was not as large as it might have been, and that there was by no means a full ballot, that the advocates of the dispensary law were discouraged and demoralized with the present condition of talk about the dispensary, and that they are in no position to make a fight for it, unless the dispensary can give an entirely clean bill of health that will satisfy the people.

Senator Tillman is of the opinion that the Gaffney victory was more of a victory for prohibition than a victory against the dispensary system. The disposition all over the South, he

believes, is towards prohibition, and not towards the license system, and the prohibitionists, he says, are earnest and zealous workers who do not allow any opportunity to escape, and who are making rapid gains through their views all over the South, and unless the General Assembly purifies the atmosphere around the dispensary system, Senator Tillman is firmly convinced that prohibition will make very much more rapid progress in this State than is expected. He remarked that two-thirds of the State of Mississippi is now prohibition, one-half of Georgia, and a very large portion of North Carolina, and that such a disposition seems to be growing all over the country.

Senator Tillman says that he has no objection in the world to prohibition, but that in his opinion it simply means that they will have all of the evils of liquor and none of the benefits of the dispensary system, and he is satisfied that in Cherokee County there will be a regular procession of jugs and demijohns at every depot along the railroad.

A HUGE NAVY.

Vast Expenditure of Money On It to Continue for Years.

With Secretary Morton asking congress to give the navy \$114,520,648.34 for its expenses in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, it is apparent that the fleet that costs \$100,000,000 a year has come to stay.

This vast expenditure means that the policy of naval expansion will go on until the American navy is second only to that of England in size, and will remain, as now, second to none in ship to ship efficiency. When all the American warships now building are completed the navy will be the third largest in the world. England and France will be first and second.

The sentiment which caused the upbuilding of the navy was awakened twenty years ago, when naval expenditures were small. Only \$14,819,976.80 was appropriated by congress in 1885. The cost gradually increased until 1898, when, with the Spanish-American war in sight, it aggregated \$33,003,234.19. The expenditures in 1899 jumped to \$56,098,783, and since then by leaps and bounds they have increased as ship after ship has been added to the list.

The navy by January 1, 1906, upon which the brunt of service will fall in event of war will be: Battleships, 13; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 21; torpedo boat destroyers, 16; torpedo boats, 35. Not all of these ships are now in commission. The most notable additions will be the armored cruisers Colorado, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and South Dakota. No armored cruisers have been added to the fleet since the Brooklyn and the New York were put in commission, more than ten years ago.

When a battleship is paid for it has only begun to eat up money. New ships mean more men, more officers and larger naval stations where the ships may be dry docked and repaired. There must be a larger clerical force in the navy department. The purchase of supplies must increase. A battleship has an insatiable maw for coal. Fuel must be carried miles across the seas in great colliers if it cannot be had in plentiful supply and satisfactory quality abroad.

Congress has usually been generous in authorizing new battleships and has readily increased the number of blue-jackets to man them. The enlist-d personnel in 1885 was 8,260; in 1895, 12,750; in 1899, 20,000; in 1901, 25,050; in 1903, 31,000, and in 1904, 34,000.

Provision for more officers was made two years ago by doubling the representation of the country at large in the naval academy. Twice as many midshipmen will now study there and be graduated to receive commissions. All this costs more money. The establishment of large and well equipped naval stations at Guantanamo, Cuba, and at Olongapo, P. I., also swells the financial requirements of the service.

Blow Him Up.

At Omaha, Neb., the residence of Elmer E. Thomas, attorney for the Civil Federation, was dynamited Tuesday morning. The federal ion was active in enforcing the midnight and Sunday closing law against saloons. Thomas was awakened by the light of a burning fire on the front porch, and started to extinguish the supposed fire, when the bomb exploded, tearing away the whole front of the house, covering Thomas with debris, but not seriously injuring him. No arrest has been made.

Five Perished in Fire.

Five Italians perished in a fire that late Thursday night destroyed the old Noble Gray warehouse at Northfield, between Christians and Aetelien, Pa. One of them was washing a pair of overalls in a pail of gasoline when a spark from his pipe fell into the pail, causing an explosion that scattered the burning oil. Instantly there was a panic among the Italians, most of whom had been asleep. They fought madly to escape from the burning room, and the five men killed are thought to have been trampled to death.

Goals Down With Crew.

A special from Laurel, Del., says the four-masted schooner Judee Boyce, built for Laurel capitalists, had turned turtle off the Cape during the storm of Nov. 13 and that its crew, Capt. Manlove Eskidge and crew of 10 men were lost. The Boyce was built at Bath, Me., at a cost of \$50,000 and was en-route to Savannah, Ga., on her maiden trip. She was only three days out when the storm overtook her.

A Deadly Fight.

Six negroes engaged in a deadly fight in a fourteen-foot room, near Curtis, La., the participants being armed with shot guns and pistols. After the battle three lay dead. The other three escaped. A woman and two children were also in the room during the fray, but were not harmed. The trouble arose over the woman.

TALK WITH TILLMAN

What the Old Leader Says About New State Questions.

BRIBERY THE GREAT DANGER

That Threatens the Primary and Urges Strong Action Against Those Who Resort to the Practice.

The protest in Greenville County against the primary system and the election of Supervisor Walker against Mr. Spregle has naturally attracted a great deal of interest. It is, perhaps, the hardest blow that the primary system has received since it has been in vogue in this State. Senator Tillman, however, does not appear to attach very much importance to the Greenville incident, and in a talk with Mr. Kohn of the News and Courier staff about that matter a day or two ago at his home he said that the whole trouble arose from the partisanship and blindness of the county executive committee to their duty to the people who had selected them. He is convinced that, if the committee had ordered another primary and the people settled the contention at a regular Democratic primary, there would have been no trouble, and that the voters would have been satisfied, but the difficulty was that the people thought that they had been cheated, or in other words had not been fairly treated, and that the result was largely accomplished by a trick about the whole matter.

Then he went on to talk about the effect of this election of Mr. Walker would have upon the primary system, and said that in his opinion it would encourage independentism wherever there is any sort of an excuse for it. It would tend to relax the discipline of the party, and in the Piedmont section, where the negroes are so scarce, the only salvation for the primary is to have it so honestly and so fairly and openly conducted that no man can complain. These people in the Piedmont section never suffered as did those in the balance of the State during the Reconstruction era and the days of good stealing. They never had negro domination nor carpet-bagging except as to the State Government, and therefore they are less tolerant of abuse in the primary than the people in the tide water section, who know that the possibilities of the negro vote are real. The people in the tide water section are going to hold steadfast to the primary system and keep it absolutely intact, because they have greater reason to do so, as they are very much like the burnt cities. As a matter of fact, Senator Tillman said that in nearly all of the counties of the State the primary system was conducted with absolute integrity and honesty. They went on to talk about the necessity of keeping the primary system above suspicion, and preventing the use of money in connection with the direct or indirect purchase of votes. He suggested that he had seen that the Law and Order League, of Aiken, had organized, and that one of the commendable features of its work is to cleanse the Augean stables in connection with the primary system.

Result of a Dream.

At Chicago as a result of a dream, Mrs. Lizzie Cozart, 41 years old, lost her life Thursday and her husband and infant child were fatally burned in a fire which destroyed their home. The woman dreamed that her savings had been stolen from a hiding place in the bottom of a sugar jar in the pantry. Startled by the reality all she could do was to jump on her hands and her baby under her other arm and went to investigate. The lamp fell from the woman's hand and exploded. Her husband, aroused from sleep in an adjoining room, made a brave attempt to put out the flames and finally succeeded with the aid of a mattress, but only after he, as well as the wife and child, had been frightfully burned. Mrs. Cozart died while being taken to the hospital.

Danger of Bribery.

Senator Tillman remarked that he had been told by well-informed men from the Horse Creek Valley section that there were at least six hundred voters in the Horse Creek Valley that were absolutely for sale in the last election in that territory. He knew of his own knowledge very many of the old time residents of Vaucuse, Langley, Graniteville and the older mill communities, and he was satisfied, in his own mind, that this demoralization and corruption does not lie at the door of these self-respecting citizens who have lived in that community for very many years. The "bribe" from the Horse Creek Valley, who were most in evidence, must, he thought, be new comers, who have gone there to run the mills or to go into other work. He has never thought that any considerable proportion of home people was purchasable. If these statements as to the number of voters that were offered in Aiken County are true, and if the reports from other parts of the State are so, it is a horrible condition of affairs. As the General Assembly, he thinks, ought to meet the condition by passing a law imposing a heavy penalty upon the man who offers a bribe and upon the man who receives it. In addition to this penalty by law, public opinion must be aroused so that convictions can be obtained, because without the cultivation of public opinion upon this line absolutely no good can come from such a statute. He was very glad to see that the Law and Order League of Aiken had undertaken to purify the elections, and to build up the moral tone of the people, and if this is successfully done it will accomplish much good.

Bribery Should be Punished.

Senator Tillman and this correspondent had quite a long discussion as to the possibilities of stopping this practice, and of information that had been received of where candidates had been asked to pay for the time of men while they were at work in the interests of these candidates, and very many other indirect ways of getting at the course strings of candidates. Senator Tillman said that in his opinion any candidate who used money illegitimately in securing his election was not a bit too good to reimburse himself after his election through his office. The fact that a man uses money in an election ought to defeat him, and he believed that if it were generally known that any candidate used money to obtain his election that that fact alone ought to defeat him. The use of "strikers," he thought, was of very doubtful propriety, and the man who would offer himself as a "striker" for any candidate for money was just as liable to sell himself as a

Wants Damages.

The Boston says papers in a suit for \$550,000 were served Tuesday afternoon on Thos. W. Lawson, the noted copper magnate. The suit is brought by New York parties supposed to be acting for the Standard Oil interests. It is also stated that the widow of Attorney George Towle will sue Mr. Lawson for libel. Both suits are the result of alleged disclosures made by Lawson in his story "Frenzied Fiance," which is running in a magazine.

Welcomes Him.

President Roosevelt has promised to visit Texas early in the spring, and will make speeches at Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and either Austin or San Antonio.

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BOLL WEEVIL WAR.

Names of Delegates to Convention to be Held at Shreveport.

BATTLE TO BE PUSHED HARD.

The Pest of the Texas Cotton Fields is Now a Menace to the Entire South.

The State says: Gov. Heyward is taking a great deal of interest in the meeting of the cotton growers to be held at Shreveport, La., on the 12th of December. At the suggestion of Commissioner Watson, the following gentlemen were appointed Tuesday to represent this State at the meeting: M. L. Donaldson, Greenville. J. E. Wannamaker, St. Matthews. L. A. Sease, Prosperity. E. J. Watson, Columbia. Charles E. Chambliss, Clemson College. E. D. Smith, Magnolia. E. W. Darby, Goodwill. R. C. Stribling, Pendleton. J. M. Piques, Cheraw. H. B. Tindall, Greenville. P. L. Gardin, Chester. J. J. Frewell, Anderson. E. E. Verner, Seneca. R. P. Hamers, Jr., Hamer. A. W. Love, Chester. Sumner Brabham, Manning. J. W. McCloud, Manning. Bright Williamson, Darlington. D. R. Cook, Hartsville. N. S. Gibson, Winona. J. H. Manning, Dillon. C. H. McCull, Bennettsville. A. J. Matheson, Bennettsville. W. E. Les, Thomonville. J. Lewis Lee, Conway. S. G. Mayfield, Denmark. S. E. Addison, Ninety-Six. J. C. Lanham, Edgefield. J. B. Stepp, Switzer. J. Allen Tobin, Barnwell. W. T. Jones, Santuc. E. F. Strother, Batesburg. Harry Hammond, Beech Island. W. D. Evans, Cheraw. W. W. Lybrand, Wagner. J. B. Booser, Newberry. G. S. McCollough, Bessar. T. J. Moore, Moores. W. Q. Hammond, Anderson. W. G. Hinson, Charleston. B. B. Watson, R. E. Spring. I. F. Sullivan, Edgefield. A. E. Aycock, Wedgefield. B. H. Boykin, Boykin. R. F. Bradley, Easley. Richard Singleton, Acton. D. A. Spirey, Conway. A. K. Sanders, Hagood. J. A. Peterkin, Fort Motte. J. K. Norris, Pendleton. James Norton, Marion. D. S. Cathcart, Winnsboro. J. F. Bird, Lexington. John H. Wharton, Laurens. W. T. Aycock, Columbia. E. H. Weston, Columbia. G. B. May, Waterboro.

The damage suit for \$65,000 against the Southern Railway brought by the family of the late James L. Andrews of Greenwood has been compromised. The road offered to pay \$10,000, and this amount has been accepted. The death of Mr. Andrews was unusually sad. He was one of the best known business men of Greenwood and at the time of his death was president of the Durst-Andrews company, a large wholesale and retail general merchant concern. He was standing in a car watching the unloading of some flour and while so doing the car was moved by a shifting engine and Mr. Andrews was thrown out violently on the ground and sustained injuries from which he died a few days later in a hospital in Augusta, Ga.

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Shot by Her Stepson.

A special from Waycross, Ga., says Mrs. Julia Williams, wife of Henry T. Williams, a well known citizen, died Thursday morning at 4 o'clock at her home near that city from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by her stepson, Kinch Williams, a young man 18 years old. The shooting occurred on Nov. 14 because she refused to give him some whiskey. He thought she had hidden it. Williams shot his step-mother with a 32 calibre pistol, the ball entering her right leg near the knee, passing through the bone. It is said that the young man was crazy drunk when he fired the shot.

Killed at Saluda.

A dispatch from Saluda to The State says late Tuesday afternoon Will Culbreth, colored, the negro who was driving the wagon the night W. M. Morse was killed, was shot and instantly killed, it is said, by Jim Morse, D. Gilson and others. He was plowing for a brother of W. L. Henderson and was killed in the field. He was shot only once, the weapon being a pistol. The wound was in the head. It is said that they had gone to arrest Culbreth and that he attempted to run when they fired upon him.

Accidentally Killed.

A sad and fatal accident occurred about ten miles east of Swansea in Lexington County on Wednesday evening about 5 o'clock. Vandy Saylor, white, and Weldon Glover, colored, were out hunting and by some accident young Saylor's gun was charged at short range by the entire U. S. "The Bull Weevil Situation," Dr. W. D. Hunter, bureau of entomology, U. S. department of agriculture, "Louisiana Legislation and the Work of Her Crop Pest Commission," Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director Louisiana experiment station; general discussion.

Entire Crew Lost.

The Swedish steamer Bur, from Grimsby, Eng., with a cargo, founder-ed Thursday at the entrance of Arkansas Sound. The entire crew, numbering 17 men, perished. It is believed the vessel grounded and that her boilers exploded.

A STATE REFORMATORY.

Women's Federation Actively Promoting Such an Establishment.

About seven years ago the women of Alabama, seeing the great evil done to youthful law-breakers by association with adult criminals, inaugurated a movement for the establishment of an industrial school for white boys. A committee was appointed, which presented to certain legislators the great need of such an institution. The Legislature granted a charter for a "reformatory and industrial school, to be established under the care of the State of Alabama."

to receive and provide for the welfare of white children between the ages of eight and sixteen who, by reason of their conduct or surroundings, are likely to become base or criminal, or harmful to the State or the best interests of society." * * * such children as shall have committed petty offenses or crimes," said children to be committed to the school or reformatory by any judge or other proper officer.

NO CHALLENGE.

The South's Proper Attitude Towards Congressional Reduction. Proposed reduction of Southern representation, as voiced in the Chicago platform, is little credited among the well informed. Congress in neither branch is likely to enter upon such a programme. But the subject continues in the forum of political discussion, where it is kept by many of the very Republican leaders who, in private, emphasize the utter impossibility, if not unwise, of such action. In meeting such a discussion, the Southerners differ widely in their views.

A few days ago Representative Burrhead of Texas, told The Post that he would practically welcome such a course, if the Republicans would enter upon it. Representative Sims of Tennessee, who comes from one of the close congressional districts of the South, but, after untrusting work, has been reelected by a good majority, little affected by the general Democratic slump elsewhere in the state, thinks that it is not the correct attitude to assume. "I grant that the possibilities of action by congress to reduce our representation are remote," says Mr. Sims, "I am one of those who think that not even the house of representatives will undertake any legislation of that character, to say nothing of the senate, where the battle would be fought to the last ditch. But I do not believe that the Democratic party should challenge its opponents to the step. It is enough for us to be ready to defend ourselves whenever we are attacked. We have a good defense. And yet it is not necessary for us to constantly provoke the Republicans by inviting them to make a great issue on that plank in their platform."

Mr. Sims says that pluralities in several sections of Tennessee were largely reduced at the recent election. Congressional districts that have been held Democratic for 7,000 or 7,000 returned Democratic members by less than 1,000 plurality. The indifference of the voters was very marked all during the canvass. No interest in Democratic speakers was displayed by the audiences, which seemed dead to political appeals. Only by the most animated personal work was he able to get the voters to the polls.—Washington Post.

Nephew Kills Uncle.

Business Rivalry Causes One Merchant to Kill Another. As a result of business rivalry W. R. Murray Friday morning shot and instantly killed his uncle, J. S. Murray, at Durham N. C. The shooting took place in front of the store of the dead man on Main street in the business section of the city. Both men had been running music stores and were well known business men. W. R. Murray, who did the shooting, is a brother-in-law of J. E. Emerson of Baltimore, Md., the well known pianist.

Early Friday morning J. S. Murray was preparing to ship a piano and he accused a salesman of W. R. Murray of watching and prying into his business for the purpose of trying to thwart the trade. W. R. Murray heard that his salesman had been accused and accompanied by his son, Earle Murray, he went to the store of his uncle, which is about half a block from his own place of business. At the door he was met by J. S. Murray.

A snore, bitter quarrel followed and J. S. Murray pulled his revolver and began shooting at W. R. and Earle Murray, the three bullets fired all taking effect on Earle, in the hand, arm and thigh. W. R. Murray, a powerful man, closed in on his assailant and, taking the revolver from him, shot him, the bullet entering just to the right of the breast and ranging upward and to the left, severing an artery. The wounded man fell and was taken into his store where he expired within a few minutes without having spoken. W. R. Murray was arrested and will remain in custody until 10 o'clock Saturday when the coroner's inquest will be held. Nearly every lawyer in Durham has been retained on one side or the other and several out of town lawyers have been called in. The affair has caused a sensation in Durham.

Farmer Killed His Son.

In a dispute over some farm work, Payne Hickman, a farmer residing near Knoxville, Tenn., killed his son, Walter, aged 21, striking him a blow on the head with a stick, which broke the young man's neck. The tragedy was witnessed by other members of the family. The young man is said to have been advancing on his father with a drawn knife when the latter struck him in self defense. The alleged murderer was arrested and brought to jail in that city, being unable to furnish bonds for \$5,000.

A BLACK FIEND

Shoots Twice at Young Lady Near Ninety-Six.

GAME NEAR BEING LYONIZED.

Bill Williams, the Suspect, is Now in the Greenwood Jail Charged with the Awful Crime of Brutal Assault.

A special dispatch from Greenwood to The State says Bill Williams, a negro, was brought there Monday night by Magistrate W. L. Fouché and Mr. D. Sidney Baldwin of Ninety-Six and lodged in jail, charged with attempting a criminal assault upon Miss Lodie Smith, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. Milledge Smith, a well known farmer who lives below Ninety-Six, about half a mile from Sister Springs church. The story of the attempt, as told by Miss Smith, is substantially as follows: Tuesday afternoon she was out in front of her father's house sweeping up leaves and burning them and otherwise cleaning up the yard. Her father and mother were both away from home, and her two brothers were picking cotton in a field about 150 yards back of the house. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, while she was sweeping as above described, she heard a noise back of her, and, turning to see what it was, saw a young negro man advancing towards her. His appearance was forbidding, and becoming frightened she started to run. He ordered her to stop, and followed his order by a threat to shoot. She did not stop, and he drew a pistol and fired. At the first shot she glanced over her shoulder, and he again ordered her to stop. She had now realized her danger fully and ran in the direction of the field where her brothers were at work. The negro fired a second shot at her, but both failed of their aim. In a few seconds she had reached her brothers and told them of what the negro had done, and they both rushed to the house and found that the brute had made good his escape.

The news spread rapidly, and at 3 o'clock the news had reached the sheriff's office in a request for blood-bonds with which to trail the negro. It was kept quiet, but the dogs were sent out ones in charge of Deputy Sheriff Charles Duke and Capt. Jim McCombs, who has charge of the county chain gang.

Judge Ernest Gary, who is here holding the court of common pleas this week, heard of the attempt and he at once had himself put in telephonic communication with Ninety-Six, and in a conversation with E. M. Lipscomb, president of the Camp bridge bank, there, and Capt. James Rogers, former magistrate and now county superintendent of education for this county, he urged upon the two gentlemen the necessity of using their influence to prevent a lynching, and told them that Williams was there and bringing him to Greenwood and that he (Judge Gary) would see to it that he was protected here. Both these gentlemen and many others, all men of sound, calm common sense, at once left for the scene to use all their influence to have the law upheld.

Meanwhile the dogs had arrived in charge of Messrs. Duke and McCombs and they were put to work, but so many people had visited the place and had been riding and walking so prominently around the premises that the dogs could not make a start. Finally they got off on some trail and ran it a short while, but finally gave it up. While this was going on, and a majority of the crowd were watching with feverish interest the work of the dogs, an other party were at work or a clue which a few had got hold of and which had been kept from the main body of men. Following up their clue, they soon had under arrest the negro, Bill Williams. He was carried before Miss Smith, who could not positively identify him, but she said he was about the right size, and there were other similar marks of identification. She thought that the negro who fired at her had on a dove colored hat, but the negro Bill Williams was wearing a black hat. It was ascertained that he had changed shoes in the afternoon, and it is likely, or it is possible, that he might have changed his headgear. He was not armed when found, but as no search was made of the house in which he was found, the fact does not go as far as it might in his favor. The negro lives about a mile from Mr. Smith's house. Tuesday afternoon he came up from Chappell's to Payson's on a log cart belonging to another Mr. Smith. From Payson's he started out to walk to his home. On the way he stopped and had some talk with a negro, and this conversation was denied by Williams, although the other negro held to it that he talked with Williams. Also, the negro Bill Williams claimed that he did not go to the regular road by Mr. Smith's, but went around the back, a better route than that which he is now in the Greenwood jail in the hands of the officers of the law.

Negroes Must Go.

The chief of police of Beno, Nev., has issued orders that all negroes must leave town—and they are leaving by every train.

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