TRIBUTE TO THE HON. G. S. BRYAN.

GREENVILLE'S BAR DECLARES ITS REGARD AND ADMIRATION

For the Judge Who for "Fourteen Horrible Years Stood the Principal Barrier Between Us and the Encroachments of Power."

At a meeting of the Greenville Bar, held in honor of the late Hon. Geo. 8. Bryan, the following memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In looking back upon the history of our State the most casual reader must recognize that to the members of the legal profession belongs the credit of some of our greatest and best reforms, and that to them we owe a debt of gratitude for the extrication of the polony as well as the State from some of her greatest perils. In the early history of the colony, for instance at a period when it seemed that the little community, surrounded by savages and remote from the mother country, was about to be corrupted and lost under the influence of the gold of pirates, it was Chief Justice Trott who, by his course upon the Bench. Proused public sentiment and finally succeeded with the aid of the Bar, in bringing the leaders to justice. Again, at the close of the way for independency, when the victorious party was bent year and the succeeding the suc bent from revenge and the State was voice of Judge Burke, from the Cir-

enit Bench, that called a halt, and by the fearlessness of his conduct and months. impartiality of his rulings brought all right thinking men to a realization of the danger, and restored peace and prosperity to the country. These are but two instances of the influence of the Bench. Many more might be cited, but none more striking than the judicial career of the kind, good man in honor of whom we are assembled here to-day. We say his judicial career, for while other Judges in this Stat have been called upon to theet particular emergencies. Judge Bryan for fourteen horrible years stood the principal, and at times the only barrier between us and the encroachments of power, Having been a consistent opponent of secession, he could with truth take the oath that he felt no sympathy with a war for secession, but his beart was ever and at all times in deepest sympathy with the sufferings of his people, and absolutely loyal to the cause of constitutional liberty and

whe rights of the citizens.

When he took his seat upon the Bench there sat at his side a Circuit
Judge in full sympathy with the dominant party. At the door, we might say, were the bayonets of the United

There was a light frost, the first of blocks of stone to be likely and especially for picking cotton, the the most enduring kind, to be without the lint in the finest condition. It was too dry for late corn and peas.

There was a light frost, the first of blocks of stone to be likely as the light frost of the light frost States army. Near by was a military tribunal claiming jurisdiction in all criminal matters. In Washington a Congress determined to revolutionize the State Government. The question was immediately presented whether the civil power had priority over the military, and Judge Bryan met it in

a manner worthy of all praise.
Although prevented by brute force from enforcing the process of the Court, yet his course was such as to arrest the attention of the North, and to set in motion those influences which finally brought us relief. In opposing the efforts made to drive the Bar out of the Courts, the infamous Enforcement Act, the attempts to deprive the citizens of the State of the right of trial by jury of the vicinage-in all these strugles (each of them of vital importance to the country) Judge Bryan was a tower of strength in betion of a Democrat to the office of President of the United States did these persecutions come to an end, and only then did Judge Bryan think of retiring. This he determined upon in 1886. He had reached the age when

repose is the ruling desire of man. Though his mind was still sound, his spowy locks and slightly bent figure arcsied that he bore upon him the weight of years. He enjoyed the love and veneration of his family and friends. He had the right by law to retire upon full pay, and amid the plaudits of the entire State he stepped down from the seat he had so long adorned. After his retirement he returned once more to the quiet, modest life of which he was almost fond. Surrounded by a devoted family the downward path of life, though accompanied by physical "labor and pain, the common inhertiance of all mankind who attained to four score years, was

strewn with many flowers. On the 28th day of September, his summer home, he passed away in the midst of those he loved. It is this event that we have met to commemorate. In doing so we do honor, no only to him, but to ourselves, our pro fession of our State, of which he was a dintinguished native, and a worthy example to all men.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Ber of Greenville County:

First. That in the death of the Hon-orable George S. Bryan, late United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, the State has lost one of her most distinguished ditisens,

the value of whose service to the country cannot be over cut mated. Second. That we consider it due to him and to ourselves that we put upon record our admiration of his virtues and talents, our pride in him as a fellow Carolinian whose name must pass into history as one of the greatest men of our Blate, and our sorrow at paring forcer with our whose presence among

Fourth. That the Greenville news-papers, the Charleston News and Courier and the Columbia State be requested to publish this preamble and resolutions, and that the secretary of this meeting be instructed to send a copy of the same to the family of the of the deceased.

Fifth. That the chairman of this meeting present these resolutions in open Court at the next of the United States District Court in Greenville, and request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

Signed: J. S. Cothran, chairman of committee; M. F. Ansel, Thompson H Cooke, A. Blythe, Julius H. Heyward

MONTHLY REPORT

Of the South Carolina State Weather Service for September.

W. Bauer, director of the Weather Bureau, has just issued the following summary for September: The past month was noted as being the warmest September in the interior of the State, of which record is available. Along the goast, the mean temperature was exceeded by that of 1881 only, in the annals of the Weather Bureau. The excess of heat occurred mainly during the daytime as the night temperature differed but little from those usual to September. The month was remarkable for the number of days with maximum temperatures of 90 or above, the average for the State having been 11 days, ranging from three at Port Royal to 27 at Shaw's Forks. There was a period of from 8 to 11 consecutive days on which the maximum temperature reached 90 or above in the central portions of the State, which was the greatest heat-wave ever recorded in the same month, and seldom surpassed during the hottest

There was only 26 per centum of the usual rainfall and it was not well distributed. Over a narrow strip extending from Beaufort into Charleston county, there was a slight excess; omitting this small territory, there was only 18 per centum of the usual amount for the rest of the State. Three stations reported no rain, and eight others less than half an inch. All the rain fell before the middle of the month, followed by an unprecedented period of clear, hot weather that quickly dried the ground and brought the growth of fall crops to a stand-still; cutting short such crops as usually come to maturity by the end of September. The top-crop of cotton and late root crops sustained the greatest injury; pastures became brown and bare; streams ran very low, and wells went dry in a few localities. The drought was most severe in the western portions of the State. The month was favorable for hazvesting, and especially for picking cotton, the

the season, in Oconee, Pickens and Greenville counties on the morning of

the 30th. TEMPERATURE 2 Monthly mean for the State 6.9 which is 2.3 above the normal. Highest monthly mean 81.0 a Shaw's Forks; lowest 73.5 at Red Hill. Highest temperature 106 at Spartaburg on the 25th; lowest 35 at Holland an the 30th. State range 71; greatest range at any station 62 at Spartanburg; least 27 at Charleston.

RAINFALL .- Average for the State 1.29 which is 3.65 less than the normal. Greatest amount at any station 6.94 at Charleston; least, none, at Central, Lougshore, and Shaw's Forks. Greatest amount in any 24 hours 2.91 at Charleston on the 8th. Average number of days with 0.01, or more rain 4, ranging from 9 days at Greenville and Yemassee to none at Central, Long-

shore, and Shaw's Forks. WIND, prevailing direction,-North-

WEATHER, average number of days clear 17, partly cloudy 8, cloudy 5.
Fogs, dates of,-1-2-5-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-18-20-21-22-24-25-26-29. SOLAR, HALOS, Central 20; Gillison-

ville 7-8-12; Santuc 18. LUNAR HALOS, Gillisonville 8th. THUNDERSTORMS, dates, 1-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-18-16-27. Places, - Camden 1-10; Charleston 1-8-9-11-12-27; Cheraw 8-9-10-13; Columbia 10; Gillisonville 1-7-8-12; Longshore 16; Port Royal 1; Statesburg 6-7-8-9-10-13; Trenton 5-16.

More Sympathy for Patriots. At a largely attended special meeting of the Richland Labor Day Asso ciation at Columbia, whose members are representatives of labor organizations, the following resolution was

unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we heartily and cordially sympathize with the patriots of Cuba in their efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke, and urge all lovers of liberty in the United States of America to use their influence, individually and collectively, to induce the executive and legislative branches of our government to recognize the republic of Cuba; to take such steps as will best serve the cause of liberty and carry out the wishes of the people in regard o the success of the Cuban patriots."

Dispensary and Cotton at Sumter. A Sumter correspondent says: Since the price of cotton has gone up and money has become more plentiful in the country, the dispensary has been doing a tremendous business. So great is the volume of business that the dispensor often has to remain in his place of business long after the closing hour to check up the sales of the day. It is no uncommon occurrence for the dispenser and his clerk to be kept busy all day, and sometimes when the time for closing comes there is a long line of man waiting to get a bottle. With of man waiting to get a bottle. With the increase in sales there is like in-crease in drunkenness, and the streets appear sometimes now as they did

OUR DEAD AT CHICKAMAUGA.

MONUMENTS FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA HEROES.

PheCommission Appointed by Governor Evans Recommend the Erection of Monu ments to all South Carollulans Engaged in the Battle.

Under authority of a joint resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, passed December 22, 1894, viz:

"That the Gayernor be, and is herey authorized to appoint a commission of one or more suitable persons o select designs and places of location for monuments to troops from South Carolina, as recommended by the Chickamauga commission.

Section 2. That said commission will make its report to the Governor, who will communicate with the General Assembly at its next regular session 1895, with such recommendation as he may deem best, at which time such further action upon the recommendaions of the Chickamauga commission may be taken as the General Assembly may see fit," the following commission was appointed by the Governor: Gen. C. I. Walker, Major J. D. McLucas and Capt. C. K. Henderson.

The commission has decided to ecommend to the Legislature the erecion of the following monuments: One orincipal monument, commemorative of the valor of all the South Carolipians engaged in the battle, to be placed on Dyer's Knoll, the spot where Kershaw's brigade made a most glorious and victorious charge, and a conpicuous position on the field; one of maller size, each, to Kershaw's brigade, to be placed where they fought the whole afternoon on Snodgrass Range; one to the South Carolina regments, (10th and 19th) of Manigault's brigade, to be erected where they ought for three hours on Snodgrass Range; one to the South Carolina regiments, (16th and 24th,) Gist's brigade, and one to Culpepper's Battery, the position of the last two to be designated hereafter. That to Kershaw's brigade, being to the largest number of South Carolinians, to be the largest of these four, to Manigault's and Gist's smaller, and to Culpepper's battery smaller still. For these four monuments the commission rather favor a design somewhat similar to the monument to Battery I, 4th U. S. artillery, now on the battlefield.

All the monuments are proposed to most secure and lasting method, all lettering, etc., to be cut in and no raised letters to be used, and everything to be of the most substantial and permanent workmanship and material. The past record of all bidders will be considered as to their habit of doing thorough work. The larger monument to have on it, in some appropriate place, the palmetto, our

State emblem. The Legislature has made no appropriation of any moneys nor indicated in any way how much it will appropriate. The appointment of the ommission in 1893, which established the position of South Carolina troops on the battlefield, and of this commission on monuments, shows that it intends to do something, and the commission expects liberal treatment at its hands and a generous donation to the noble men who fought and died on this, one of the most desperate and bloody battlefields of the world's history. It is advised that such designs be submitted as will make the total cost of the monuments erected on the battlefield between \$9,000 and \$12,000. Larger estimates will be received and considered, but it is doubtful if they can be passed, even if submitted to

the Legislatere. The Chickamauga Park commission will furnish the sand and broken stone necessary for the foundations. Estimates must be for the monuments erected on the battlefield at Chicka-

Designs with estimates, or designs without estimates, but accompanied with an approximate idea of costs. given by a reliable and experienced builder of monuments, will be received by Gen. C. I. Walker, 3 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., if delivered to him, scaled, by November 8, 1895. They will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the commission to be held

about November 12. It must be distinctly understood that the commission does not bind itself to accept any design or estimate. It can return the same only at owners' costs, and the designs selected will have to be submitted to the Legislature. No financial engagement can be made until the Legislature has made appropriation and given authority to contract, etc. C. I. WALKER,

C. K. HENDERSON. Richmond Tobacco Market. Sun-Cured Tobacco—Lags, \$2 to \$5; short leaf, \$5 to \$8; long leaf, \$8 to \$12; wrappers,

J. D. MoLUCAS,

KINAL CROP BULLICTIN

Mithe South Carollan Weather and Crop Service.

Director J. W. Bauer, in issning his and report for the season of 1895, ays: The week ending, Monday, Ocober 7th, was cooler than usual over he entire State, the departure from the normal having been greatest on the first three days when it ranged from 8 to 12 degrees per day below, after which there was a gradual rise to normal or above on Sunday and Monday (6th and 7th): The temperature for the week ranged between 92 at Columbia on the 7th and 30 at Greenville on the 1st. The mean temperature of the week, deduced from 38 station reports, was 63.5 and the normal for the same period is approximately 68,5,

There were frosts on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, reaching from the extreme western portions of the State into the central and northeastern counties where, however, but little or noinjury resulted. In the western and extreme northern counties the frost was heavy, killing pea-vines, sweet potato vines, very late corn, and what cotton leaves that remained green, but it was not cold enough to injure cotton bolls.

There was an entire absence of rain during the week and the drought, became greatly intensified. Over the whole State there has not been more than av best a trace of rain since from the 9th to the 12th of September, and in many places there has been no beneficial rain since the 23d of August. The effect of the drought has been to out short the pea crop; stop the growth of cotton and cut off the top crop; prevent late corn from filling properly; to cut off the yield of , weet potatoes, estimated at from one-fourth to onethird; to greatly reduce, if not to make an entire failure, of all root crops in general; to reduce the -yield of molasses from sorghum and sugarcane; to ruin fall gardens; to keep back the growth of winter vegetables on the coast truck farms; and to prevent the sowing of small grains. However, the long continued dry, sunny weather gave excellent opportunity for making hay of all varieties and a very large fodder crop was saved in the very best condition; for drying out and housing corn; for picking cotton, which made rapid progress, and the lint has been saved in a beautiful con-

dition; and for general harvest work. There was almost continuous clear weather the whole week, on the 7th alone was the sky obscured by clouds in the western portion.

The condition of the various crops remains practically unchanged at the end of the week.

Rapid progress was made in picking and harvesting cotton, so that it is be made of South Carolina granite, of generally reported from the eastern the most enduring kind, to be without | portions of the State that at least twothirds of the crop has been picked and a large proportion of it marketed. What remains in the fields, in that section, is all open, and picking will be finished in from two to three weeks, if the weather remains favorable. In the western portion of the State picking is less advanced, but even there nearly the whole crop is open, and

picking and marketing is being pushed. he prevailing satisfactory price of cotton causing the farmers to sell as fast as gathered. Ag picking advances towards completion the smallness of the crop becomes more and more ap-

parent. There is little more to add to what has been said of corn in previous bulletins. Husking and housing has been carried on to some extent, but the weather has been such that corn did not demand immediate aftention, was, in fact, better conditioned in the husk than it would-have been in the crib. The crop is large enough to supply the needs of the State, with

possibly a surplus. The entire season has favored the harvesting of rice, and that work is practically completed on the coast and river plantations; upland rice failed rapidly during September, and

is ripening verg unsatisfactorily.

Peas of late offanting did not fill well, and will be a short crop. Early peas Sweet potatoes and second crop of

Irish potatoes are yielding very poorly generally, although quite well in

The growing season is now practically ended and little change can occur in the condition of the different crops not yet entirely gathered.

It is unnecessary to review the season as a whole, as a file of these bulletins is a better record, except to say that, everything considered, the farmers of South Carolina have abundant reason to feel satisfied with the season's results, for while some crops were undoubtedly short others were correspondingly large.

Although the weather conditions may not have been perfect, and the crops might have been larger, yet lew, if any, States fared better, while many fared worse. The entire absence of destructive storms of wind, rain, or hail is worthy of notice.

Note. - With this issue, the South Carolina weather and crop bulletins are discontinued for the season of 1895. The bulletins have contained a general, but faithful record of the weather that prevailed, over the entire State, from week to week. It was left largely to the reader of the bulletins to use his own judgment, as to the ef-

fect of the weather on the crops, al though the actual condition of the corps was accurately reported by the correspondents, and reproduced in the bulletins, and in their reports, the final yield of the principal crops were foreshadowed long before maturity. It is therefore a subject of regret that the reports could not be published in

The Director takes this opportunity of thanking the correspondents heartily and sincerely for their

PALMETTO

PENCILLINGS.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Latest Moye in Registration Case. Attorney General Barber has returned from Washington, where he has alert, lest Williams would take an admade another move before the United States Supreme Court in the famous dark. registration case of Mills vs Green. end the case. Here is the motion he submitted to the Court:

Now comes the defendant, appellee, by his counsel, and moves the Court Signed. to dismiss the appeal in above entitled cause upon the following grounds, to

Court of Appeals, reversing the inter-locutory order of injunction, is conclusive and there is no right of appeal illowed from it to the Supreme Court.

2. That there is now no actual conroversy involving real and substantial rights between the parties to the record, and no subject matter upon which the judgment of this Court can

Wm. A. Barber, Attorney General of South Carolina, for defendant, ap-pellee; Edward McCrady, Geo. S. lower, of counsel.

The following notice has been served n Mills's attorneys:

To Messrs, Opear & Douglass, Counel for Plaintiff, appellant: Please take notice that on Monday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1895, at the ening of the Court, or assoon therefter as counsel can be heard, the Rove motion to dismiss the appeal will be submitted to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., for the decision of the said Court thereon, Annexed hereto is a copy of the brief argument to be submitted with said motion in support thereof. Wm. A. Barber, Attorney General

of South Carolina, for defendant, apnellee; Edward McCrady, George S. Mower, of counsel.

The motion comes before the Court without oral argument on the 28th. and a decision should follow shortly

Three Fatal Affrays Between Negroes. Three negroes have been killed in Laurens in the last six days. At Mountville Jack Fuller shot and killed Gus Milam on Wednesday night last. On Saturday night last a negro shot at and it is supposed mortally hurt another three miles from the city, near Chestnut Ridge. Sunday night, near the colored Baptist Church in this city, Pierce Anderson, a colored boy about 18 years of age, shot and killed George Pasley, another boy of the same age. It is said that Pasley struck Anderson with a stick-and the shoot ing followed. No arrests.

Escaped Convicts Shot.

Garling Goode and Landrum Williams, escaped convicts, were shot at Confiney the other night by Chief of Police Camp and a posse while trying to effect their arrest. Both men escaped from the penitentiary on September 26, and there was a reward of fifty dollars each for their capture. Both were desperate characters and opened fire on the posse when ordered to surrender. All is quiet now. Williams was a house thief and Goode was sent up some time ago for shooting into a train on the Southern Railroad at

Gin House Burned in Fork. Marfin's gin house, at Hickory Grove, withits contents, was destroyed by fire last week. Cause, match in cotton. Loss \$3,000; insurance, none.

Spartanburg farmers are bringing in their old corn to market to make room for new. The price paid is about 60 cents, while the new is bringing 40 to 45 cents. The ground is too hard for sowing oats. Many farmers wanted to get them in the ground during September, so that they may get a fair start before the freezes set in. This year they have failed.

It is estimated that there are at present not less than 20,000 people gathered around the cotton mills in the four counties of Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens and Union, and when the mills now building and proected are completed, say a year hence, it is probable that the number of this mill population will reach 25,000 or

A Spartanburg farmer says this fall np to date is like the fall of 1856. It was so dry that corn was ready to gather October 1. The fall was folowed by the heaviest snows that have fallen in his memory. From January 1 to about the 1st of March the snow was not off the ground.

Cheraw has seven or eight cotton buyers this season and the prices have ranged above those paid at the ports. The extremely dry weather has kept the staple from getting dirty and a fine quality has consequently been sold. At Spartanburg, a few cattle bave

been attached by a fatal disease re cently. One citizen lost two milch cows last week. Others are reported as diseased The veterinary surgeon is needed.

SUNDAY DROWNINGS. Pleasure Party Overturned and

Four Men Drowned. A ferryman's yawi boat, in which six persons were crossing the eastern branch of the Patapsco river, at Baltimore, was capsized and four of its occupants were drowned. The dead are: Fred Volkman, James Huster, Wm. Reynolds and Harry Steiner. The

EMANUEL WILLIAMS KILLED. Outlawed by Several States and Supposed Murderer.

The notorious outlaw, Emanuel Williams, was killed at Seivern Saturday night by Mr. Oscar Meyer, a conductor and Southern Express messenger on the Carolina Midland Railroad. Meyer and Williams had had some trouble some two or three weeks since t Seivern, and Meyer had been advised by numerons friends to be on the vantage some time and kill him in the

Meyer, who runs regularly as con He thinks that the move just made will ductor on the Carolina Midland Railroad, received a dispatch at Wagener last night reading thus: "Be on the lookout; something wrong in town.

This put him on his guard, when he went into Seivern he first asked the agent and afterwards Engineer Good-1. That the judgment of the Circuit win to walk with him to his boarding house. Goodwin agreed to do it, and when they had come in about two steps of his house door Meyer saw a man rise out of the bushes to his left with his left hand in his bosom as if grip-

> Meyer fired and the shot took effect in the left side about one-half inch from a line with the nipple and two inches to the right of it. The ball passed through the heart and lung and pressed against the skin on the back side. Acting Coroner G. Jones Baltzgear held the inquest today, and the jury, with Mr. Emanuel Busbee as foreman, brought in a verdict that Emanuel Williams came to his death from a gunshot wound in the hands of Oscar Meyer, and that the said Oscar Meyer's life was in imminent danger at the time."

Meyer has numerous friends, and everybody seems to think that the verdiet was perfectly righteons and ontirely consistent with the fact .

It will be remembered that Williams is the man who, for all intents and purposes, has been outlieved by soveral States. He is the man who is supposed to have killed Mitchell Poole, of this county, about two years ago. After his trial for this he was carried to Alabama to answer for crimes he was supposed to have committed, and put out or bail there. His bondsmen prosed that he was drowned in the Alabama river and the bonds were sat-

From that time he was successively in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, till January, 1895, when he was brought back to South Carolina on suspicion that he was the murderer of County Treasurer Copes.

Under this charge he was lodged in the Pepitentiary and retained there till some time in April last. Williams' career has been a notorious one of crime and depredation.

Oscar Meyer is a young man, honest, frugal, industrious and strictly attentive to his own business, disposition and perfectly calm and considerate. He stands very high in the opinion of his employers, the Carelina Midland Railroad and Southern Express Company, who, no doubt, will see that he has a fair showing in the Courts.

State Distiller Licensed.

According to the dispensary law all distilleries are required to take out licenses from the State authorities. The following establishments were licensed up to the first of the month:

Jacob Witt, Witt's Mill, Lexington. J. C. Henderson, Fruit Hill, Edge-T. L. Douglass, Blue Hill, Abbe-

John P. Collins, Marydelle, Green-

Thomas Trammel, Marydelle, Green-

Jesse W. Johnson, Marydelle, Green-Wm. Morgan, Marietta, Greenville. A. C. McCarter, Stroup's, York. John T. Russell, Lima, Greenville. Thos. M. Griffin, Lenderman, Green-

E. Holland, Easley. R. H. Davidson, Pickens.

W. J. Ponder, Thomasville, Pick-

C Couch, Farr, Pickens. J. W. F. Reydon, Ambler's Pickens. T. H. Allen, Hero, York.

John A. Barry, Zadick, York. S. S. Wier, Pork. W. H. Johnson, Aiken. L. P. Singleton, Walhalla.

W. G. Sutton, Jefferson, Chester-John D. Rabb, Fountain Inn,

Arcenville. J. T. Shores, Smithville, Sumter, Anderson Distilling Company, Mose-

M. J. Ashley, Honea Path.

V. P. O'Neal, Coronaca, Abbeville. J. E. Garvin, Wagener, Aiken.

D. T. Collins, Hillsdale, Greenville. D. M. Jeffcoat, Norway, Orango-J. M. Starkie, Witt's Mill, Lexing-

Jefferson Harrison, Greenville. W. P. Greer and J. A. Haddon, Ouncan, Spartanburg.
O. F. Hightower, Lima, Greenville.

E. M. Bussy, Morgan's, Edgefield. W. B. Harley, Woodford, Orange-John Keummeyer, Walhalla

TYPHOID AND DIPHTHERIA.

Ravages of the Diseases in Ky. Louisville's Death Rate Do abled.

The health authorities of Louisville and the State are alarmed at the presence of the phoid-fever and diphtheria, which are reging as was never before known in featurely The death-rate in Louisville for was doubled, on account of the pro

MURDER OF MOSELEY

SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN FROM BEHIND BY A NEGRO.

Four Negroes Arrested and Militia Ready to Protect Them. Plot to Assassinate Suspected.

State Constable J. J. Moseley was brutally murdered Sunday morning at 1:15 o'clock at Greenwood. He was at the Georgia, Carolina and North ern depot, where a large lot of liquor was expected on the night trains. He asked a prial justice for aid and had the countable of that officer accompany

While transferring packages, after to had reized them, a negro grabbed a jug and ran. The express drayman ired two shots and Moseley fired two shots at the man.

A negro behind Moseley shot at him at close range, killing him instantly. The post mortem by Dr. Neel and others showed that the ball passed through the brain, ledging "against bassiller puliver of the acceptical bone," causing instantaneons death.

A jury was drawn about ap hour after the tragedy and were, in session all day Sunday, and up to the time that this report closed. Four negroes are heavily guarded and otherarrests will follow

The streets were thronged all day by ocople waiting for the coroner jury's verdict, and some talk of lynching was indulged in, but wiser council prevail-

This is to many minds a clear case of a pre-arranged assassination, and the good people of Greenwood are much incensed, and are doing everything in their power to bring the culprits to While Mr. Moseley has unnecessarily

exposed himself on frequent occasions, there is no excuse to offer on behalf of the "dark devils" who perpetuated this dastardly crime. Mr. Moseley's life was threatened more than once, and notwithstanding the overtures of friends and relatives, he has persistently laid himself liable to such fatalities as overtook him Suuday morning?

Mr. Moseley, it is said, has captured more liquor than any other constable on the force, and has enjoyed the confidence of his superiors in the dispen-

BATY office. Moseley went to Ninety Six Satur day and made some seizares there, ar-riving at Greenwood late at night and going to his death.

According to Mrs. Moseley's wishes the body was buried at Greenwood on Monday. A wife and two children survive him. He was insured for \$1,000 in the Order of the Golden

Chain. Governor Evans ordered the militia to be ready at call of the mayor to protect the prisoners.

DEATH OF DR. BYRD.

A Member of the Legislature and of the

Constitutional Convention. Dr. J. O. Byrd, Senator of Florence County, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, died suddenly at his home at Timmonsville at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. He had been slightly unwell for a day or two, but it was not thought that anything serious was the matter. He went out in his yard Sunday afternoon and fell in what was thought to be a faint. In spite of every effort made to resuscitate him it

was impossible. Death must have been instantaneous. Dr. J. O. Byrd, of the Florence delegation, was a practicing physician. He was born at Timmonsville February 4, 1856, and received a common school education at that place. He began the study and practice of medicine very early in life. Dr. Byrd's entry into politics was in 1886, when he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Darlington courty. He was re-elected in 1888. After the creation of Florence county he continued as its representative. He declined to run in 1890, but was brought out in 1892 and elected to the House for the third time. In 1894 his friends ran him for Senator and he was elected by a handsome majority. His political career has been one of marked success, having never been defeated for any office that he has ever aspired to. Dr. Byrd'e family comes from Virginia, where William and John Bytd, his aucestors,

A Sad Accident.

were well-known patriots.

A very sad accident occured ness Union Saturday which resulted in the death of a seventeen-year-old son of Mr. Jas. Gallman, the keeper of the poor house. It seems that young Gallman was out bird hunting and laid down on the ground, putting his gun down near him. When he reached for his gun he took it by the barrel and picked it up with a dragging motion. As he did so the gun was, discharged and the load of shoot entered one of his legs above the knee and fractured his thigh. He lingered two or three days in great agony and died without having sufficiently rallfed to allow an operation to be performed. The sympathies of many friends go out to the bereaved parents. This was the second time the young man had accidentally shot himself. man was out bird hunting and laid