

## VOLUME VIII.

### POPPELHEIM TURNED LOOSE.

#### Man Who Killed Brown and Mazyk Given His Liberty.

#### ONLY NEGROES SAW THE CRIME—JURY REMAINED OUT ONE HOUR AND RETURNED WITH A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The trial of John F. Poppelheim for the murder of Stephen Mazyk and L. E. Brown on January 6th, at Pepper Landing, on Foster Creek, Berkeley county, began at Meek's Corner on the 10th and was concluded on the 11th.

The prominence of the young men who were killed, and Poppelheim's wealth and position in the community, made the case one of the greatest interest ever tried in Berkeley county. The little town of Meek's Corner, which had recently become the scene of a riot, was crowded with people, and the courtroom packed almost to suffocation.

The story of the tragedy, as made out by the witnesses, briefly told, is that on the 6th of January L. E. Brown, Stephen Mazyk, George Douglas and five other gentlemen went on a deer hunt on Hickory hill, in the Goose creek section, owned by Brown. On the first drive a deer was wounded by Mazyk. The deer doubled back and took to the water. Brown and Mazyk then left to hunt and were followed by the wounded deer. They secured a boat and went with it in pursuit, taking their dogs and guns with them. The others of the party continued the hunt on Hickory hill.

The only eye witness was a negro employee of the Meek's, who testified that he was hunting wood near the river landing and saw two gentlemen in the road riding toward the landing; recognized Mazyk, but did not know the other. On reaching the landing he saw both get into a boat. Poppelheim rode with the boat and called to Mazyk and Brown to get off his land. Brown said:

"Hold on, I wish to talk to you." Poppelheim said:

"I don't want any talk. I want you to get off my land. I have told you several times to get off my land. You heard Brown tell Poppelheim to get off his horse and 'we will settle this.' He heard the report of two guns, saw Brown fall into the water and Mazyk fall across the seat of the boat facing Poppelheim. Poppelheim called to Reese to get Brown out of the water.

Johnson, the negro deer driver for Brown, testified that on the way to hunt they met Poppelheim and he warned them not to hunt on his lands. Mazyk and Poppelheim talked to Reese pleasantly. During the conversation Poppelheim said he would like to secure the Bee tract of land so that he could post it. That he wanted to keep Brown from hunting.

Here the State rested. The first witness for the defense was Richard Haletton. He told of a conversation between Mazyk and Brown and himself. "I told Brown that Poppelheim would not allow hunting on his place. Brown said a gentleman would not object to anyone hunting on his place. He asked him why he and Poppelheim did not make up their quarrel. He replied that they would sooner or later."

Cato Reese, a negro employee of Poppelheim, claimed to have witnessed the tragedy. "I saw Brown pick up his gun. He told Poppelheim to get off his horse and 'we will settle it now.' I turned my back; heard shots and thought Brown had killed Poppelheim. I turned around and saw Brown fall in the water. Poppelheim called to me: 'Did you see Brown pick up his gun?' I said, 'Yes.'"

The last witness was the defendant. He said that on several occasions he and Mazyk had quarreled about trespassing on his land; that he had warned them to keep off his property and had forbidden Brown to speak to him. In the meantime had made friends with Mazyk. On the morning of the killing he met Mazyk and his deer driver preparing to hunt and told them to keep the hunters off his lands. In the afternoon he was riding through his woods with gun and dogs and met one of his hands, who told him Mazyk and Brown were hunting on his place, their horses being hitched to the landing. He went there and saw the two men in a boat. The witness said he called to Brown to take his horses and leave his lands. Brown started in to paddles in shore, saying to witness that he wished to talk to him. Witness said:

"I wish no talk with you; you are a trespasser and a scoundrel." Brown then, said the witness, spoke to Mazyk and called to him: "We will settle it now," and attempted to raise his gun. Mazyk reached for his gun.

Realizing that his life was in danger, defendant said, he fired the fatal shots which sent Brown and Mazyk into eternity. The lawyers made arguments, those for the defense insisting that Poppelheim was a very turbulent disposition.

Solicitor W. St. Julian Jarvey made a strong presentation of the State's case. The jury retired and after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty. It was believed in advance that Poppelheim would be acquitted, but the evidence was so strong that the jury was surprised.

### ORANGEBURG'S 'HAD MAN'.

#### Stood Off Officers of the Law and Made His Own Terms.

In Orangeburg last week one man, armed with a Winchester and a couple of big army revolvers "stood off" the officers of the law and made his own terms. A report was circulated that J. M. Way, a resident of the town, had killed his wife. Way is Orangeburg's "had man," and he seems to be respected accordingly. Six years ago he killed Elliott Whetstone, at Norway, a small town in the southern part of the county. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang, but obtained a new trial, was again convicted and sentenced to death, but his attorney securing a new trial, Way was, after being in the courts for four years and twice in the shadow of the gallows, acquitted.

When the news that he had murdered his wife, who he was known to have been ill-treating, spread on the streets, a crowd gathered and headed by Chief of Police Fischer proceeded to the house of Way, on the outskirts of the town.

Way, probably anticipating a visit, was seated in a rocking chair on his front piazza, a Winchester lying carelessly across his lap and his pistols very handy. It was ascertained that Mrs. Way was not dead, but had been brutally beaten, her clothing cut off her body and otherwise shamefully used. The crowd did not like Way's looks and hung back, but the chief of police indicated a purpose to enter the house. He had not gone far when, on looking up, he found himself peering down the barrel of one of Way's big pistols, that individual informing him to halt or die. The chief preferred to halt; thus he retired.

In the meantime Mrs. Way had got out of a backdoor and sworn out a warrant against her husband for assault with intent to kill. But no one in the town was so anxious for a fight as to face Way's arsenal; no one would serve the warrant. Finally, under a flag of truce, correspondence was opened with Way. What he was threatened or promised is not known, but he consented to surrender if the warrant was submitted to him for inspection. This was done and he accompanied the deputy sheriff to a magistrate's office, where he gave bond for his appearance at the general sessions.

### A MASTERLY DEFENSE.

#### What is Said of Dr. Woodrow's Recent Sermon in Mississippi.

The following from The Southern Presbyterian concerning Dr. Woodrow's recent visit to Columbus, Miss., will be read with interest by many:

"The commencement exercises of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College have been marked this year by the presence of Dr. James Woodrow, president of the South Carolina University, who was invited to preach the commencement sermon. People came from far and near to hear one whose fame has spread over the whole country. The spacious auditorium was filled to overflowing with people who came to hear Dr. Woodrow's subject was 'The Word of God.' After reading a number of passages from the Scriptures, he began his wonderful defense of the Bible. Skeptics who had come hoping to catch him in a contradiction, they might use in argument against religion were astounded, and stalwart friends of the 'Good Book' rejoiced as the speaker unfolded the overwhelming arguments defending the Bible, not as containing the word of God, but as the very word of God. The sermon will long be remembered here by all who heard it as the most profound and irrefutable argument in defense of the Bible ever delivered in this city."

### IN MEMORY OF SECESSION.

#### A Mural Tablet to be Erected by Daughters of Confederacy.

The following address has been issued by Wado Hampton, Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy:

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10, '97. We, the undersigned, as a committee from the Wado Hampton Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, are endeavoring to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a mural tablet commemorative of the ordinance of secession. It is our object to have such an object which will enliven the interests of many throughout the State, we will be very glad if you kindly give space in your columns so that the representatives and friends of these honored men may be apprised of our undertaking and allowed the opportunity and privilege of contributing to the same. Many of us are lineal descendants of those whose names are enrolled on that parchment and should see to it that they are not forgotten, but their names be handed down to generations yet to come in attestation that we will never be ashamed of the "origin, progress and failure of our Lost Cause."

### LEAF TOBACCO TAX.

#### Important Rating by the Revenue Commissioner.

The Internal Revenue Collector has rendered the following decision, which will prove of interest to farmers who grow tobacco:

The Commissioner holds that all leaf tobacco to be held to be manufactured in any manner charged after having been once severed from the farm upon which it was produced, is taxable as tobacco. The Commissioner has denied roll tobacco, which is produced on a plantation, the same treatment.

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### 'KEEP OFF THE GRASS.'

#### Eugene V. Debs To Colonize Washington With the Unemployed.

A Chicago special, under date of the 14th, says: Eugene V. Debs, of America Railway Union fame, will organize what he terms, Debs' Socialist Colonization. A declaration of principles has already been prepared by him and is to be issued in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast. A corps of organizers will be sent out and headquarters will be established in Chicago, with branches, Debs says, in every State in the Union.

The names on the roster of the American Railway union will be transferred to that of the American Co-operative union, of brotherhood and members must pay a small admission fee, together with an annual per capita tax. The convention will draw up a set of rules and regulations governing the admission of new members, and all members will be required to pass a set of civil service examination before names can be enrolled.

Mr. Debs says that he is positive an army of 100,000 unemployed men could be mobilized in Chicago within ten days. It is expected that the first Washington branch will be organized within thirty days, and possibly before.

### DISPENSARY BILL.

#### Tillman Submits a Report for the Amendment of the Wilson Law.

Senator Tillman, from the committee on interstate commerce, has submitted a report on his bill for the amendment of the Wilson law concerning the commerce in liquor between the States. This bill is intended to legalize the South Carolina dispensary and the report made says its enactment, in view of the recent decision of Judge Simonson, is necessary to protect the State from the evils of intemperance. The report also says:

"If the State of South Carolina is to be flooded as it will be by liquor under the pretext that they are for private use, when in fact they are for sale without analysis, it is readily seen what obstacles are thrown in the way of State control. The conclusion is drawn that no remedy is left for restricting intemperance, except prohibition, and that is pronounced a failure.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL.

#### Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, Has Given Notice of an Amendment He Will Offer to the Tariff Bill, Providing for a Head Tax of \$100 on All Immigrants to the United States.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has given notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill, providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes a provision for the punishment of any person who shall investigate and report at the next session of Congress on the most advantageous method of packing and giving to the consumers sugar at the least cost.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

#### Corn Has Made Good Progress in the Principal Corn States.

The United States weather bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended June 14th, says: "The weather conditions of the past week have been generally favorable to agricultural interests over the greater portion of the country. Corn, while generally backward, has made good progress in the principal corn States under the favorable weather conditions of the past week. There has been a general improvement in the condition of cotton throughout the cotton belt, it being most marked in South Carolina and Georgia.

Except on the Pacific coast, winter wheat has continued to improve. Harvest is now in progress in the Southern portions of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and is nearing completion in some of the more southerly States. In Texas nearly the whole crop is now in sheek in good condition.

### WELCOMED BY A GREAT CROWD.

#### Five excursion trains were run into Charlottesville, Va., last week to hear Wm. J. Bryan's address before the Washington and Jefferson Literary societies of the University.

Washington Scraps. A large number of petitions are being presented in the Senate for every section asking for the prompt passage of the tariff bill.

### RAISED THE DUTY ON FUR.

Paris, June 16.—(By Cable).—Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposal to impose a duty of 12 francs per hundred kilos on foreign fur and 8 francs on pigs weighing under twenty-five kilos.

### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

#### Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE. JUNE 13TH.—The Senate had a result of tariff speeches, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Butler, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of giving the farmers against the sugar tariff. No mention was made as to when the sugar schedule would be taken up, and the debate proceeded on the agricultural schedule. On the rice paragraph, Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, withdrew the committee amendment, leaving the Secretary of War to bring Congress information on the condition of Cumberland Sound, and what means should be taken to protect the entrance from being closed and thus shutting off commerce from Fernandina, Florida. At 12:50 P. M. House adjourned until the 14th.

JUNE 14TH.—The session of the House was merely perfunctory, adjournment being made over until the 17th.

### TO OLD CONFEDERATES.

#### Gen. Gordon Will Organize Comments to My Old Confederate Comrades.

It was my proud privilege to announce officially a few days since that a thousand camps have been incorporated into the United Confederate Veterans, a glorious brotherhood, organized for non-partisan and noble ends. All these camps will be represented, I trust, in our annual reunion at Nashville. This remarkable growth of our organization must be to you a source of sincere pride and pleasure. It will be welcome news to every section of our country, who comprehend its philanthropic and patriotic aims. To me it is a source of profound gratification that our brotherhood has reached its present vast proportions during the years in which you have so steadfastly and with such unparalleled unanimity honored me with the position of commander-in-chief. This growth is the more remarkable because it has occurred in an organization which has its origin in the self-respect of one people and its growth in the achievement of its noble aims by transmitting not the passions but the hallowed memories of a marvellously heroic struggle.

Such a success could never have been attained except by the earnest co-operation of the able commanders of our departments, and by the hearty and devoted co-workers in the camps. But these distinguished officers and the noble men commanded by them, will unite with me in according to Gen. George Moorehead, my chief of staff, the largest share of honor in the achievement of this great result. It is but simple justice to this superb staff officer to say that in all these years of upbuilding of anxiety and of labor, often amidst difficulties and discouragements of the gravest character, he has given me his time, his thought, his energies and his talents, ungrudgingly and without a dollar of compensation to the arduous task imposed upon him by the duties of his office, and no amount of work for the welfare of the organization has been too onerous or exacting for him to cheerfully and efficiently perform.

In announcing this gratifying success I wish to make my most grateful acknowledgments to my comrades of every rank, in every State. While it has been one of the chief pleasures of my life to serve in the station to which you partially have so repeatedly called me, and while I shall ever cherish the numberless evidences of your confidence, yet I must ask you to prepare for the day when I shall be called to my home, to cheerfully and efficiently perform.

Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1897. LIGHTNING'S QUEER TRICK. Strikes a House on All Four Sides at the Same Time.

Lightning got in some very freaky work in the house of J. T. Deaton, at Fort Hill, near Rock Hill, last week. It attacked all sides of the building simultaneously, jolting the roof on the northeast corner, dislocating and shattering plastering and timbers on the west side, doing the same thing on the weather boarding on the south side, hurling the boards from thirty to ninety feet.

In no place was the building freed, although built of pine. Four dormer windows were set up in one of the rooms through the roof, but they were not aroused. The most singular trick was the extinguishing of an oil lamp which was burning on a table in the hall, and around which Mr. and Mrs. Deaton and a young lady guest were sitting.

Mr. Deaton says the only sensation experienced was the sudden blowing out of the lamp, and that he was on his feet in an instant.

### TENNESSEE'S EXPOSITION.

#### Commemorates the Centennial of the Founding of the State. The Best Route to Nashville—Grand Scenery and Famous Resorts En Route.

The great Exposition, commemorative of the founding of the State of Tennessee, was opened May 1, under the most auspicious circumstances, at Nashville. This Exposition marks a great epoch not only in the history of Tennessee, but of the whole South. It illustrates the wonderful transformation of the South, under the powerful stimulus of manufacturing industries, the consequent improvement of agricultural resources, and the development of railways. A striking object lesson in practical economics, this display of the garnered fruits of industry shows the effect of the migration of capital and energy in the development and advancement of the South. It will afford a great practical lesson of priceless value, and prove an excellent stimulus to further effort.

The Tennessee Exposition is one of the finest ever attempted in the South. Its situation is most admirably Nashville, situated in the midst of a charming, fertile country, is one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the South. The grounds are beautiful by nature, and have been improved by art. The large and handsome buildings of architectural skill, and the exhibit a distinctly classic taste. Grouped within, and arranged in an artistic manner, are the richest resources of the earth, in the raw and finished state, costly fabrics, rare works of art, products of skillful handicraft, wonderful specimens of nature's cabinet, valuable mineral wealth, and curious relics of bygone ages, all of which will afford a delightful and instructive experience to visitors. Great success has attended the Exposition from the outset.

Nashville is a fine old city exhibiting all the signs of modern improvement, and is rich in historic memories. The grand old State capitol, a classic model, crowns an eminence overlooking the handsome business houses and residential buildings which grace the city. The homes of two great men, Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, are still extant. It is a most attractive city of cultured and hospitable people. There are several great educational institutions, of which Vanderbilt University is most prominent. In order to see the South at its best, when its fertile fields and wonderful forests are resplendent with the beauties of nature, a visit should be made in the summer. Sweeping swiftly along the country, rich with the sweet aroma of trees, fruits and flowers, the journey is most delightful, and the best is not at all unpleasant. The Tennessee Centennial affords a good opportunity to see the South at its best, and to visit some of the most famous resorts, which take in the historic places and noted health resorts. These routes are: From New York or Boston, by rail to Washington, or a sea voyage to Old Point Comfort, Va., Old Point, at Fortress Monroe—overlooking Hampton Roads, scene of the naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, is the prince of watering places, has a fine and delicious climate, and grand views like the Chesapeake or Hyannis Neck; or the Newport News, Norfolk, seat of the New-York and Norfolk Railway system converge at Salisbury, N. C., and from thence the route to Nashville is via Asheville and Chattanooga. Asheville, in the "Land of the Sky," the most famous of the year-round resorts of the country, is the focal point of the tourists of the wild mountainous regions of North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge system. Around Asheville are the glowing glories of the craters— lofty mountains, with their pine forest growth, and at its feet amid the yawning canyons, the magnificent French Broad river uniting with the lovely Swannanoa winds its way through a veritable garden along the foot of the mountains. The most famous of the mountain slopes, is the scene of numerous palatial villas, and a score of high-class hotels and good boarding houses, and has all modern improvements and good spring water. The climate is good, pure, dry and bracing, and is deliciously cool in July or August. A great number of clear days, fine climate and rare scenery are the principal charms of Asheville as a resort. The greatest hotel is the Battery Park, one of the best and most sumptuously equipped resort hotels in America. Another delightful place near Asheville is Hot Springs, located in a charming gorge in the midst of handsome wooded peaks. At this place is a fine hotel, the Mountain Park Hotel, which has excellent facilities for the entertainment of guests, and the admiring of the very magnificent waters of the famed thermal springs.

New Asheville is Biltmore, the site of the magnificent Biltmore Castle, erected by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt at a cost of \$8,000,000, situated on an eminence of many thousand acres, on what is an extensive experimental farm. Not far from Biltmore Castle is a fine and famous hotel, the Kenilworth Inn, which is one of the most select and finely kept places in the "Land of the Sky." Also, are places like Cloudland Hotel, reaching down to the foot of the mountains, near Johnson City, Tenn.; Essala Inn, Linville, near Cranberry, N. C.; and other noted resorts, at very high altitudes, where life is rare and salubrious mountain life in its purest and most beautiful form.

At Chattanooga the tourist will observe the battlefields of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, grand Lookout, Montealegre, scene of the "Battle Above the Clouds," the National Military Park and Cemetery. Returning from Nashville a good route is, via Bristol, Tenn., to the "Land of the Sky,"

### SKY, THROUGH WHICH FAST PULLMAN TRAINS OPERATED.

#### It has a strongly constructed roadway, and is fully protected by all modern safety appliances. Its through trains are composed of elegant day coaches, handsome dining cars, palatial Pullman buffet sleepers and observation cars; its equipment is luxurious, its service admirable, and its schedules are fast and reliable. This is the great through vestibule route from New York, Chicago, and leading Northern points to all Southern points, including the famous health resorts of the "Land of the Sky." It affords the best inducements, the most liberal rates and generous treatment to patrons. For interesting and instructive literature, finely illustrated and descriptive of the South and its resorts, or the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, application should be made to W. A. Tucker, General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

ASK FOR ANOTHER INQUIRY. Reformers of Laurens Want Tillman Investigated AS TO THE REBATE MATTER.

#### They Hold That It is Due Him and the People That the Investigation Shall Be Made.

The following has been directed to Gov. Ellorbo by petitioners from Laurens county:

To His Excellency, Gov. W. H. Ellorbo:

Many of the newspapers of the State are charging Senator Tillman with receiving dispensary rebates, and Senator Tillman having in his recent letter made a formal demand upon your Excellency for an "immediate" investigation, now, we, as Reformers, call upon you to order an immediate investigation. If after a fair and impartial investigation, Mr. Tillman is found guilty let him bear the odium and shame that will necessarily follow. If on the other hand he is adjudged not guilty let the same newspapers which have made the charges do so, and make justifying corrections. This we believe, the press throughout the State will do.

Geo. S. McCravy, sheriff; Jno. A. Finley, auditor; O. J. Thompson, judge of probate; Jas. M. Hudgins, magistrate; M. E. Hobb, treasurer; Jas. Downey, supervisor; M. H. Ferguson, coroner; L. T. H. Dautel, superintendent of education; J. D. M. Shaw, L. A. W. McCravy, W. T. Crews, L. A. Henderson, J. P. Drummond, U. C. Cole, J. B. Austin, A. S. Owings, L. H. Johnson, J. A. Madden, M. E. Johnson, T. S. Teague, J. W. Smith, A. W. Sims, O. C. Cunningham, U. A. Sumrell, J. M. Forrester.

NO TROUBLE. Nineteen Negroes, Charged With Murder, Taken to Georgetown.

A special to the State from Georgetown on the 12th, says: "Contrary to public apprehension the entire party implicated in the death of Jackson at Waverly Mills were quickly arrested and brought to Georgetown where they have appeared before the coroner's jury, with the result of three out of the nineteen arrested being confined to jail until the next term of court, and the others released on their individual bond for appearance at court."

The sensational rumor abroad has no other foundation than a vicious and characteristic brawl and scuffle among plantation negroes. They undoubtedly were possessed with frenzy and though having a religious association it was not of a perpetual energy, as has been circulated through the papers. Some of the parties arrested carry pretty ugly countenances and look like they could carve a fellow in style and be altogether fastidious in choosing their slices.

### SHOT DOWN AT HIS DOOR.

#### William Franks, Albino, Kills His Employer, Mason Clerk.

A special to the State from Laurens, says William Franks and his father, Barksdale Franks, went to the house of Mason Clark, eight miles from this city, and calling Clark, who had retired, into his yard, an altercation ensued and William Franks shot Clark to death with a pistol, three shots taking effect in the breast. Clark was a farmer, and young Franks has been a farmer, as has been mentioned in the papers. Franks is a white man.

Time Medicine. When the last dose of medicine was taken or when the next should be taken.