

# THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL. XXVII.

BARNWELL, S. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

NO 11

## ANOTHER CALL.

Counties Not Represented at Recent Immigration Convention

## INVITED TO JOIN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Matheson, Originator of the Present Movement for Immigrants Has Another Word on the Subject.

To the Editor of The State: Referring to immigration again, perhaps for the last time along this line, I wanted to give my views in full.

First, I want each county that was not represented at Columbia on the 10th of November to let me know promptly whether or not they care to co-operate with us in this great and grand scheme, so that I may enroll them on my list. Then I want two subscription lists circulated in each county, one of the subscription lists asking for a small contribution for the State board to defray common expenses, such as literature, legal advice, and other State expenses, this list to be circulated in each county by a member of our committee. This is to be called for in such sums as may be needed from time to time, as it may be required. The amount I would expect from each county I would say \$100, and perhaps Charleston \$300, Columbia \$200 and other counties that have large cities in them in proportion. And the other subscription list asking for contributions the expenses of getting the immigrants to South Carolina, say at least \$1,000 from each county and counties that have cities in them to give in proportion, say Charleston \$3,000, Columbia, \$2,000, and so on, to be called for when required for above purposes. Now, as to who we want, the Scotch peasant, they are the tillers of the soil, honest and able to do good work, and they have good blood in their veins. They will take good citizens and help us to pay our taxes and help to support the schools and churches and stand in line with us when we have trouble between the races. Now, as to the Germans—I think they are a good people, too, but they are a commercial people, and not farmers as we want. As to the Irish, the better class of them are politicians and poorer people are not ambitious—they don't like farm work. The English, as a rule are capitalists and manufacturers. The Swiss and Italians are not tillers of the soil; they like to work in the cities. And after all I think that the Scotch is the kind that we want for the interest of South Carolina.

Now, the way to get them is to get some good literature suitable to strike their fancy, and spend a few hundred dollars having it distributed in the proper manner in Scotland by some one that can be recommended there, and in the meantime have the governor or to endorse our action and then get the president to also, and to have the proper papers arranged and send them to our agent in London and have him to present them to King Edward for his approval. If all of this works as we want it to, send over two good men, at least let one of them be an educated man and have some knowledge of law, that he might be able to draw legal documents with steamship companies and change our literature if necessary after they get to Scotland. And charter a tramp ship, or buy a ship if necessary. Now, Marlboro county is ready to comply, so far as the \$100 for the State purposes and \$1,000 to be spent moving the immigrants is concerned, and will do more if it becomes necessary.

I hope that all the counties that have not come in will let me know promptly their intentions. Below I submit a copy of a communication which I have addressed to the senator of each county that was not represented at our convention, which please publish for the public information. As therein stated, I wish to have committees meet as soon as the vacancies can be filled. The following is a list of the counties which failed to send delegates to the convention, namely: Abbeville, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Dorchester, Greenville, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens and Spartanburg. If in any of these counties there is a commercial organization, such body is entitled to distinctive membership, and I hope the officers thereof will suggest the name of a citizen that I may appoint him.

Yours respectfully,  
A. J. MATHESON,  
Chairman Executive Com.  
Bennettsville, Nov. 30, 1903.

Bennettsville, S. C., Nov. 30, 1903.  
Dear Sir: At the convention held in Columbia Nov. 10, last, for the purpose of devising ways and means of bringing to our State a desirable class of immigrants, provision was made for an executive committee to consist of one member from each county of the State and one from each commercial body; the chairman of that committee to appoint at his leisure a member of the committee from each county and such commercial body as was not represented at the convention. I regret to say that your county was one of the few which had no delegates and my purpose in addressing this communication to you is to ask that you suggest the name of a suitable citizen whom I may appoint to that place. It is needless for me to say that there is no politics in this matter and we want a man who will have an interest in the objects and

purposes of our organization and who is willing to give some of his ability, time and attention to the duties of the position and who is willing to defray his own expenses in attending meetings, etc. I would ask you to do me the further favor of informing me whether or not there is a commercial or civic organization in your county, and if so, the name of the secretary. Please kindly give this matter your attention as I wish to call the committee together at the earliest practicable day.

Yours truly,  
A. J. MATHESON,  
Chairman Executive Com.

## GETS THIRTY YEARS

In the Penitentiary for Killing His Three Little Children.

Dr. Jay, the triple murderer, who was recently tried at Asheville, N. C., was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 30 years in the State's prison at hard labor. Dr. Jay's crime was one of the most horrible in the history of the State. On the morning of October 15 last, while apparently in a rage, he killed his three young children with a claw-hammer at their home at Barnardville, Buncombe county. The mother of the children, becoming frightened at the action of her husband, rushed to a neighbor's for aid.

While she was away Jay killed the children, one by one, taking the youngest, a babe hardly able to talk, in his arms and crushing its skull with hammer. As soon as neighbors could be summoned Jay was taken in custody and hurried to jail at Asheville. The community was very much wrought up over the crime, and there have been threats of lynching should the murderer escape the death penalty.

The plea of the prisoner was insanity, and a number of witnesses were introduced during the trial to establish this contention. The time of the court yesterday was taken up with argument, the case going to the jury late Wednesday afternoon. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night the jury retired, having failed to reach a verdict. The verdict was not a surprise, as it was predicted Wednesday that the jury would reach such an agreement. Dr. Jay is about 50 years of age. He has been married seven years and his wife is but little over 20. The ages of the murdered children ranged from one to six years.

The Boll Weevil Pest  
A dispatch from New Orleans says a special session of the Louisiana legislature will be held in December to pass legislation which it is hoped will keep the boll weevil out of Louisiana. Gov. Heard made the announcement of his intention to the boll weevil convention. He said he was fully alive to the dangers of the threatened invasion of the weevil and that he had been assured that the State would have the hearty cooperation of the agricultural department at Washington in the effort to keep the pest out of the State. The boll weevil convention was addressed by a number of planters, merchants and oil men, and also heard Vice President Miller of the Audubon association on the relation of birds to the boll weevil. The convention decided to ask for the enforcement of laws for the preservation of the birds of the State, as an aid in the destruction of the weevil.

A Hunter Killed.  
A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says John Godfrey, a young white man, was accidentally shot while out hunting by a white man named Greer Thursday, and as a result the wounded man died at 10 o'clock that night. Godfrey and Greer were two of a party of four who went hunting in the woods of Capt. Dean's farm, three miles from the city. By some accidental means the breech-loading gun of Greer was discharged, the bullet load, an ounce of No. shot, taking effect in the left knee of Godfrey. The wounded man died of death from the wound before medical aid could alleviate his suffering. He was a resident of this city and unmarried.

Long Staple Upland Cotton.  
Secretary Wilson says satisfactory results are recorded with the hybrid or long staple upland cottons and extensive field tests are now under way, and if the result of the present season's work is satisfactory seed will be grown for distributions. Indications also favor the belief that we shall soon have varieties of Egyptian cotton adapted to cultivation in this country. At present we pay Egyptian growers \$7,500,000 annually for their cottons.

Caught at Last.  
A young man who declared that he is Frederick Strube, wanted at Havana, Ill., on the charge of having killed Alice Henninger, was arrested at Macon, Mo., on Wednesday. Strube said he struck Miss Henninger with a monkey wrench because she laughed at him when he pressed her to marry him. They were in a buggy and, he said, fell out of the vehicle during the struggle and on the ground he struck her and killed her and afterwards buried her body.

## THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

Bristow's Report Condemns Tyner, Beavers and Matche.

## WHO ROBBED THE GOVERNMENT

The Report Shows that the Accused Men Had Been Dishonest from the Moment They Took Office.

The brief of J. L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who conducted the investigation of the United States Post Office Department was made public last week. It details the glaring frauds, conspiracies, blackmailing and looting of the public treasury that for ten years had gone on in this department of the public service. It is shown that in most cases the accused men had been dishonest from the moment they took office.

In the case of August W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, Mr. Bristow, openly charges that he was a forger when he entered the service. As the arch-conspirator of the department he mentions former Assistant Attorney-General Tyner, Chief George W. Beavers, of the Salaries and Allowances Division, and August W. Machen, in charge of the Free Delivery Division. Barrett, Tyner's nephew, is mentioned as a close second to his uncle in plots to rob the treasury.

The brief discloses the finding of forty-four indictments, though more than this number have been recorded. Of these, fourteen were against Machen on various specific charges, and eight were against George W. Beavers in charge of the Division of Salaries and Allowances. There is no attempt on Mr. Bristow's part to smooth over a single detail. He falls in a most open, matter-of-fact way the methods by whom Post Office Officials used their offices to put money into their own pockets.

TYNER AND HIS NEPHEW.  
The charges against Assistant Attorney-General Tyner for the Post Office Department indicate, in a very practical way, that he is in partnership with his nephew, Barrett, who had been his assistant, in order to profit by the non-prosecution of bond investment companies, or "get-rich-quick" concerns that were using the mails to perpetuate their frauds. "Stop orders" had been issued against these companies, Bristow recites, by Assistant Attorney-General Thomas, who declared they were "a greater menace to society than the avowed lotteries."

Barrett wrote an opinion declaring all bond investment concerns fraudulent, "inimical to the postal laws," but still suggesting that they be given "an opportunity." In order that the "get-rich-quick" concerns might not lack the opportunity, Barrett resigned from his office and formed a partnership with J. Henning Nelms, an agent for one of these concerns. Then they became attorneys for nearly all of them and thereafter the approval of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner to any plan of the investment companies was sure, if the application was through his nephew, Barrett.

Mr. Bristow says that the fees of Nelms and Barrett for the first fifty-five days of their partnership were \$6,000. The opinion of Barrett, prior to his resignation from the department, had scared the investment companies, who all fled to Barrett for protection. He obtained it through his uncle. Mr. Bristow takes up the case of each bond investment company and shows what was done.

Fraud orders were issued against the Southern Mutual Company for using the mails. Tyner arranged with the law firm to allow the concern to do business. Other concerns operated to gull the public are mentioned, including the Physicians' Institute, of Chicago; E. J. Arnold & Co., the turf firm of St. Louis; J. J. Ryan & Co., and others. It is pointed out that the fraudulent concerns were able to use the mails for six years under Tyner's rulings.

A BANKRUPT AND FORGER.  
Mr. Bristow finds against August W. Machen as follows: That he entered the service in 1887, a bankrupt and forger; that he had then secured loans from friends on false representations; that, as Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service, he introduced straps instead of twine for the use of carriers in tying up mail and collected \$30,000 from George D. Lamb, a man with whom he had only a verbal contract for supplying the straps; that the straps cost the Government \$14,000 a year.

That he conspired with Maurice Runkle, of New York, and Charles E. Smith, of Baltimore, for the supply of leather cases for the carriers in rural free delivery routes and thereby made a liberal profit for himself, while the two men mentioned were allowed to defraud the Government, Machen and the twain were indicted for this.

"GRAFT" IN LETTER BOXES.  
That Machen conspired with Maybury & Ellis, of Detroit, to make and distribute a vast number of rural letter boxes, at extortionate prices, with intent to defraud the Government. Mr. Bristow gives the prices charged and the profits that accrued each year, \$70,000 being paid out uselessly by the department in 1898.

That Machen, with Isaac McGlehan, conspired to defraud the Government in the manufacture of package letter boxes, charging from \$4 to \$8 a box when they could have been made for \$3.50.

That Machen, with George W. Beavers, then in charge of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, conspired to defraud the Government through the introduction of the Montague indicator, a device to show the hours of collection at street letter boxes. Machen and Beavers each received stock of the company promoted by W. W. Montague postmaster at San Francisco. Mr. Bristow introduces letters to prove all he says about this alleged fraud.

That Machen received 10 per cent rebate from Charles J. Heller of Philadelphia, who had been allowed a contract to furnish badges to rural carriers at fifty cents each. Mr. Bristow says in conclusion:

"Machen does not seem to have considered a day of reckoning possible; over nine years of continued prosperity had given him confidence. He had passed through three Congressional investigations. He had deceived his superiors through four different Postmasters-General and a like number of First Assistants."

BEAVERS WORSE THAN MACHEN.  
The findings of Mr. Bristow against George W. Beavers are: That as chief of the Salaries and Allowances Division he conspired to defraud the Government through a series of schemes for the promotion of clerks, the appointment of others who did no work and drew salaries; that he collected vast sums for the alleged advancement of clerks; and by changing the official titles of clerks to advance their salaries and take part of them himself.

That he leased premises at exorbitant figures in order to reap a profit himself.

That he purchased a vast number of useless Brandt-Dent automatic cashiers for post offices, compelling the Government to pay a fraudulent price for them in order to reap a personal gain. The machines proved useless.

That he compelled postmasters to buy the Elliott & Hatch typewriter, an inaccurate and poor machine, for \$200, when other and better machines could be had cheaper, so that he could profit by this, to the detriment of the department. Mr. Bristow gives many instances of this kind.

That heavers purchased thousands of unnecessary time clocks, used in the service to record the time of arrival and this departure of carriers through a conspiracy with the Bundy Clock Company in conjunction with George E. Green, its president.

## THE DEAD ALIVE.

A Man Returns Home After an Absence of Fifty Years.

## HE HAD BEEN MOURNED AS DEAD

After He Deserted His Home He Never Wrote a Line to His Wife or His Helpless Children.

After an absence of fifty-four years, from his family Jacob Wesley Cloy wandered into his home, Judge John B. Cloy, at Graniteville, last Monday night week ago. The story reads like the plot in some romance of the middle ages, but surpasses the ancient fiction in the fact that it is a true tale. A reporter for the Augusta Chronicle heard of this marvellous story a day or two ago and meeting Judge Cloy on the streets, who confirmed it and added more wonders to the way it had been told by another.

The story recounted by Judge Cloy began when he was only twenty-seven days old and his father disappeared, leaving his mother with two helpless young children, and never returned until last week. During the absence of the father the two children had advanced past middle age and the good mother, who toiled for their support and education, had died in ignorance of what had become her husband. Mrs. Cloy departed this life in 1889.

Back in the year 1849 Jacob Cloy was the overseer on the plantations of Frank Posey, a prominent planter of the eastern section of South Carolina. The great farmer had a son, Martin Posey, who married a young wife, and for a while lived happily on one of the places owned by his father. One day the young wife disappeared and a search was instituted to find her. In a few days after the disappearance her mutilated body was found in a swamp nearby, and the evidence was plain that murder had been committed. The stronger finger of circumstantial evidence pointed to her husband. He was arrested and tried.

MAIN WITNESS DISAPPEARS.  
Jacob Cloy was one of the witnesses summoned by the state at the trial. He was one of the party that found the body of Mrs. Posey and it was thought that testimony given by him would throw considerable light on the case. In fact, many thought that Cloy's evidence would convict Martin Posey of the murder of his wife. All were anxiously awaiting the time when Cloy would take the stand and say the words that would clear up the mystery that had shocked the whole country side by his horrors. The time for the trial drew near and interest increased. Finally the day set for the hearing arrived and the court room was crowded to the doors. When Jacob Cloy was called to go on the stand it was found that he had disappeared. Application being made at his home it was learned from his wife that he had not been at the house for several days. Many people immediately were convinced that another murder had been committed to keep the truth about the first one from coming to the light of day. Again the country was shocked and all sorts of methods were adopted to try and locate the whereabouts of Cloy, but without avail.

After thorough search not a few people came to the opinion that Cloy had gone away to keep from convicting his former friend, Martin Posey. Mrs. Cloy was left with a son twenty-seven days old and a daughter not quite two years. She immediately set about supporting them. She undertook such work as a woman could do and succeeded in raising her deserted children in a creditable manner and giving them an education. She often harbored the idea that she would hear from her husband, but as the years speed on and not a line came she became convinced that he was dead.

SON MEETS FATHER.  
During the latter part of the war Judge Cloy, then a boy of 14 years of age, was a student at the Arsenal in Columbia. The Confederacy was in desperate straits. It was almost a case of robbing the cradle and sending soldiers. The boys of the Arsenal and the Citadel at Charleston were mustered into one company and sent to camp at Spartanburg, preparatory to being ordered to the front. In the company with Judge Cloy at the time was Mr. Z. W. Carwyle and others who are now well known in Augusta. The command of boys never reached the firing line for Lee surrendered while they were still in Spartanburg and they were mustered out of the service and sent home.

While travelling to his home in Aiken county the youthful soldier, John B. Cloy, met a man in charge of a drove of stock that was being driven through the country. The man and the boy soldier struck up a conversation and when the young man told his name the man began to question him very closely. They were together for nearly an hour and as the man was about to depart he told the youthful Confederate that he was his father. The youth was incredulous and the man rode on without giving any further information. When Young Cloy reached home he recited the occurrence to his mother. From the description given of the man and the subject on which he asked questions Mrs. Cloy was positive that the drover who encountered her son, was her husband.

This occurrence was just after Lee's surrender. From that day up to one year ago Judge Cloy never heard of his father. During the last festive

## THE BOARD DID IT.

Governor Heyward Did Not Request the Holding Up of

## CHARLESTON'S LIQUOR PROFITS.

This Statement is Made in Reply to Unfriendly Criticism of the Formal Resolution of the Board.

The Columbia State says it has been regarded as a fact that Gov. Heyward asked the directors of the State dispensary to withhold from the city of Charleston the profits which that city would receive from the dispensary law. This impression seems to have been gained from the statement which was issued at the time. In view of some criticisms which have appeared, which the governor made known his unwillingness to notice, Mr. L. J. Williams, chairman of the board of directors, made the following statement Thursday:

"While the governor has heartily co-operated with the board in all that has been done, and seems pleased at the prospect of a final adjustment of this matter between the board and the city authorities, it is a manifest injustice to him to blame him solely with the matter and to charge him with having taken the initiative. "While at my home in Edgemoor I saw by the newspapers that the city of Charleston was in desperate need of assistance from the State authorities, and knowing that the only way by which they could get relief would be through funds furnished the governor by the State board of control, under section 565 of the dispensary law, and wishing to co-operate with the governor, I felt it my duty to come to Columbia, and did so. When I arrived here I found that the governor was absent on his plantation in Colleton county and waited over to see him. Upon his arrival he did not seem to be fully informed as to the status of affairs, and, after several consultations between us it was determined that it was necessary that I, as chairman, call the State board of directors in extraordinary session, since the board was the only authority in the State with power to furnish the governor necessary funds to protect the constables.

"At this meeting of the board it was deemed an injustice to the balance of the State to take this money, to protect the constables, from the State funds, and it was, therefore, determined to take an amount necessary to reimburse the school fund from the city of Charleston, since the failure of public sentiment in Charleston and the lack of co-operation of the city officials were at last the cause of all the trouble. The only request made by the governor, as formerly published, was for financial aid after these conferences, in behalf of the constables. "I invited the governor to be present at the hearing yesterday in response to a letter from Mayor Smyth to that effect. These are the bald facts with reference to the matter, and I don't suppose the governor or the State board have any reason to feel that we could have done otherwise."

Following is the text of the resolution which the board has passed after hearing the return of the officials of the city of Charleston: Resolved, That the profits accruing to the city of Charleston are hereby withheld until Jan. 1, 1904, "to pay State constables" for the better enforcement of the dispensary law in the city of Charleston.

Second: That thereafter the profits accruing to the city shall be restored, provided, that in addition to the three detectives now employed for making cases against illicit liquor dealers, four other officers be employed by the city subject to the direction of the division chief constable for the main purpose of detecting and capturing contraband liquors.

Drowned in the Congo.  
A cablegram received at Nashville, Tenn., announced the death of H. O. Staymeyer, an American missionary and the drowning of 23 of the native crew by the capsizing of a boat on the Congo river in Central Africa. The boat was the "Lapsley" and was the missionary craft of the Southern Presbyterian church. On it were Mr. Staymeyer and Mottie Martin of Alexandria, Va., who left the United States on August 1 and went as missionaries into the interior of Congo Free State. The boat capsized between Leopoldville and Lueho, and Staymeyer went down with 23 of the crew. Martin was saved.

A Fugitive From Justice.  
Gov. Heyward Wednesday issued a reward of \$60 for the apprehension and conviction of Henry Byrd of Darlington county, who has been a fugitive from justice for some time. He has been committing depredations in that county, frightening woman and children. The residents of the county, being thoroughly enraged, have offered a reward of \$40 for his capture. The sum which the governor has ordered increases the amount to \$100. Byrd was convicted of stealing a bale of cotton and sentenced to serve two years on the county chain gang, from which he escaped.

A Sad Accident.  
At Blackstone, Mass., the three sons of Mrs. Nellie J. Reed, John, seventeen; William, fourteen; and George, eight years of age, were drowned in the Blackstone Towing wharf attempting to cross the river.

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