

CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

No. 15.

VOL. 10. THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. S. C. BY J. D. IRBY, Editor. Office: No. 100 North Front Street, Camden, S. C.

Subscription Rates: In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Advertisements: First Insertion, 10 Cents per Line; Second and Third Insertions, 7 Cents per Line; Longer Advertisements, by Special Arrangement.

Business Location: Camden, S. C.

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pretends to believe of the assumed wrong I did him. The evident reason to me why he sought no explanation is that, if he had done so, he would not have had the opportunity to abuse me for political purposes, for he knew had he called on me, a satisfactory answer would have been given him, his excuse for denouncing me and his chance for ingratiating himself with the Conservative element would have been lost.

I leave it to the public to say whether events subsequent to the fourth of last March have not proved that Jim Tillman told the truth when he came to me with the report of the conversation between him and General Farley. I need not give the argument why I believe Jim Tillman told the truth, for I am satisfied that every one who reads the newspapers and who has watched the turns in politics, will see that there was truth and lots of it in what Tillman said.

I submit herewith letters from Dr. Pope, Mr. Tighe, Mr. W. T. Crews and Major W. T. Gary of Augusta, which will prove conclusively that the charges made by General Farley are false. This philippic against me is but the fulfillment of the scheme as concocted last March. The scheme, however, was amended by leaving out Governor Tillman for reasons which will be apparent to every sensible person. General Farley reasons thus: I will abuse Irby and thereby please every Conservative in the State and will threaten Tillman and sew his mouth up and by praising Shell will get enough Tillmanites to beat Stanyarne Wilson for Congress.

With this explanation I have done with the newspapers as a means of adjusting differences.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN L. M. IRBY.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 11, '93.
Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Laurens, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In reading the card of Gen. H. L. Farley in reference to the publication of a letter signed "Craddock" in the Augusta Chronicle, I am reminded that during my stay in Washington the author of that piece came into your room (where I stay also) with a communication in his hand some time during Saturday night, week after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. When he entered the room you asked him to rehearse as near as possible the conversation between him and General Farley at the Metropolitan Hotel that day. He unhesitatingly and promptly told the following facts:

That General Farley had read to him a communication addressed to the Reformers of South Carolina, rather denunciatory than otherwise of Tillman and Irby as leaders of the party, and asked Tillman to have it published in the Atlanta Constitution under a *nom de plume*, saying that as a newspaper man he could have it done under a *nom de plume* and would not have to expose his identity. He told Tillman that if the article took well with the Reformers he would come out and avow himself as its author.

He also said that he would give Jim Tillman a piece on a State ticket, to be made up, as Adjutant General.

He (Tillman) further emphasized the fact of this authorship of the "Craddock" letter by reading it to me and by saying that he was on his way to the telegraph office on Fourteenth street to send it to the Augusta Chronicle. He also said that whenever he had communications of this character to publish he used the *nom de plume* "Craddock" instead of his initials "J. H. T."

This information not only surprised me but I was horrified, to think that such things were going on among the Reformers, and especially among the leaders. Senator Irby was also indignant at it, and asked me, who intended to return home by way of Columbia in a few days, to see Governor Tillman and tell him what Jim Tillman had said, for the reason that Senator Irby was afraid the Governor would not see the Sunday edition of the Chronicle.

In passing through Columbia I went to Governor Tillman's house and gave him the information we had received from Jim Tillman in Washington.

I make this statement to you voluntarily because you must have forgotten that I knew anything about it, or you would have written to me; and because it is due to you and to truth that the public should know the truth and the authorship of this whole matter.

Your friend,
SAMUEL POPE.

This is to certify that Senator Irby did not dictate to me any article signed "Craddock," published in the Augusta Chronicle or elsewhere, and that I knew nothing whatever of its composition. Mr. James H. Tillman, to my knowledge, never disavowed the authorship of the Craddock letter. It had been stated that Mr. Tillman denied responsibility for a part of the letter reflecting upon Mr. F. C. Caughman, but Mr. Tillman, to disprove that he had repudiated any part of it, showed me and others, I presume, a note in the nature of a certificate, in which Mr. Caughman stated that Mr. Tillman declared himself the author of the article signed "Craddock."

M. F. TIGHE.

On last Friday, June 30th, General Farley came into the Herald office, and after being seated, the following conversation took place between myself and Mr. Farley.

Mr. Farley.—Mr. Crews, didn't you publish an article in the Herald the

other week in which you stated that I attended an Alliance caucus in Spartanburg? and wasn't something said about sharpening Brutus daggers for Tillman, etc.? Was the article an editorial or communication?

Mr. Crews.—There was an article of that nature published in the Herald a week or two ago, but the Farley mentioned was not intended to apply to you—it was Lid Farley. There was also something said about "Brutus daggers," and was an editorial written by myself.

Mr. Farley.—Where did you get your information from? Didn't you one here give you the information?

Mr. Crews.—No, sir. I got my information from some one of the daily papers. I am not sure, but I think it was the Greenville News, and the editorial was based on the information contained in a dispatch sent from Spartanburg.

Mr. Farley.—I think you are mistaken about getting your information from the Greenville News, as I have never seen anything of that kind in the News.

Mr. Crews.—Possibly I may be mistaken about getting my information from the News, but I am positive that I got it from some one of the daily papers. No individual gave it to me verbally or otherwise.

Mr. Farley's questioning me in regard to the source of my information in regard to the editorial in question impressed me at the time that he was endeavoring to extort from me a virtual admission that some one in Laurens had given me the said information, and when he afterwards alluded to the fact that he had a personal enemy here who was trying to injure him, and other such expressions, without directly naming any one, I could plainly see that his references were to Senator Irby. I then told Mr. Farley distinctly and positively that neither Senator Irby nor any one else had ever mentioned the subject to me, and that I was responsible for the editorial and the reference to "Brutus daggers," etc.

The above is the conversation which took place between Mr. Farley and myself, as well as I can remember, and the substance of what I have written and what was said by us on the occasion referred to can be substantiated by three other employees in the Herald office who heard the conversation.

W. T. CREWS.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
MACON, GA., July 10, 1893.

SIR: Your letter dated July 8, 1893 in which you enclose a card published by Hon. H. L. Farley, is received. You request me to furnish you for publication a statement of facts which came within my knowledge in reference to the article published in the Augusta Chronicle over the signature "Craddock."

I have no intention to espouse the cause of any of the parties interested in this controversy, with all of whom my relations are friendly. I yield to what I conceive to be my duty and do an act of simple justice to you in making the following statement:

The article signed "Craddock" was not dictated by you to your private secretary, nor was it sent to the Chronicle for publication either by you or your private secretary. During my stay in Washington, I was present in your rooms at the National Hotel when a conversation was had in reference to it, and the article was read to you in my presence by the author before it was sent to the Chronicle for publication.

Very respectfully,
W. T. GARY.

HON. J. L. M. IRBY,
United States Senator, Laurens, S. C.

WANTED SEARCH WARRANTS

But the Charleston Trial Justice Refused to Issue them.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—The Governor has not yet turned loose the dogs of war here. Assistant Attorney General Buchanan, who has been here for several days, returned to Columbia tonight, presumably to consult with the Governor. It is rumored that he applied to a trial justice for search warrants, but that the justice refused to grant them. This, however, is mere rumor.

A meeting of the county board of control is called for tomorrow, when it is expected that several petitions for a dispensary will be filed, and that the Moutrieville petition will be acted on. Everybody here is bracing up for the fight.

A FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUD

Strikes the Town of Stillwater, Minn. Two People Killed.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 14.—A terrific cyclone struck here at 3:10 p. m. The clouds were high until they reached the Atwood saw mill, where they seemed to swoop down and lifted the rafting sheds, carrying huge timbers into Lake Pepin. Two employees on the rafting sheds, Sam Simpson and William Anez, were instantly killed and several others severely injured. A number of boys fishing on the sly below the mill were thrown into the water and escaped with slight injuries.

The funnel-shaped cloud also struck the residence portion of the city, but, as far as can be learned, did no damage other than overturning a number of barns.

PROHIBITION WOULDNT GO

NOT THE PROPER REMEDY FOR THE DISPENSARY.

Judge Gary Decides That He Has No Jurisdiction in the Columbia Case The Hearing Yesterday. The Arguments.

In Columbia, the capital of the State, the dispensary's wearied head has at last found one little feather pillow upon which it can rest, for a short time at least.

Judge Gary has declined to grant the writ of prohibition applied for here, and the State board of control does not seem to be inclined to carry on the investigation of the manner of appointing dispensers in this city, begun recently at the instance of Mr. Childs. The result is that Mr. Roach is preparing to give his bond and open up his business right away, and the county board of control will doubtless go ahead, in the face of the fact of the existing condition, shown to be illegal, and appoint the other dispensers.

When the hearing was called at 10 o'clock by Judge Gary at chambers yesterday morning, the court room was filled with interested spectators, many of them being merchants and business men. The members of the county board of control, the applicants for dispensers and the Attorney and Assistant Attorney General were present.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OPENS.

After reading the papers in the case the Attorney General began his argument, and at the very outset objected to the proceedings on the grounds that they were not requisite or proper. Such proceedings, he said, were only instituted when an exact statement of public damages was made, and in the petition herein there was no mention of any loss to anyone. He alleged that the duties of dispenser were purely ministerial. This was the improper remedy. A writ of error or an appeal would be more proper. The county board might have erred, he said, but it had not transcended its jurisdiction. In matters of appeal, as made in this case, only a writ of appeal was proper. All the higher courts say that questions of jurisdiction, must go to the Circuit Court. The board of control was a special tribunal and its judgment was final. The board acted, he declared, within its jurisdiction, and there was no allegation that it had gone beyond.

GEN. YOUMAN'S ARGUMENT.

Gen Youmans appearing for the petitioners then made an elaborate and very strong argument. He said the board was required to follow the law strictly. The law provides that this board shall appoint a dispenser, but provides that before it shall exercise its jurisdiction in the matter it shall have presented to it a correctly prepared petition from a majority of the freehold voters, and that a copy of such petition must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court. The demurrer admitted that the law had not been complied with. The act provided for no appeal. The circuit judge could be removed for malfeasance in office by the Legislature but you could not appeal to that body from any decision that the judge might render.

But there was no remedy for wrongful acts. The Supreme Court of the State had carefully considered and decided all points in regard to appeals and this case was not covered in any of those decisions. A writ of certiorari was not the remedy because they did not wish to correct an error in law. They were likewise barred the procedure of injunction.

Judge Gary asked Gen. Youmans who did he think was to decide who a majority of the freehold voters. He said that it did not take a Judge to see that there were more than 190 names signed to Roache's petition. There were only two things that gave the board jurisdiction, and they were the filing of a proper petition with the board and the filing of a proper copy with the clerk of the court. It is alleged that neither are proper, and for the purpose of this case the Judge was bound to assume that the allegations, which could be proven if necessary, were true. The question of damage or injury raised by the other side, he said, was a matter for injunction. To create an unlawful dispensary would be to make a nuisance under the law. Any taxpayer had a right to see how his money was spent, and to see that no man unlawfully appointed should use the people's money to enter upon the liquor business.

JUDGE GARY'S DECISION.

Judge Gary said that the members of the board of control were the sole judges of who were the freehold voters of the city of Columbia. He could prohibit them then only in case they should attempt to have five instead of two dispensers here as that would be in direct violation of the law. The petition showed that they were going ahead and acting in their jurisdiction though they might be making errors of fact and law. Mr. Youmans attempted to interrupt but the judge continued saying that his judgment was already made. His duty he said was clearly laid down in the Supreme Court decision in the Columbia liquor case in regard to the issuing of liquor licenses to clubs. He said Gen. Youmans' petition sets out that the members of the board of control were parties charged with the appointment of dispensers. Now he was asked to

review their actions on questions of fact, and asked to prohibit them from proceeding further. That could only be done by such procedure when an inferior court had really exceeded its jurisdiction. "Gentlemen you will prepare an order that this court refuses a writ of prohibition upon the ground that this court has not the jurisdiction to grant such an order."

THE COURT'S ORDER.

The following order was then presented and signed and all was over. A broad smile of content spread over the features of Dispenser Roach, and he hustled out much quicker than he came in.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RICHLAND COUNTY,
The State ex rel. W. H. Gibbs vs. J. M. Kirkland, J. R. Price and L. B. Folk, county board of control for Richland county.

The above cause being called, and an oral demurrer being interposed that the court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine this cause, it is ordered that the demurrer be sustained on the ground of the want of jurisdiction to grant the writ, and order herein be revoked.

ERNEST GARY, Presiding Judge.

Gen. Youmans has not yet decided whether he will take any further action in regard to the matter. In the meantime preparations are going ahead for the opening of the dispensary.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

A Former Instance of Admiral Tryon's Error of Judgment Recalled.

LONDON, July 11.—The Globe says it is authorized to deny the published statement to the effect that all the captains of the vessels that took part in the maneuvers of the British Mediterranean squadron off Tripoli were to be tried by court-martial.

According to the story which appeared in the Graphic, the charge to be made against the captains was that they had not obeyed Admiral Tryon's signals for fleet formation in attempting to carry which signals the Camperdown ran into and sank the Victoria. The Globe says the maneuver was just beginning when the Camperdown struck the Victoria. The other ships did not have time to turn before the accident happened.

The Globe further says that three years ago Admiral Tryon, who was commanding fleet maneuvers, signalled an order for the identical evolution that resulted in the loss of his ship and own life. Rear Admiral Richard E. Tracy, who is now in command at the Malta dock yard, was in command of the vessel at the head of the port column. He saw the danger that would be involved in carrying out the order, and refused to answer the signal. Admiral Tryon waited for fifteen minutes, and receiving no answering signal, he annulled his order, and the signal for the evolution was hauled down. Admiral Tryon raised a question about Rear Admiral Tracey's refusal to obey the order.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

A Slow But Steady Increase in the Gold Holdings.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Treasury statement today shows that the net gold in the Treasury at the end of June last was \$95,385,413, which was more than the total at the end of either of the two months preceding. In the ten days from June 30th to July 10th the gold holdings increased from \$95,485,413 to 97,186,677, and the tables show a slow but steady increase from June 10th last, when the net gold stood at \$90,722,985, the lowest point touched in many years.

The customs receipts at New York last month were \$9,33,978, a reduction of \$629,809 as compared with the preceding month, and of \$263,472 as compared with the corresponding month of 1892.

A significant feature of the Treasury statements is that a net of the receipts for last June were paid in gold or gold certificates, but were made up of silver certificates 12 per cent, United States notes 53 per cent, and Treasury notes 35 per cent, and the May statement was little better in this respect. In June, 1892, eight per cent of the receipts were paid in gold certificates and 2 per cent in gold coin.

There was but one response to Acting Director Preston's counter-proposition to the silver brokers yesterday, and that was limited to an offer of 100,000 ounces of silver at 71 1/2 cents per ounce. This came from New York by telegraph after the close of the office yesterday. It was promptly accepted.

ALL QUIET AT BANGKOK.

Another French Gunboat Arrives at the Mouth of the River.

BANGKOK, July 15.—The French gunboat Forfait arrived at the bar at the mouth of the Meinam river today. This is the fourth French war ship to arrive, the Lutin, Cometo and Inconstante being already here. When the Forfait arrived, she saluted the British cruiser Pallas, which was lying off the bar, and her salute was returned by the British war ship.

A better feeling now prevails in the city. The French captain, Joreaux, has arrived within two days journey of Battambang, a village on the Gulf of Siam, to the southeast of Bangkok. He is in command of the party that is conveying the rebellious Annamites, who were recently captured by the French at Khong, on the Mei-Khong river.

PROTESTS FILED.

Against the Increase in Local Freight Rates Asked by Railroad.

Col. D. P. Duncan, chairman of the Railroad Commission, is in receipt of numerous letters protesting against the increase in the local freight rates which were asked for recently by the railroads. So far the protests have come from the cotton mills and fertilizer companies. One of these protests states the through rates to foreign points are ridiculously low, while the local rates on cotton are entirely too high now. One factory bought 500 bales of cotton and had it hauled a distance of eleven miles by wagon and saved \$65 by the operation. The reason given by the railroads for asking for an increase in local freight rates is that the roads are not paying. Colonel Duncan is of the opinion that the railroads should not attempt to make up for losses on low through rates by raising the local rates.

One reason why the railroads are not paying, as stated by Colonel Duncan, is the high salaries paid to the officials. For instance, the salary of Sol Haas, traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville system, \$20,000 a year, and there are a number of other officials whose salaries range from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. The proportion that the South Carolina division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad has to pay toward the support of the general offices of the system is nearly \$22,000, and this does not include the expenses of the legal department of the system in this State. These officials roll over the country in magnificent private cars, which are operated at a heavy expense.

Colonel Duncan is of the opinion that while the officials of the roads enjoy such luxurious salaries they should not ask for an increase in the freight rates to make the roads pay interest on the stock.

The Atlantic Coast Line, which is run on business principles, is making a fair return on the money invested.

The Railroad Commission will appoint a day before long to hear the railroads on their petition and the protests against it.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Showing the Condition of the Crops in South Carolina.

The following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ending Monday, July 10, issued by Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture for this State:

The temperature for the past seven days has ranged unusually high over the State, Cheraw reaching 104, Florence 102, Columbia 101, Young's Island 100, Batesburg, Blackville, Spartanburg, Kingstree, St. Matthews, and Holland's Store 98.

With the exception of July 3d and 4th, few showers have occurred of any consequence, and crops are parched and famished for lack of rain.

A general cry comes from all sections for rain, and unless showers occur shortly great injury will result.

Cotton is reported late from one to two weeks, and while slight improvement is noticed, it is not sufficiently widespread to warrant much consideration. The majority of reports concede the plant to be small, with bottom leaves withering and turning red, with few blooms, deficient in fruit and badly hurt by being worked clean of grass during the hot weather.

Where showers have occurred cotton has almost immediately started to grow, and where the moisture was sufficient it has done well.

Corn has been laid by in good condition in the majority of counties. There are many complaints of its being badly fired in some sections.

Gardens are failing fast. Potatoes are about the only thing which has derived any great benefit from the weather of the past week. A good rain fell in portions of the coast counties Sunday night under the influence of which the crops have greatly revived, in that section.

A BLIND TIGER CAPTURED.

Uncle Sam's Officers Get Ahead of Tillman's Spies.

ROCK HILL, July 13.—United States Deputy Marshal R. F. Thomson was notified yesterday at noon that M. L. Dooten (white), John Blackburn and Sam Laney (colored) had been retailing liquor in Fort Mill. He proceeded at once to that town, and, upon investigation, found at Sam Laney's house a valise which contained a five gallon keg of corn whiskey. Dooten, Blackburn and Laney were arrested. They were brought here last night for a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner C. J. Pride, who required each to give bond. Dooten, failing to secure bondmen, was taken to Yorkville jail to await his hearing here Wednesday. Blackburn and Laney gave bond for their appearance Tuesday.

It will be remembered that Dooten, with several others, was arrested about one mile above here for violating the internal revenue law one year ago and sentenced to three months imprisonment in York county jail. It was feared that Dooten might skip the State if he gave bond, as this is his second offense.

The Revolution in Rio.

LONDON, July 14.—A city firm has received a telegram stating that the insurrection in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul has been quelled and that the blockade of the city of Rio Grande established by the insurgents under Admiral Wandenkolk has been raised. No confirmation of the news contained in this dispatch has been received.

WILL RETURN NO MORE.

SEVERAL WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS CREMATED.

Scenes on the Exposition Grounds—As sections of the Columbian Guards Proved Correct—Strangers as Well as Firemen Caught by the Fall of the Huge Cold Storage Warehouse.

FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 11.—Ten thousand people crowded around the debris of the cold storage structure, destroyed by fire yesterday, eagerly watching the search for the dead bodies. Early this morning, three more bodies were recovered from the ruins. They were so badly charred and disfigured as to make recognition absolutely impossible. One thing is evident, however, and that is the bodies are not the remains of firemen. The locality in which they were found seems to preclude this possibility.

All the firemen who lost their lives were huddled up in one place in the dreadful fire trap at the top of the shaft, and fell the victims one by one to the flames, their bodies naturally fell somewhere within a small circle surrounding the smokestack. The bodies recovered to-day were evidently not the remains of any who jumped or fell from the shaft, because they were found at a somewhat remote distance from this point and under the mass of steam pipes and machinery fallen from above.

On one body was a leather belt to which was attached a pair of steel pin-cers, thus providing the remains to be those of a lineman. The discovery gave fresh color to the fearful apprehension that the firemen were by no means the only ones who were the victims of the flames and the public at once became disposed to doubt the declaration made yesterday that all the visitors and employees were out of the building before the conflagration reached a dangerous stage.

The total number of dead bodies recovered at this time has reached fifteen. The Columbian Guards on duty yesterday at the scene of the disaster constantly maintained that several of the World's Fair visitors and electrical men and other workmen were caught in the flames and the unexpected discovery of the bodies under the ruins this morning and the fact that one is undoubtedly that of a lineman, gives credence to their declarations.

Certain it is that there were a number of visitors and workmen in the building when the fire broke out and it has been decided to make a minute examination, foot by foot, of the pyramid of ruins and debris before the day is out.

It has been definitely ascertained that but eleven firemen lost their lives. There are three other bodies found. They are not recognizable, but are known not to be firemen.

The Hercules Iron Works Company, owner of the cold storage warehouses at the fair grounds, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors this morning. The Chicago and Title and Trust Company is named as assignee. The assets are estimated at \$400,000; liabilities estimated at \$200,000. Yesterday's fire caused a loss of \$200,000.

MONEY EASIER.

The New York Banks Receiving Large Amounts of Currency.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At several of the larger banks it was said today that considerable amounts of currency had been received yesterday and again this morning. One large Broadway bank yesterday received \$500,000 in currency and gold from the country.

Some of the gold was received back from California. The Fourth National Bank received \$34,000 in currency from country correspondents, and today its receipts of currency by the first express delivery amounted to \$185,000, with a lot more in sight.

As an indication of the easier condition prevailing it was reported today that many country banks were remitting currency here and getting back some of their bills receivable, which they had rediscounted here three or four weeks ago, taking advantage of the course of rebate in discount for unexpired time.

At all the larger banks today it was said that demands from out-of-town customers for accommodations were lighter than they had been for weeks. Down town banks still report a scarcity of currency, but it is believed that the supply will soon be more than equal to the demand.

The offer of some banks to pay express charges on currency from the country has had a very stimulating effect on shipments to this city.

A CHARLESTON FAMILY

Poisoned with Arsenic—Mystery Surrounds the Affair.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Isaac Mitchell and his family, consisting of five persons, were poisoned yesterday. Mitchell and his daughter Ada are dead the others are critically ill. The physicians who made the post mortem agree that the victims died from arsenical poison. The family dined at 2 p. m. off okara soup, rice, pork and watermelon. The whole affair is a mystery.

Mother and Two Children Killed.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 10.—The Panhandle train struck a buggy containing Mrs. John Ganz and her children, John and Mary, at Rich's crossing last evening. All three were killed and badly mutilated.