THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Views of a Mugwump Newspaper on the Free Admission of Raw Ma-terial.

Harper's Weekly.

most important political change in the bill. For many years the duty on wool has been made to do service in States like Ohio and Michigan as bringing to like Ohio and Michigan as bringing to the farmer his share of the benefits of protection. It required the courage of President Cleveland to face the situation boldly, and to declare for free wool even though Ohio was a doubtful State. This he did in his message, now passed into history, of December, 1887, when he took that unflinching attitude on the tariff question which has brought his party to the position in which it now is. If there is any one part of their programme to which the Democrats are committed it is the free admission of wool; and this part of the DemocJats are committed it is the free admission of wool; and this part of the bill may be expected to reach the stage of enactment if any of it does. Once made, the change unquestionably will be found a beneficial one. The great mass of wool-growers will find themselves injured to no appreciable degree; the manufacturers will have their material cheaper; and the consumers will have better and cheaper clothes.

clothes.

Next in political importance to the free admission of wool is the free admission of iron ore and the reduction mission of iron ore and the reduction of duty on pig-iron. If anything is raw material, iron ore certainly is, and if a beginning is to be made anywhere in the direction of cheapening materials, this is the most appropriate point that could be found. The duty on pig iron is reduced to 22½ per cent.; the existing duty is equivalent to between 60 and 70 per cent. The reduction is thus and 70 per cent. The reduction is thus considerable. It must be remembered, considerable. It must be remembered, however, that the pig-iron duty has for many years been virtually prohibi-tory, except for small lots of special qualities of iron; and except along the Eastern sea-coast it is doubtful if any

considerable greater use of imported iron will ensue. Along the Eastern sea-board the change, if carried to the point of enactment, will make iron somewhat cheaper, and will aid all iron-using establishments—and this means all manufactures of every sort. So far as the manufactures are corned, most of the changes are from duties that were prohibitory to duties that will be somewhat less prohibitory. Such is the case with most silk goods cotton goods, glass-ware and china-ware. On woollens there is a more important change. They are admitted at the simple duty of 40 per cent. ich is to be reduced one per cent. In year for five years, until finally

duty on them reaches the definitive of 35 per cent. This change is the nterpart of the free admission of pl, which entailed a complete reval of the present high and complied duties on woolen goods, and the stitution of a simple and comparastitution of a simple and compara-ely moderate ad valorem duty. In nost any other country duties of 35 1 40 per cent., coupled with free raw terial, would be thought to give re than adequate protection. We confident that they will be found give all the protection that the plen industry of the United States w needs, and that they will cheapen ods to the mass of the consumers

Thou to the mass of the consumers
without seriously endangering the
prosperity of the manufacturers.
On the whole, the bill is carefully
and conscientiously drafted. It faces
the situation boldly, applies the knife
sharply to some excrescences of a protective growth, and redeems in a substantial way the promises under which stantial way the promises under which the Democratic party came into power. Yet it makes no such radical or far-reaching changes as will disturb the great mass of the manufacturing industries. The country can easily ac-commodate itself to such changes, and within a few months after its enact-ment, few will advocate a return to the existing order of things.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC TITLE.-Photography played an important part in a suit at Cincinnati. The suit is one of local standing, involving the title of 1,500 acres of valuable farm lands. It is based on a deed made nearly seventy-five years ago by the owners of the land, and turns on the point whether the deed had five signatures or only four. In order to test this question it was decided to have the deed photographed, and the clerk of the

TILLMAN TO TRIAL JUSTICES.

The Officers Must Aid the Dispensary Law—Decapitation Will Take Place Where Prejudice Overcomes Duty.

on the Fee Admission of Haw Mare retail.

Harper's Weekly.

The tariff bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means is in one sense a moderate measure; in another with the tariffs under which we lived, and prospered for many years before the civil war, it leaves us still with a very high degree of protection. Compared with the tariffs of countries like rance and Germany, in which there as been of late years so distinct a revival of protection, it is also a strongly otectionist measure. Compared with e completely non-protective tariff of ngland, its duties are immoderately gh. But compared with the McKinley tariff act, it is in one respect, at least, a radical measure. It drops the policy of indiscrimihate protection. It reats on the principle that, after all, there are some things which the country is capable of producing, but which twill nevertheless permit to be freelymported. So far as the great mass of the commodities is concernances in duty are not injust the free admission of some por after an away the most important of these changes is that by which raw wool is to be admitted free of duty. For thirty years we have been imposing heavy duties on any and every quality of wool, and we have been promised by domestic wool-growors, or at least by their spokesmen in politics, that they would be able to supply all the wool fevery quality that the country wanted. They have never done so; in fact, conditions of soil and climate to make it is impossible that they should do ab. They furnish us with an abundant and sufficiently cheap supply of wools of medium quality. But they are not infact, conditions of soil and limate the wool in fact, conditions of soil and limate and sufficiently cheap supply of wools of medium quality. But they are not infact, conditions of soil and limate the wool in fact, conditions of soil and limate the wool in the fact of the produce of the supply all the wool fevery quality that the contract of the produce of the produce of the conditions of soil and conditions of soil and conditions

all. Under these circumstances the bill wisely puts wool on the free list, and gives the American people the benefit of the fine quality of Australian wool and of the extreme cheapness of the coarse wool of Russia and East It will be the duty of trial justices to see that no names are put in the hat except those of men who will find a verdiet according to the evidence and verdict according to the evidence and not perjure themselves through prejudice against the law. Trial justices who do not act with promptness and vigor and endeavor to enforce the law may as well send in their resignations, as no negligence or forcer will be as no negligence or favoritism will be

tolerated.
"Enclosed will be found a form of search warrant, as well as a form for beginning nuisance proceedings under

Section 22 of the Act.

"As it is impossible for State constables to cover the entire territory, trial justices are expected to see that their constables seize all contraband liquor and make arrests of parties breaking the law as provided by the Act. Every seizure thus made must be reported to the State Commissioner, who will send a certificate for the ship-ment to him of the contraband liquor. For such work constables will be paid a reasonable fee upon reporting the

facts to the Governor.
"Special attention is directed to

"Special attention is directed to Section 29, giving the right to examine suspicious packages.

"Trial justices will in every case arrest and proceed against express agents and railroad agents, or other railroad employees, who lay themselves liable under the provisions of the law. The right to search without agreement.

"The seachers must be confined to depots, and no car will be entered to make search, unless by express orders of the Governor.
"B. R. TILLMAN, Governor."

THE SEARCH WARRANT. The blank form for a search warrant, enclosed with the circular, will be of interest inasmuch as it has been prepared by the best legal talent of the State. Every constable or other officer will arm himself with one of these warrants before making seizures.
following is the blank form:

SOUTH CAROLINA, --Search warrant.

To the sheriff of the above county, or

said —— hath probable cause to believe, that the said contraband liquors so illegally kept are in the house (or other place appurtenant thereto) of the said ———.

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter into said nouse (or other place appurtenant thereto) of the said — aforesaid, and there diligently by day or by night search for the said contraband liquors, and if the same or any part thereof shall be found upon search, that you bring the said liquors so found, and less saige and bringall results. thereto) of the said also seize and bring all vessels, bar fixtures, screens, bottles, glasses, and appurtenances, apparently used or suitable for use, in or about such liquors, take a complete inventory of the same and deposit the same with the sheriff which said articles are there to remain

SOUTHERN FARMERS .- The Manufacturers' Record could not present its readers a more attractive New Year's readers a more attractive New Year's gift than the following reports from Southern bankers showing that the whole economic policy of Southern farm interests is undergoing a change and the credit system is being superseded by a cash basis. The low price of cotton for the last few years forced upon farmers the necessity of raising their own foodstuffs, and added to this was the decision of bankers and factors.

for provisions and grain has been re-tained at home, and the full result is that this section is less in debt to the North and West for supplies than in any year since the war ended. Such is the solid rock bottom basis for future advancement, and it is needless to say that as no other section can make such a snowing, so no other sec-tion will show such a rapid growth during the next few years.—Manufacturer's Record.

FIRE, WRECK AND FLOOD.

The Disastrous Record of the Old Year-A Fearful List of Casualties on Land and Sea.

on Land and Sea.

The year was remarkable for the frightful loss of life by flood, fire, earthquake, disease, cyclone and mine and railroad accidents, both here and abroad. In January thirty miners were drown in Penzance, 1,000 people were burned in a temple near Canton, China, 49 soldiers were burned in a train in Russia and nine person's were killed and 112 injured in a railroad collusion at Alton, Ill.

In February Brisbane was flooded so

In February Brisbane was flooded so that many of its streets were 30 feet under water, and earthquakes in Greece resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives. In March and April there were floods, cyclones and tornadoes in the Southern and Western States in which 100 persons were killed and millions of dollars of damage done.

In May Quebee was inundated and a cyclone in Hope, Ark, left 4,000 persons homeless and destitute. In June floods destroyed 50 villages in Austria, the cholera claimed hundreds of vic

the cholera claimed hundreds of victims daily in Mecca, a storm in Mexico made 2,000 persons homeless and the Ford Opera House in Washington collapsed, killing 23 department clerks and injuring 70.

In July 100 miners were killed in an explosion in Yorkshire, 12 Chicago firemen were caught on a blazing tower in the World's Fair Grounds, but one of whom escaped, and a cloudburst in Pueblo drowned nearly 50 persons.

In August there was a collision between two Coney Island excursion trains on the Long Island Road, near Blissville, in which 16 pleasure seekers were instantly killed and 50 severely wounded, and a cyclone which swept the Gulf coast devastated Savannah, Ga., and the sea islands. The loss of life was more than 1,500 and the survivors lost everything of which they vivors lost everything of which they were possessed. Their situation became so serious that The World sent down a relief train in November and saved

relief train in November and saved them from starvation.

In September a forest fire destroyed 200 square miles in Wisconsin and cholera broke out in Hamburg. In October yellow fever attacked Brunswick, Ga., and its victims were numbered by hundreds. October also saw the worst wreck of the many that happened to World's Fair trains. In a collision on the Grand Trunk near Battle Creek, Mich., 26 persons were burned or mangled to death and three burned or mangled to death and three times that number were badly injured. In November there was an explosion of dynamite in a ship at dock at Santander, Spain in, which 350 persons were instantly killed, thousands wounded and millions of dollars worth of propand infinious of dollars worth of property destroyed, and 1,500 persons were drowned by floods in Japan. In December a bridge in course of erection at Louisville, Ky., fell into the river and a score of workmen were killed.

The amount of money lost in a dozen big fires would pay the debt of some

big fires would pay the debt of some of the smaller nations. Boston had a \$5,000,000 and a \$1,600,000 blaze and also destroyed 250 houses, and New York had a fire in West Forty-second street which necessiated a ninth alarm and did \$2,000,000 damage. In Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, 4,000 houses were destroyed in a two-day's fire.

Hight, in even refusing to consider the matter. Yours respectfully, (Signed).—B R. Tillman, Governor; W. H. Ellerbe, Comptroller General; O. W. Buchanan. Attorney General; State Board of Control.

MAYOR FISHER TALKS

were destroyed in a two-day's fire.

The maritime disasters of the year have been many. Since January 1st there has been an unusal succession of disastrous gales, on both our own and foreign coasts, and in this period a large number of ships have been lost or badly damaged. The greatest of all these disasters was the Victoria-Camperdown affair in the Mediterranean, when some 400 persons lost their lives. Aside from this, the ones that were of most interest at this port were the losses of the White Star steamship, Naronic and the Atlas liner Alvo. Both vessels mysteriously disappeared and in each trace of the disaster was given by the finding of the life boats.
The loss of the Naronic is more inexplicable than that of the Alvo, since the former was a brand new vessel, and was supposed to be as seaworthy as the arts of man could make her. ed from Liverpool, February 11th, and after passing out of the Mersey was never sighted again. Fully a hundred

went down with her. The accepted explanation is that she turned turtle during the gale. The Alvo sailed from this port August 16, and like the Naronic was never seen again. She was of much smaller tonnage than the White Star-boat, and is believed to have foundered in the hurricanes that were attended in the hurricanes that were attended with frightful loss of life in the sea is-lands and on the Carolina and Gulf coasts. The theory concerning her loss is that her hatches were town off by

the seas that must have poured across her decks.
Two trans-Atlantic liners met with accidents in mid-ocean, causing anxiety in every quarter of the globe, and an awful loss of life was averted in each case principally by the ingenuity of the engineers. The Cundarder Um-bria broke her thrust shaft in midocean, and drifted about helplessly until it was patched up temporarily. arrived January 1st more than a week overdue. The Hekla, of the Thingvalla line, met with a similar accident, and after drifting about the ocean helpless as a derelict, was towed into port with all well aboard. The break in her machinery was discovered just in time to prevent the fractured ends, twirled by the machinery, from separating and knocking holes in the ship's hull.—New York World.

four. In order to test this quality of the deed photographed, and the clerk of the court was ordered to give the matter propose it was taken to Washington and submitted to an expert photographed, and yellow with age, showed the traces of tour signatures and a space where there might have been a fifth, but no trace of it. The photographing was done in the presence of the deed go out of his sight. The negative requirement of the deed go out of his sight. The negative requirement of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the divergence of the divergence of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when it was enlarged tone of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when the first written. The centry one the first written is the first written. The centry one of the deed go out of the misch graph when the first written is the first written. The centry of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when the first written is the first written. The centry of the divergence of the deed go out of the misch graph when the first written is the first written. The centry of the deed go out of the misch graph when the first written is the first written. The centry of the divice of the divided of the same of the first written is the first w

ENFORCING THE NEW LAW.

The State Board Anxious to Know the Purpose of the Municipalities—Co-lumbia is Promptly Enrolled on the

The State board of control seems anxious to know what the towns and cities are going to doing about assisting in the enforcement of the dispensary law, and the following circular letter has been sent out by the board:

To the Municipal Authorities of— Gentlemen: Your attention is di-rected to the following extract from Section 10 of the new dispensary law: Section 10 of the new dispensary law:

"All orofit, after paying all expenses of the county dispensary, shall be paid one-half to the county treasury and one-half to the municipal corporation in which it may be located, such settlements to be made quarterly: Provided, that if the authorities of any town or city, which in the judgment of the State board of control do not enforce this law, the State board may withold the part going to the said town or city and use it to pay State town or city and use it to pay State constables."

There are ample provisions in the said act giving policemen and marshals the necessary power, without regard to any restrictions which may be in your charter. We shall be glad to have your co-operation and assistance and will expect an answer indicative of your purpose not later than the 15th of January. Respectfully, (Signed).—B. R. Tillman, Governor; W. H. Ellerbe, Comptroller General; O. W. Buchanan, Attorney General; Stute Beard of Central.

State Board of Control.

After the foregoing letter had been prepared, the following was sent to the county boards of control throughout the State:

the State:
To the County Board of Control:
Under the provisions of the new dispensary law it is the duty of the muricipal anthorities of all towns where dispensaries are located to enforce the said act by means of the police and marshals. You will report to this office not later than the 20th of January, as to whether such action has been been considered. as to whether such action has been taken in your county by said authori-

ties and whether we may expect their co-operation and assistance.

(Signed).—B. R. Tillman, Governor; W. H. Ellerbe, Comptroller General; O. W. Buchanan, Attorney General; State Board of Control

O. W. Buchanan, Attorney General; State Board of Control.

The non-action of the city council of Columbia, after briefly considering the matter in regard to co-operating with the State constables in enforcing the dispensary law, has aroused the ire of the administration, and at a meeting of the State beaut of control it was decreased. of the State board of control it was de-cided that Columbia should forfeit her share of the profits. The following letter was sent to the municipal authorities:

January 1, 1894. To the Mayor and Aldermen of the

City of Columbia:
Gentlemen: Notice is hereby given that the State board of control, in the exercise of their judgment as required by the dispensary act, recently passed, have determined that the contingency has arisen in your city for the enforce-ment of the proviso to Section 10 of ment of the proviso to Section 10 of the dispensary act, which says, "That if the authorities of any town or city, in the judgment of the State board of con-trol, do not enforce this law, the State board may withhold the part going to said town or city and use it to pay State constables."

After the 1st day of January, 1894, and until further notice, such part of the dispensary profit coming from Columbia will be withheld by the board and used to pay State constables in the enforcement of the law, made necessary by the attitude of the authorities of your city, as shown by the action of the city council Friday night, in even refusing to consider the

Mayor Fisher had not seen the letter Mayor risner had not seen the letter when called on by a reporter, but when he was informed of the action of the board he thought they had acted some-what hastily and said he would liked to have had an opportunity to appear before the members. He said that the city of Columbia could take care of all violations of the law.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Honoring the Memory of Washington's Mother,

The following appeal to the patriotic women of America has been issued by the National Mary Washington Monument Association, whose headquarters are at Washington City:

The National Mary Washington Monument Association, the working force of which is composed entirely of women, has just completed a too long delayed work, that of erecting a suitable memorial to the mother of Washington. This monument is the finest of its kind in the whole country. It is a single shaft fifty feet high, with appropriate and artistic embellishments and inscriptions, and stands upon a rock near Mary Washington's home at Fredericksburg, Va., which during the latter years of her life was her favorite seat for reading and meditation, and where she directed that her grave be made. There her remains have re-posed for over a century, with only the heavy railroad trucks lashed to her ruins of an unfinished monument—bedecks, admitting to her engine rooms gun and abandoned fifty years agoto mark the spot.
The Mary Washington Monument

Association was organized in 1889 to end this shameful neglect of the memory of one who is revered as the foreory of one who is revered as the foremost of American women. It has worked hard, collected money and secured the erection of the monument, which is the first instance in the history of a monument erected by women to the memory of a woman. The association is in urgent need of more money to properly complete the work. Though the shaft has been erected, the last payment has been erected, the last payment has yet to be provided for, as it was completed before the time contemplated. Money is also needed to fence, grade and otherwise put in proper order the plot of ground upon which the monument stands and as an endowment fund for its future care. Altogether fully \$15,000 is needed at

A GANG OF NEGRO ROBBERS. The Work of a Shrewd Detective—A Guilty Negro Makes Confession— Prospects of a Lynching in Edge-field.

ugus a Chronicle, 4th inst.

pany. The building was burned to the ground. Mr. Hitt lost everything, but the Express Company's property was protected and only its books were

was protected and only its books were destroyed.

It is said there is a gang of negro burglars up in that neighborhood who go from station to station robbing stores and setting fire to buildings. The express office at Bradley in that vicinity has been burglarized three times recently. The people have gotten tired of suffering these depradations and severe losses and they are deterand severe losses and they are deter-

mined to break it up.

Ever since the robbery and fire at
Mr. Hitt's he has been constantly at
work trying to ferret out the perpetrators. He came to Augusta and engaged Josh Johnson, a shrewd negro detective, to work up the case, and Josh proved himself equal to the task.

He has found out the guilty parties.

Josh went up to Parksville well supplied with money and liquor, and he got in with the negroes in the neghborhood. He made the acquaintance of the principal negro who was supposed to be the leader of the gang that committed the double crime. Tuesday night Josh got in a game of cards with the suspected party and several other negroes. The detective lost his money freely and was liberal in dispensing his whisky, which was accepted every time drinks were offered. After the game was over Josh went to show the negroes how to tell their fortunes with the pasteboards. After monkeying with the cards a while, Josh looked astonished and turning to the negro, he was keeping his eye closely on, said, "These cards tell a horrible story

on you."
The guilty negro was shocked and got excited and craved to know what the fortune-telling cards read. Josh hesitated a second or two, but finally leaned over so as not to let the other negroes hear and he whispered into the scared negro's ear, "The cards say you had a hand in the robbing and burning of Mr. Hitt's store two weeks ago."

The negro, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, broke down completely and confessed his guilt, and went further and told Josh the

and went further and told Josh the names of his three accomplices.

The negro did not know that Josh was ferreting out the case. The detective made no arrest, but returned to Plum Branch and reported to Mr. Hitt his speace in alcoring all deaths. Hitt his success in clearing all doubt as to who the robbers and incendlaries were.

Josh came back to Augusta last afternoon as he said he expected there would be some killing up there last night and he wanted to get far out of the way of the shooting.

The detective says Mr. Hitt went to

Parksville yesterday morning to get warrants for the arrest of the negroes, and he says a large posse of men were to leave last afternoon on horseback to capture the negroes who live a few miles out in the country.

FAVORING AN INCOME TAX.

The Democrats United in Support of the Measure—Congress Proposes to Give Relief to the People.

Special to Atlanta Constitution.
WASHINGTON, January 3.—Congress is growing more devilish every day, so to speak. It is growing more independent. It is beginning to think for itself and it looks like the will of the people is now going to rule. The agreement of the ways and means committee to report an individual income tax of 2 per cent on all incomes over \$4,000 is a victory for the great mass of people of the country, and Judge Turner, of Georgia, deserves credit for casting the decisive vote of the committee on the side of the people. He did this in face of the fact that the administration was tugging wildly at his coat tail to pull him on the other side of the fence. A large majority of the Democrats of the House welcome enthusiastically this report of the committee, Western Democrats claim that it makes such States as Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan surely Democratic vhile it will make the party extremely popular in all the Western States. Southern men be-lieve it will have the effect of knocking the remnants of the third party in the various Southern States to the four winds. There are, of course, a few Democrats kicking, but they, with Eastern States. New York and New come tax, but it is not believed they will cut a very large figure in the House. Indeed it is not believed that they have sufficient strength to defeat this feature of the revenue bill, al-though Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, stated some time ago that he would be forced to fight an individual income tax on the floor of the House. It is not probable that he will do so.

is not probable that he will make a fight against it. There is going to be a hard fight in the House to pass this individual income tax.

The Republicans will vote nearly solidly against it, and they will have a small following of Democrats, but the Populists will probably vote solidly for the income tax. It is generally believed that it will carry in the House by a fair majority. The danger is in the Senate. The Louisiana Senators may vote against it in order to get a tax on sugar, and indeed, already there is a scheme on foot in the Senate to place a sufficiently large tax on sugar to raise all the revenue required, and thus do away with the necessity for an income

tex. The bill, as it will be reported from tax all incomes of corporations as well as the incomes of individuals. But as the incomes of individuals. But where a man derives part of his income from a corporation, and that income is taxed as the income of the corporation, it is not again taxed as the income of the individual. Members of the ways and many amplitudes. bers of the ways and means committee country.
say that the collection of this tax will The A not require the army of collectors that its opponents have been claiming. The tax will be collected by the internal revenue department and it will require very few additional clerks to attend to the businesss.

Governor Tillman has approved the act repealing the charter of the ners of rusta and Port Royal Railroad.

CRIME IN YORK COUNTY.

The Confession of a Cowardly Mur-derer and the Record of a Youth Ruined by Dime Novels.

tlanta constitution.

Augus a Chrocicle, 4th inst.

The dead bodies of four negroes are likely to be found this morning dangling from trees or lying in the highways, somewhere between Plum Branch and Parksville, about thirtyfive miles up the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad. They will be the bodies of the incendiaries who robbed and set fire to Mr. M. C. Hitts, store and express office at Plum Branch on the 16th of last month.

The express office was in Mr. Hitts' store, and he was agent of the company. The building was burned to the structure of the constitution's correspondent to-day visited the jail to interview Monroe Watson, a negro prisoner to whom Jeff Crawford, who killed Mr. D. P. Blackburn recently, has been talking. Watson is in jail on the charge of stealing a quarter of beef from another negro, and, of course, denies the charge. He is well acquainted with Crawford and the sheriff has made them cell-mates. It seems that Crawford, who is wary of outsiders, has grown confidential with Watson: In answer to questions, Watson told the Constitution's correspondent to-day visited the jail to interview Monroe Watson, a negro prisoner to whom Jeff Crawford, who killed Mr. D. P. Blackburn recently, has been talking. Watson is in jail on the charge of stealing a quarter of beef from another negro, and, of course, denies the charge. He is well acquainted with Crawford and the sheriff has made them cell-mates. It seems that Crawford, who is wary of outsiders, has grown confidential with Watson: In answer to questions, Watson: In answer to questions, watson to define the pail to interview Monroe Watson, a negro prisoner to whom Jeff Crawford, who killed Mr. D. P. Blackburn recently, has been talking. Watson is in jail on the charge of stealing a quarter of beef from another negro, and, of course, denies the charge. He is well acquainted with Crawford and the sheriff has made them cell-mates. It seems that Crawford, who is wary of outsiders, has grown confidential with watson:

Watson: In answer to questions, Watson told the Constitution's correspondent the following story:

"Last night Crawford says to me, 'Monroe, if you won't tell, I'll tell you something.' I says, 'won't tell,' and Jeff he says: 'I never killed Mr. Blackburn. Sam Fouzler done it. Me and Sam followed Mr. Blackburn into the woods and Sam shot him. Mr. Blackburn started to run and I caught the woods and Sam shot him. Mr. Blackburn started to run and I caught him and held him until Sam shot him again. Mr. Blackburn still wasn't killed, and then Sam cut his throat with my razor and got a stick and beat him on the head with it. We got \$73 out of his pocket. We took \$14 apiece and Sam kept the other \$45. He has got it now. When we got through with Mr. Blackburn our clothes were bloody, and we went toward Rock Hill. We buried our bloody clothes at the corner of the old saw-mill on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, three miles below Rock Hill. When I got back home I hid my razor on the sill of my house. I told the woman what I went to see in Rock Hill, to tell them that I came to her house between them that I came to her house between 7 and 8 o'clock.'"

After hearing Watson's story, I had a talk with Crawford, but he was not disposed to know anything. Upon asking if he knew of a saw mill three miles below Rock Hill, he looked confined by the same of the same o fused and said there was no saw mill there. He was asked what he did with his razor. He replied, "I left it at

his razor. He replied, "I left it at home on the chair."

Parties have gone to the saw mill to look for the clothes and will also search under Crawford's house for the razor. They have not yet made their report. The people of the neighborhood in which the murder was committed are still very much excited over the horrible affair. Although as yet there has been no effort to get up a lynching party, the probabilities that the negro will live to be tried are not very great.

Augusta Chronicle.

YORKVILLE, S. C., January 2.—The Chronicle correpondent to-day visited the county jail to interview Chas. J. Miller, the young white man who killed a negro named Callie Douglass, in Rock Hill last Wednesday night.

Miller is about 20 years of age and has a face that would be strikingly handsome, were it not for the frowning

and recklessness, which are beginning to stamp on his features the character of a veritable Jesse James. When asked about the killing he talked freely, and referred to it as though it were a

matter of small concern.
"I had been quarreling with this follow Douglass," he said, "and turned off to leave him, telling him that he must not follow me. I walked perhaps a hundred yards, and hearing some-body behind me turned and saw it was body behind me, turned and saw it was him to the iron ring in the c. Douglass. Just as I turned he stooped and picked up a rock. I asked him if see the prisoner. The sheriff and picked up a rock. I asked him if and picked up a rock. I asked him if he was picking up that rock to hit me. He said—you, yes. I had my pistol in my pocket and pulled it out and fired three times. I don't think I hit him but once, though. He walked back a few steps and fell, and I turned in an abolish the office of Jury Commission. few steps and fell, and I turned in an alley and ran away. I did not run for fear of being arrested, but there were several other negroes there, and I could not wait to kill any more of of them. I walked out of town about three mfles and laid down and went to sleep. After a while I got cold and woke up, and then I went back to Rock Hill. Next day I came back and gave myself up. It was purely a case of self-

fled in killing the fellow."

Testimony developed at the jury of inquest pretty nearly corroborates Mil- the State board of control a scorching ler's story. It seems that Miller was visiting Douglass' sister at a house of ill repute, and Douglass went to the uarrel and killing grew out of this

veloped strong propensities toward out-lawry. Some time ago he opened a barroom at his home in the country, and sold large quantities of liquor in defiance of the law.

He has done time in the county jail.

After serving his term he secured a

osition as guard over the convicts at hd Rock Hill stockade, and has ever since been adding to his reputation as a rather desperate character.

PREPARE FOR THE JUDGMENT.

Adventists Give Notice That the End of the World is Nigh. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 3 .- El-

len G. White, the mother of Adventism, says the end of the world is fast approaching. This was conveyed to her in a vision. She cannot tell exactly when the day will come, but only that The elders here have enjoined all who can to sell their personal effects and go out into the world and preach

About twenty in obedience to this injunction, have sold their homes and gone within the last month, and as many more have their places advertised for sale. They At a meeting held in the Tabernacle last night the elders called upon all

cate the heathen. They were told that the end was near and reminded they could not take their worldly goods. Over three thousand persons attended the meeting, and excitement ran high. One old man said that he would give his house and lot, worth \$3,009. This, The bill, as it will be reported from the committee on ways and means, will tax all incomes of corporations as well congregation, and when the meeting

ended eighty gold watches, sixty gold rings and other personal property the value of over \$25,000 had

time, and after purged from all building

STATE NEWS IN BRIE

Interesting Notes from Vario —It is conceded that there opposition to Judge Izlar sonsent to run for Congress.

-Major Sanders Glover has pointed as one of United Statrict Attorney Murphy's Assis. -Mr. E. R. Lesesne, of Wiburg county, has been appoint at the Sinking Fund Commission, the vacancy occasioned by the deathe late S. C. Cartledge.

—Hon. A. M. Youmans, a promin lawyer and member of the House Representptives, died at his home Luray, in Hampton County, on the inst. He was 47 years old.

—A suit for foreclosure of mortga against the Port Royal and Augu-railgoad has been filed in the Uni States Court in Charleston. The s is brought by R. M. Ogden of Misso

—The United States District C will convene in Greenville on the Monday is February, instead of third Monday in January as heretannounced. Judge Brawley will ably preside.

-Hon. C. H. Simonton has been in as United States Circuit Jud place of the late L. Bon? Brawley will not q yet, as he wishes until a vote is tal tariff bill.

—The two candi of Georgia are outs coinage of silver un

tions as gold, for a State banks, and fo tion of the Chicago -Mr. Sam Freidl says that a tenant made twenty-six averaging 434 pour mule. Besides the

made sixty-five bush -The Anderson he mill will resume 16th inst.

—Ingram Wilson, the town 1 of Yorkville, who some time a ; and killed a man bamed Glad. Yorkville, and was subsequently to Richland jail for safe-keeping, been granted bail by Judge Gary in sum of \$5.000 sum of \$5,000.

—Governor Tillman has sent on t manuscript for an article on " South Carolina Liquor Law," which to appear in the February number the North American Review. editor has been after Governor man for some time for his views on th

dispensary.

—A terrible catastrophe in Uni
County last week resuited in the
stantaneous death of three men a
wounding of five others on the plant wounding of five others on the plant tion of Senator Glenn D. Peake.
was caused by the bursting of an engin boilder at the cotton gin. Thomas I Jeter and another white man nar Crouch, with a negro whose nan unknown, were killed outright.
another man was mortally wound —Carpenter, the famous my

—Carpenter, the famous my who was recaptured not long rearried back to Edgetield, that he will not die at the end o Sheriff Ouzts has placed hin top cell of the jail and double him to the iron ring in the cother community.

myself up. It was purely a case of self-defense, and I think I was fully justijury boxes this month, as has been

-Mayor Chafee, of Aiken, has sent It seems that Miller was reply to a letter inquiring whether huglass' sister at a house of would make dispensary spies out of the state board of control a section. city police. He says he knows his duties as Mayor and seeks no instruc-tions. His police force has had in-structions to report all violations of died about ten years ago and left him in charge of his mother, who afterwards married a drunken fellow, and the boy from then until now has seen hard times.

The figure of your diety spies and act the snear, upon my neighbors, I must respectfully decline." He then goes on to say that the game is to rob municipalities of their share of dispensary profits.

KNEW THEY WERE RIGHT .-- In Illionis and some other States there is an old law on the statute books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it. In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but add that it was not judge of the law uni it was fully satisfied that it knew mor law than the judge.

law than the judge.

An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose: "Jedge," said he, "wern't we to jedge the law as well as the facts?"

"Certainly," was the response; "but I told you not to judge the law myself you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, jedge," answered the farmer, "Well, jedge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his quid, "we considered that p'int."

-Dr. L. A. Brickle, one of the directors of the Piedmont Mineral Company, of King's Mountain, says that the company is prospecting for about two and a half miles from town. They have sunk a shaf 80 feet and will go down to those present to donate what they could of their personal effects to eduready spent in prospec' is found in fissures. analgam was exam famous tin mir

The Adventists belie-end of the world the

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