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GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

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Published by J. W. DAVIS, at the Camden Chronicle Office, No. 100 Broad Street, Camden, S. C.

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A DISPENSER APPOINTED.

D. H. TRAXLER GETS THE STATE DISPENSARY JOB.

Appointed State Liqueur Commissioner. Something About the New Man. Hails From Florence—His Business Record and Ability.

When it was said a day or two ago that Governor Tillman was rushing his preparations for the opening of the State dispensary, the statement was thoroughly correct. Yesterday he appointed the State liquor commissioner, or State dispenser, as this officer is commonly called. The early appointment creates a little surprise among certain people. In his selection of a man Governor Tillman acted to suit his own fancy and did not regard the applications filed with him.

The appointee is Mr. D. H. Traxler, of Timmonsville, Florence county. He was in the city yesterday, and after a consultation with Governor Tillman, at which the place was offered and accepted, his appointment was announced.

Mr. Traxler is forty-four years of age and is a man of large means, owning and running the largest general merchandise business in that section. This business, it is said, pays Mr. Traxler very handsomely, and he will not, by taking this position, relinquish it. He was born in Charleston county, and moved thence to his present home in 1869. For eighteen years he was in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line at Timmonsville, and served several years as treasurer of Darlington county before the county was divided into two counties. It is stated that he will return here in a few weeks to push the preparations for the opening of the State dispensary. These preparations the Governor has well under way, but the bar-keeper will have to prepare his bar, etc.—*The State.*

CHARLESTON CATCHING UP.

An Electric Street Car Line the Latest Projected Enterprise.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—It begins to look as if Charleston is about to catch up with the procession and have an electric line of street cars. A syndicate has made a bid for the two lines of "hay burners" here, and failing to secure them, will build a new road.

St. Phillip's church spire will hereafter be used as a beacon light to range the entrance to Charleston harbor through a new jetty channel. The vestry of the church to-day granted the use of the spire to the United States Government for that purpose.

The fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission at their meeting here on April 3rd promises to be a lively one. The truck farmers have engaged eminent counsel, while Senator A. T. Smythe will lead the legal forces of the various railroads.

The baseball cranks of Charleston are in the seventh heaven of delight to-night over the magnificent victory achieved over the Baltimore team to-day—4 to 1. It was a great game, and has sent baseball stock soaring skyward. The two teams play again to-morrow afternoon.

The Wheelman's Track Association, with a capital stock of \$5,000, has been organized here, with the following officers: President, J. L. Johnson; vice-president, J. H. Lacoste; Secretary, T. P. Whaley; treasurer, B. F. Evans. The association will at once fit up a bicycle track with the latest appliances for racing and fancy riding.

FOR A GIRL'S LOVE.

Suicide of a School Boy Whose Affections Were Unrequited.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Because of unrequited love Will Fry, aged 17, laid his head on the Louisville Southern track near Shelbyville yesterday and suffered death.

He had been in love with a school girl living in his neighborhood for several months, and while she was always affable and kind to him, she did not encourage his attentions any more than she did a number of other young fellows who were equally devoted.

Young Fry asked to be excused from school, and walking to a point on the railroad where there was a sharp curve, waited for the train, which was soon due. At its approach he laid his head on the track. When the engineer saw the young man it was too late to deflect his purpose.

The teacher heard the train stop, and, as it was something unusual, called several of the elder pupils, including young Fry's sweetheart, to go with her to investigate. When they reached the track a sickening sight met their eyes.

Lying in a pool of blood beside the track was the decapitated body of young Fry, while under the wheels of the engine lay the head. The body was carried to the school by the railroad employes, and the boy's father and mother were notified of his tragic death.

Sea-Tion Men Running Trains.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.—The non-union men are running the Ann Arbor road in good shape. Trains, both freight and passenger, are now running on time. The proceedings in court are giving the new employes time to get used to the ropes, un-

IT SEEMS TOO WONDERFUL.

The Telautograph Which Transmits Writing by Wire.

The very latest thing in telegraph instruments, says the New York World, was shown at No. 80 Broadway. It is called the telautograph, or long-distance writing machine. All the afternoon business men, telegraph experts, newspaper folks and others filled the rooms of the National Telautograph Company and watched the remarkably accurate records made by the little machine.

It consists of a transmitter and a receiver associated for use at one station. The mechanism of the machine is extremely simple and direct. An ordinary lead pencil is used in transmitting. Near its point two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and, following the motions of the pencil, regulate the current impulses that control the receiving pen at the distant station.

The writing is done on ordinary paper five inches wide conveniently arranged on a roll attached to the machine. A lever is so moved by mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver. The receiving pen is a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum arms.

It is supplied with ink which flows from a reservoir, through a small tube placed in one of the arms. The electrical impulses, coming over the wire, move the pen of the recorder simultaneously with the movements of the pencil in the hand of the sender. As the pen passes over the paper an ink tracing is left, which is always a fac-simile of the sender's motions, whether in the formation of letters, figures, signs or sketches.

"There is practically no limit to the work that this machine will do," said Manager John H. Bryant. "Wherever a record is required it is invaluable. From his office a business man can send instructions to his factory, close by or many miles distant, and have them delivered in his own handwriting."

"A broker dealing by wire can give quotations and execute orders to buy and sell securities without danger of dispute. A physician may wire his prescription to a druggist, using the arbitrary code of the profession, confident that no mistake will be made in the transmission. A reporter, writing up a fire or an accident of any kind, can send in his paper a sketch of his subject taken on the spot. Superintendent Byrnes wishing to notify all the police precincts at once of the escape of a burglar could not only do so as quickly as by telegraph, but he could be sure that his orders were transmitted in his own writing, and an accurate description of the man could be sketched at the same time if necessary."

Speaking of the telephone, Mr. Bryant said that the telautograph would become more popular than the former instrument, because there would be no questions to be asked and answered perhaps a dozen times before getting a definite reply. "This turtle of ours," said he, "will keep moving along and have your message all recorded before the telephone is through buzzing. There will be no more strikes of messenger boys, for while we are waiting for the boy to come, the message, written on the machine, will be at its destination. Then, again, a man can go away and leave the machine locked up in his desk. When he returns in one, two or half a dozen days, he will find the messages sent to him by his friends all recorded on the roll paper in his desk."

In cities and towns the telautograph will be operated on the exchange or central station plan, in much the same manner as the telephone is now worked. Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telautograph, has devoted his life to the perfection of communication by electricity. He invented the musical telephone, and history, his friends say, will give him credit for inventing the speaking telephone and the harmonic telegraph.

MR. DAVIS'S REMAINS.

Arranging for the Final Interment in Holywood.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Mayor J. Taylor Ellison, of Richmond, Va., arrived in this city yesterday and held a conference with Gen. Glynn and staff, of the Louisiana Confederate Veterans, upon the removal of the remains of Jefferson Davis to Richmond.

The details as to the date of the removal, the composition of the escort, the number of stopping places and the route will be agreed upon at another conference this afternoon.

Mayor Ellison says that the reinterment will take place in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, May 30th. The plot has been reserved for Mrs. Davis and will be selected by the Davis family. The Louisiana division will have charge of the ceremonies at New Orleans, and Lee Camp at Richmond.

During the coming summer or fall designs for the Davis monument will be asked for. The monument will be erected in Monroe Park, and they expect to lay the cornerstone and begin work next year. They will complete the structure within the next two or three years.

Earthquake in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., March 25.—An earthquake shock, lasting thirty seconds, was felt here last night at 9.15 o'clock. No serious damage was done.

CAL CAUGHMAN TALKS.

THE LEXINGTON STATESMAN'S POLITICAL STATUS.

His Antagonism to Certain Administration Measures and Why He Supports Senator Butler—He's Still a "Reformer."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

To the Editor of *The State*: I noticed in the columns of your valuable paper an editorial in which you comment upon myself on an article which appeared in the *Augusta Chronicle*. I have not had an opportunity of seeing a copy of said paper, and therefore do not know in what way I have been forestalled with titles. I disclaim any titles whatever, except that of F. C. Caughman, an amply Cal Caughman, and have always had the courage to futher anything I have ever done, and hid behind no nom de plume.

It seems that now since I have become a candidate for the position of reading clerk of the United States Senate, I am to be attacked on all sides, both by the supposed Reformers and the Conservatives. I take this opportunity of saying to the Democracy of South Carolina, representing both factions, that the first opposition I felt from the Reformers was from some of the lieutenants of the administration because of my position in behalf of the Hon. D. A. Towhead in the convention, against some of the leaders who were in behalf of W. C. Benet. I won in that race, and have won ever since. I considered Maj. Townsend the pulwark of the Reform Movement, as her legal adviser, and was deserving of promotion.

During the session of the last Legislature, I assumed a different course from some of the leaders in the administration, and opposed some of their unwise legislation. First among them was the redistributing bill, for I believed it was conceived in a spirit of revenge because the Hon. W. H. Brawley had just and honestly defeated the Hon. J. W. Stokes. I opposed the bill of Maj. Dennis, of Berkeley, to dump the negro vote back on the grand old city of Charleston. I also opposed that most infamous dispensary bill, which makes the State of South Carolina the instrument of dispensing the damning iniquity to its citizens for the sake of revenue, thereby bringing her citizens to degradation under a false idea of appeasing the prohibitionists.

Now it is well known that the idea of government is to throw the broad axis of her protecting arm around all of her citizens, and bring them up to that standard of citizenship, which will under all circumstances bring security, peace and happiness to every family and make the government great and grand in all of its conceptions.

I opposed the railroad bill, because I believed it injurious to the interest of South Carolina. I knew the great advantages derived by the people of Lexington in the construction of the railroads in our county, and I saw the evil arising from such radical legislation. I was opposed to the seating of Murray for Congress, and think and believe Adjutant General Farley has written a page upon the history of South Carolina that will ever be appreciated by our true and loyal sons that believe in the perpetuation of Anglo-Saxon civilization for voting against that dark spot which now rests upon South Carolina. I claim that no man has a right to say that any portion of the great State of South Carolina should be dedicated to the idea of an Africanized civilization.

I was also an ardent supporter of Col. D. P. Duncan, Sligh and Thomas against some of the gentlemen who were being chaperoned by some of the lieutenants of the administration.

Now I desire to say that I am an ardent supporter of the idea of the "Shell Manifesto," and am standing upon the platform with both feet, believing it was intended for the good of the masses, and not for the personal aggrandizement of any one or two individuals; and will never allow any one to dictate to me the course I am to pursue on any political issue.

An indication or allusion to my having deserted the reform ranks is without foundation.

In regard to my support of Gen. Butler for the United States Senate, I desire to say that I have told him on different occasions, both by letter and person, in the last three years, that should he become a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, I would give him my earnest support. I recognize in him all of that which constitutes the military chieftain, the patriot and the statesman, who left that priceless limb of his body buried in the soil of Virginia, striking a blow for constitutional liberty in the "Lost Cause." Believing, as I do, in the doctrine of Holy Writ, that when the great day comes and Virginia will be required to deliver that great trophy and transmit it back to South Carolina to be reunited with the mortality of her beloved son, I feel it is but our duty to stand by that grand Carolinian and preserve the greatness of our State, thereby teaching the coming generations to emulate the virtues of one so dear and near to every Carolinian's heart.

And God forbid that the day will ever come that the past divinity of South Carolina shall be forgotten and such men as Gen. Butler shall be ignored by the young spirits of our age.

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.

Bones of a Confederate Soldier on Sale—G. A. R. Men Indignant.

A dispatch from Lynn, Mass., March 5, says: A broken arm bone, part of a backbone and a rib, with the inscription, "A bit of a rebel soldier found on Culp's Hill, after the battle of Gettysburg." Such is the ghastly exhibition in the window of Grant & Tupper's cigar store in Market street. The collection is offered for sale at \$100, and forms a part of a cabinet composed of war relics, bullets, scraps of belt, a bayonet and other souvenirs of the late war.

The member of Post 5, G. A. R., of this city are emphatic in their expressions of disapproval and horror at the outrage which has been perpetrated against the remains of the men who were, in one sense, their comrades. That the bodies of brave men, who sacrificed their lives fighting for what they considered right, should be thus dug up and exposed for sale as the relics of the civil war, has aroused widespread indignation, and threats have been made which, if carried out, will prove ill for the owner and seller of the exhibit.

It was thought that the exhibit might be pieces of wood painted white and carved in such a manner as to represent bone, but upon examination the display was found to be exactly as advertised, and consists of a part of the spinal column, a rib and a broken bone. It is impossible to ascertain the identity of the owner of the exhibit, but the man in charge of the store gave the price of the collection as \$100.

A knife, claimed to have been taken from the grave of a Confederate general by the owner of the exhibition, is also offered for sale.

WILL NOT HELP GONZALES.

SENATOR IRBY DISPOSED TO BE FACETIOUS.

He Would Favor the Appointment of the Editor of "The State" as Minister Plenipotentiary to Seoul.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—I called on Senator Irby at his room at the National Hotel this evening, and asked him if he said, as reported in a Columbia paper, that he would oppose Mr. N. G. Gonzales for anything except a mission to hell. This amused the Senator very much, and he said: "There was quite a crowd in my room last night, when a member, quite prominent in the anti-reform faction, undertook to sound me as to whether I would favor the appointment of Gonzales to a foreign mission, with a view to getting rid of him in South Carolina politics. This I did not like, and said: 'If international relations were established between hell and the United States government, I would probably favor him as minister plenipotentiary.' This created quite a laugh, and I thought and heard no more about it."

The Senator further remarked that he hardly ever crosses bridges until he gets to them, and as to opposing the nomination of Mr. Gonzales, that would depend very much upon whether the position for which he was nominated would fit him or not, and that his rule in voting for the confirmation or rejection of nominees has been to lay aside all prejudices and vote according to what he considers to be right and just.

The declaration of Senator Irby above referred to appeared in a special dispatch to the Columbia Evening Journal, printed in its edition of Friday. It is as follows: "WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—'Yes, sir. You can state with emphasis that Mr. N. G. Gonzales will not be confirmed if appointed to a consulate. If I am correctly informed, and I have no reason to question the source of the information, Gonzales fought the organized Democracy in his State, and for this reason a number of Senators will fight his appointment and oppose his confirmation if appointed over our protest.'"

This was the remarkable statement made to me to-day by a well-known Senator from the Northwest. For political reasons, his name is, at his own request, withheld, until the matter comes up. So it seems an organized fight is in store for Mr. Gonzales.

I saw Senator Irby, and inquired if he knew anything concerning the affair, but refused to be interviewed, and only said: "If international relations were established between the United States and hell I would warmly endorse the application of Gonzales as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that place, but I am opposed to his holding any other position."

Irby's face looked calm, but it was the calm that always precedes a storm.—*The State.*

COLUMBIA ITEMS.

Mr. Sam Harman while watching a barn of Mr. Swygert near Columbia, was dangerously shot by some person who was hidden from view. Harman was entertained for his recovery although he is in a bad condition. It is supposed to be an assassin's attempt.

Rumor says, Mr. N. G. Gonzales may get an appointment to a Spanish American consulate. He will represent, if chosen, with ability and dignity.

It is supposed, that Gen. Jos. H. Earle will be the next district attorney.

The grand old hero, Wade Hampton, will ever grace and honor a public position. President Cleveland selects with care and rewards the faithful.

There is opposition at Washington, in some quarters to Mr. Benj. Perry for collector. The getting there by some is a hard row.

A negro, Bob Richardson, is in the toils for an attempt to kill another negro, Ransom Simmons. The fight occurred on the Speiguer place near Columbia.

Columbia is working well for a big May carnival. Success to her.

The Columbia Police have arrested a man named John Dunningham. He was too free with his tongue as to his exploits and so secured a detention for examination.

A REMARKABLE INDUSTRY.

Special Report on Phosphate Mining in the South.

Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, just forwarded to that body a report on the phosphate industry. The chief materials for this report have been collected by Capt. James F. Tucker, one of the department's special agents, and a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the industry. The Commissioner's report covers 137 phosphate mining establishments, 106 being in Florida, 30 in South Carolina and 1 in North Carolina.

Phosphates were discovered in South Carolina in 1867-8, and the importance of discovery was promptly recognized and appreciated, both by scientific and by business men. In 1868 the South Carolina mines produced 12,262 tons, while in 1891 they produced 572,949 tons.

The Florida phosphate deposits were discovered in 1878, and their last annual output was 532,027 tons. The last annual output of South Carolina mines was 698,979 tons, and of the North Carolina mines reported 8,700 tons, or a total for the whole industry of 1,231,703 tons. This quantity was valued at the mines at \$7,153,201.

Operators in all the four States mentioned control 265,638 acres of land and 1704 miles of river. Of the land, 193,348 acres is in Florida. The total value of the capital invested in plants in the industry is \$4,745,582, and in land, \$14,866,067. The average number of hands employed in the industry is 9,165, and of this number 5,242 are employed in the South Carolina mines. The total expenditure for labor for the last year was \$2,473,265.

The average earnings in the Florida land mines was \$211, for each person employed, and in the river mines \$355, a higher grade of skill being required in the river mines than in the land mines.

In South Carolina, the average earnings in the land mines was \$27 per annum, and in the river mines \$278.

Through the phosphate industry, the amount of wages paid to the class of men being, for 1892, \$121,595, while the wages paid for manipulating and converting phosphate into super-phosphate are estimated at \$1,587,600, or a total wage roll added to the industry of the States named, through the discovery of phosphate, of \$4,182,910, the payment of this large sum being due entirely to the new industry of phosphate mining, and it is of course a constant yearly addition to the economic force of States in which the industry is carried on. In addition to this, labor is benefited through the wage cost of transportation, drayage, warehousing and other handling, which in the aggregate amounts to a very considerable sum.

The Department of Labor has taken great pains to ascertain the future opportunities for labor by collecting information on this particular point. Dr. Wyatt, in "Phosphates of America," gives the lowest estimate for South Carolina, in round numbers, as 15,000,000 tons in sight. This amount, at the present rate of production, would keep the industry in full activity for twenty-eight years from 1891.

Captain Tucker of the Department of Labor has made very careful estimates relative to Florida, North Carolina and Georgia, and other States, and he concludes that in the State of Florida the amount in sight is 133,095,835 tons; for the other States, 16,000,000. These various estimates show a total of 149,055,835 tons of phosphate in sight, and this statement shows better than any other, the future opportunities for employment of labor in this industry.

No discoveries of any considerable quantities of phosphate have been made during the past two years. Of course, as the commissioner remarks, it is impossible to say what developments will take place in the future in the way of discoveries.

A PLEA FOR LEVELLE.

Governor Tillman Receives A Petition for Him Signed by Nearly Five Hundred People, Mc Dow, One of Them.

Governor Tillman has received from the attorneys of Napoleon Levelle a voluminous petition praying his Excellency to commute Levelle's sentence to life imprisonment.

The document has forty-two sheets and contains 1,406 names. It is signed by all classes, conditions and colors.

Among the signers are the members of the Pittsburg baseball team. The name of F. B. Mc Dow, M. D., also appears on the list and opposite his name is this: "The Lord geth and the Lord hath the right to take away." Mc Dow killed Captain F. W. Dawson.

The Governor has not yet taken any action in the matter—*Columbia Journal.*

DISFRANCHISING COLORED VOTERS.

DOVER, Del., March 24.—The Legislature yesterday re-enacted the delinquent poll tax law that was repealed two years ago. This will disfranchise the great bulk of the colored vote of Kent and Sussex counties at the next election, as the voters have not paid their poll tax within the two years.