LAURENS, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895.

Leaving Undone. he thing you do, dear, e thing you leave undone es you a bit of heartache setting of the sun. ler word forgotten, tter you did not write, er you did not send, dear, ur haunting ghosts at night. e you might have lifted a brother's way; of heartsome counsel ere hurried too much to say.

ig touch of the hand, dear, ntle, winning tone, ou had no time nor thought for roubles enough of your own.

REACHERS COMBINE. AND THOROUGH ORGAN-

IZATION.

ort to Organize the Negroes ughout the State—A Campaign he Constitutional Convention.

egro ministers of the State anized themselves into a union urpose of getting the negroes Carolina compactly organized oming fight on the constitu-ivention matter. The organto be one which will doubt-nearer getting all the neing in the same direction other organization into by have been collected. The now to be utilized for the inof the voters in what they told will be a fight for their p. The State convention

may be termed a gathering al preachers," insofar as pol-r into the fight against the The idea in forming an was to have "heads" uld at once notify each a turn would instruct ach backwoods church te for and how to act. lade it a prominent teature of the convention that they

were after no offices or anything of that kind. There was quite a light made by several old line negro Republicans is whose minds the memory of the effect of the purchasing power of "boodle" in controlling the "organization" tuck, the contention being against in organization of any kind. But these were promptly voted down. There was a unmerciful waste of gas and the sessions lasted all day and in-

to the night in consequences.

The contention was held in the Cavalry Baptist church and notwithstanding the deep snow and the bitter cold weather something over 50 delegates were in attendance, representing most of the countles of the State. Many letters were read from negro ministers in all sections of the State, expressing regret at their inability to attend, at same time stating that each was in hearty sympathy and accord with the of the convention as set forth

The convention was called to order by the Rev. E. H. Wilson and the proceedings were opened with the singing of the hymn, "A Charge to Keep I Have." It was lined out in "blocks" of two lines and the Rev. J. C. Daniels led

Rev. J. B. Middleton, of Camden, led in prayer. He said they were assembled now as citizens of the State. He prayed for God's blessing on their During the fervent prayer were some vigorous "Amens" there were some vigorous and "Oh God's." The They needed this very moment; now. They wished right here to do what would please the Lord. They loved their State. It was their native place. Oh, God; oh, Christ, oh, Holy Ghost; Great God of Heaven hear us today and help us. He con-cluded with the Lord's prayer. The Rev. Middleton wore gold eye-glasses and a silk skull cap and looked, save for his dark skin, not unlike Li Hung

The convention then listened to the reading of a lesson from the Bible-the 91st Psalm, by the Rev. J. G. J Rone, of Charleston.
Rev. H. M. Raifford was ele as

Rev. H. M. Raifford was elegastemporary chairman. Raifford y as black a negro as one could find collar wore a clean, white standing and a white four-in-hand tie, ipit and addressed the convention the most addressed the convention avity that was remarkable and not little amusing. He speke of the politar oratory was remarkable and not alttle amusing. He spoke of the politar oratory and home-made cloque of others, and proceeded to deliv an essay on it. He hoped that the were none such present today. (ies, "Amen! Amen!") He then go down to reading an essay urging eyybody else not to do what he was ping. He then went on we give he was ping. He then went on we give here bound by no man any party filey were men-free men ical. They tan here bound by no man —ne party filey were men—free men —and the nest now rise above all

He therent on to give advice. A minister hty was to give waring of any wrong danger or anything that any wrong danger or anything that might be reatened calculated to injure the ple. Just laws should be enacted the people. You minisconfidence of advertisement among berate much, plan well and

id co-operate with that for the best interests of every He defended the ministers

would relise them.

Rev. Gorge W. Rowe, of Charleston, was mad temporary secretary. Rev. W. D. Chappelle asked that on address and resolution, on constitution and one on education

appointed. He suggested that one from each Congressional district compose the committee on address.

The Ret. Elder: "Mr. Cheer, I ax dat a committee on grievances is appointed too." (Laughter.)

The convention then proceeded to make up the roll of delegates. THE AFTERNOON SESSION.
When the convention reassembled

the committe on organization made its report as follows : We, your committee above named.

beg leave to submit our report.

'Officers—Chairman, E. C. Brown;
secretary, W. P. Jones.

"We recommend that there be an executive committee consisting three

ministers from each congressional dis-trict and that nine of said committee constitute a quorum.'

There was then much discussion as to the political feature of such an organization and the idea seemed to be general that the establishing of such an organization was carrying politics into religious circles. The discussion was fast and furious and it was easily seen that there was much opposition by a few to such an organization. A motion was then carried that the report be laid on the table temporarily. For a half hour there was the worst kind of a tangle which was brought clear by Prof. Wilson making the

point that the committee was simply to select officers as permanent chair-man and secretary of the convention, and had gone beyond its powers in making the second part of the report.

Dr. Brown, of Charleston, was then made permanent chairman, and A. B. Jones, of Spartanburg, permanent secretary, by the adoption of the first part of the report.

A. D. White wanted the chairman to

explain to the convention that they did not want to organize a new party over the head of the "Grand old Republican party."
Wilson then moved that the com-

mittee on constitution take the matter up and bring in a proper report. Hart aid that the committee on constitution should have reported first, and so

THE NEW ORGANIZATION. The committee on constitution then submitted the following report:
Preamble and constitution of the

dinisters' Union. Whereas, there are patent causes which impel the ministers—the leaders of the race organize themselves into such an organization as will betpolitical lines, and
Whereas, we, the ministers of the
State of South Carolina, have met in

convention, that we might secure to ourselves and our children that priceless legacy bequeated to us by God and the united effort of a common

country, be it Resolved, therefore, that, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquilisn justice, insure domestic tranqui-ity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and se-cure the blessings of liberty to us and our prosterity, we do organize our-selves into an organization known as the Ministers' Union of the State of South Carolina, from and by which a South Carolina, from and by which a State executive committee shall be appointed, not consisting of more than five nor less than three in each Congressional district, to work with and through the county executive commit-tee, to organize in all the counties in

Section ! It shall be the duty of the State executive committee to appoint in each county a county executive committee whose duty it shall be to organize in every precinct in the county, and see that all of the members of each club are furnished with registration certificates.
Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the

State executive committee to canvass or cause to be canvassed every county in the State, instructing the how and for whom to vote.

Sec. 3. The executive committee shall have full power to act in the absence of this convention whenever and wherever emergency demands. Sec. 4. It shall be further the province of the executive committee to levy a tax, which shall be apportioned to the various districts, sufficient to employ legal talent to test the legality of acts by which the laws governing us have been enacted and that shall enacted against the rights and

States.

Hart moved to adopt, when Mi deton rose and said that they fould strike out the portion lookin to organization. It was danger would likely find that polition would grab up the organization destroy its would doubtless be used destroy its usefulness. He moved for the political strike out.

would doubtless be used strike out.
J. H. Johnson and A. Dunbar submitted the following hinority report:
Whereas, there id for the purpose tional convention colored citizens of the State, ded to them by the Conrights guaranced to the it. ights guaranherefore be it

stitution, and hat we, the ministers of Resolved South Carolina, urge upon the State to register to a man and be our poor vote for any man or set of read to are opposed to such discriminent among its citizans irrespective. men no are opposed to such discriminate among its citizens, irrespective nart yor name.

Overt said it was wrong to ask the

copie to organize when the men who ere to lead them refused to organize. He went on at some length in an impassioned speech to say that organiza-ion could not be dispensed with. They and to have men watching all the time, otherwise the people could not be in-

ormed who to vote for, etc.
Middleton made a brief reply, and then the Rev. J. C. Tobin got the and he made "Rome howl." H He was surprised to see men stand there and "don't organize," even while the throats of our children vet unborn are preparing to be cut. I, for one, and nere to shed my last drop of blood and have my body burned and the ashes thown to the winds before I'll do it. Groans, and "Yes, yes.") He was for fight all the way through. We can eave this country; I can, for I haven't anything but my grip and coat, and it's almost worn out. He talked war from any man there who was not aroused his utmost he ought not to be there.

Middleton-Where is the money do this coming frem? Tobin-Where you get your support rom—the people.

The chairman said that it was time

to stop talking and get to work. A motion was then put to lay th minority report on the table. A standing vote was taken, the three old negro preachers—Middleton and the Rices sitting. The r The motion was carried by a

It was then decided to adopt the mathe charge that they were jority report by sections.

If the charge that they were jority report by sections.

When the preamble was struck out

when the preamble was struck out time that good men, willing to work the men opposed to the organization for the cople, should come to the front for ill the people. If the offices could be secured as things were he would relies them. ence thereto. Only sixteen supported this effort. A similar effort was made with another portion of the preamble, out it was voted down.

Middleton said he was trying to avoid political parties buying them. Chappelle said that this was an insult to the Christian ministers. We came here to work with all the parties which will work with us to save our rights from the wreck. (Applause.) We don't come here to please any man or set of men. We are here to keep a telegrap-ic wire running from the precinct to headquarters. The political leaders headquarters. The political leaders are looking down to '96. We don't want the State, and we are not going to get it. Money, intelligence and sense have to run the government. We don't want to put ignorance back in there. God knows there's enough of it in there now. We don't want the offi-ces. (Rice—I wants all I can got out of 'em.) We don't want to be cowardly. The white people knew mistakes had been made even in 1876. If you don't believe it, read The State. It is said that he who sits on a hot stove will rise again. Middleton site on such a stove. We've got to strike these kind of peo-

ple out of the way. Chappelle called for the previous question on the whole matter Middleton replied to the personal slashes of Chappelle. Daniels pleaded for unity of action. Jacobs had considerable to say by way of explanation as to why they wanted organization. He believed that a white man who had to fight disrespects a man who won't come out and fight. The circumstances had

Middleton said if they organized, the whites would all get together again.

Middleton presented a brief report from the committee on education, which was most appropriate and it was instartly adopted. The report stated that the committee thought education. was a most important question, "but this is the time for the consideration of other matters.." (Laughter.) Then the latter portion of the report

of the committee on organization was taken up again. After a long fight by the committeemen, the chairman finally ruled that it was for the conven-tion to fill the various offices provided for in the constitution. A large num-ber were nominated for State chairman and the fight narrowed down to Hart, a man who would "work from de sea

board to de mountain tops," as a delegate expressed it, and W. D. Chapelle was elected by a vote of 33 to 12.

T. J. Clarke was elected secretary and B. S. Rice, "a man who was too ole ter run ter Kanedy," was made treasurer. A special committee was treasurer. A special committee was appointed to select the committeemen. Bishop Salter was introduced to the convention, and at 7 p. m. a recess was taken till 8.

THE NIGHT SESSION. At the night session the special committee reported, recommending the members of the State executive committee, and they were elected, as fol-

First Congressional District-W. W. Beckett, W. P. Carolina, J. H. Gowdy. Second District—J. H. Porey, R. H. Perrin, G. G. Daniels.
Third District—D. T. McDaniel, B.

J. Ramsey, A. R. Robertson.
Fourth District—H. M. Rayford, 6
H. Horndon, H. Watkins.
Fifth District—E. D. White, M.L. Hall, N. A. Rice.
Sixth District—J. E. Wilson, F Roberts, J. P. Brockington. Seventh District—A. G. Goods, W. M. Thomas, J. R. Johnson.

The committee on address roorted the majority and minority leports.
The following address, bein the report of the minority, was a opted by the convention:

faction out as Christian citizens, who view ithapprohension the attempt now sing made to secure in the coming Constitutional convention, the protection of the property of the control of o in this State; we assemble for the purpose of counselling together upon privileges of franchises guaranteed to the wisest and best course to be purus by the Constitution of the Unit, sued by us in order to meet the emer-

full enjoyment of guaranteed civil and political rights.

We believe that the wide influence of the minister of the Gospel lays upon him a corresponding responsibility and that therefore he should use his knowing and influence for the good of his calve and influence for the good of his calve. Black an exwitness to the heading and influence for the good of his calve.

gious duty to be urged and inculcated. 1. By encouraging the men of the to enter a plea of guilty. ace to put forth every effort to secure registration certificates, that they may exercise the rights of free men and citizens, and in case of denial of the right to register to be prepared to furish evidence as to the ground for such

denial.

2. By eucouraging ward and preeinet meetings, in which information and to arouse enthusiasm looking to-ward a broader and better citizenship the State, based upon true patiot

3. By showing to the people the certificate from one place of residence to another, even in the same ward and precinct: such certificate not changed o correspond with the present place of residence being of no use in securing the right to vote.

4. By encouraging our people to secure information as to the purpose and policy of each party and to be pared to vote intelligently for those principles and candidates that stand or right and justice to all men. To this end we recommend that every

almost worn out. He talked war from beginning to end and said if there was any man there who was not aroused to people to inculcate right principles. education and to impress upon the men of the race the importance of a true appreciation of the rights of citizenship, that his rights may be respected, his children educated and is home and family may be protected. And upon the work of this convention of ministers we ask the favorable consideration of the citizens of this entire State and country and invoke the blessing of Him whose name we bear

before the world. We also recommend that our people sacrifice willingly their means to se-cure their guaranteed rights through he highest courts of the land. The following resolutions were also

idopted: Whereas, The Constitutional convention that will be held in the State is fraught with many dangers, in regard to the social, political and in-tellectual interests of the negro; and since our people must be informed upon the grave issues that confront them, they need a colored newspaper in their homes that will keep them informed upon the issues of the day, as well as will be helpful to them in other ways: and since the People: Recorder is such a paper, published at Columbia: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the ministers of this convention, do heartily endorse this paper and will use our influence in circulating it in the homes of our people. Be it further Resolved, That we will publish our communications in this Constitutional campaign in this colored paper, the People's Recorder, and all other col-ored papers of the State.

-----It is said that when Geo. du Maurier and the Harpers were negotiat-ing about "Trllby," the author de-clined the publishers offer of a royalty, and decided in the favor of a lump sum. This was something handsome, no doubt but he would probably have got more on the royalty plan; not less than \$30,000 ou the sale of 100,000

out and fight. The circumstances had get as soon as be comes of age, and he been so different. The people of the is to take a trip around the world for North had been letting things aloue his educational benefit.

because they knew we were ignorant.
He went on for some time to explain his attitude.

Middleton said if they organized, the

DRAMATIC CONFESSION OF CRIME.

Worley was tied with his hands behind him and rode in the middle of the crowd of men on horseback. He never spoke. We went up the Bloodtown to Blood the confession of the crowd of men on horseback.

Hanging an Informer Whose Mother Approved the Lynching—The Lead-er of the Ku Kiux Captured in Ar-kansas Atlanta Evening Journal.

The light of justice is beginning to The light of justice is beginning to fall brightly upon the facts in the Worley outrage, one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed on the soil of Georgia, and today the announcement is made that Judge McCutchin, suspected as the leader of the ku-klux that shot Worley in the cotton field in Murray Cou tv. has been ton field in Murray Cou ty, has been captured; that he is on his way to the scene of his alleged crime from Ar-kansas, where, for many days, he has

been a fugitive from pursuers.

In addition to this, and another light upon the dark deed, was the dramatic confession of Anse Black in open court before Judge Newton this morning. There was a silence as profound as death when Black entered his plea of guilty and when he told the story, al-most surpassing belief, of how Worley had been taken by sixty mounted men in disguise through Bloodtown into Blood own gorge, and hanged in the darkness of the night to a persimmon

Officers of the court, judge, members of the bar listened to the narrative of the crime, and from the first word spoken to the last the men held their breath, for from out the dark re-cess of the mountains has come a tale which almost surpasses credulity.

Never in any court room has there been a more dramatic scene, and every one was effected when Black told how Worley's own mother, standing be-tween her son and her grand-daughter,

sided with the whitecappers and gave her consent to her son's death. The man McCutchin is supposed to be the ring leader of those who shot and killed Worley, while Anse Black is one of the men connected with the hanging of Worley a few days before the shooting.

Henry Werley lived in Murray County, the home of many moobshin-ers. He was suspected of being a sys-tematic spy for the revenue men. His the convention:

THE ADDRESS

To the colored citizens of the State of South Carolina: We the negro ministers of South Caolina, in convention assembled, for the purpose of organization, that we may more effectually assist our peeds in seeing their rights and priviles guaranteed to them by the Corolitation of the United States, declare desc principles as the platform on witch we stand.

We assemble not for the purpose of further the interests, or to be swayed by any faction or leaders of factions out as Christian citizens, who view Athapprehension the attempt

by putting him beyond the power of ever opening his mouth. It was decided to hang him. Sixty men carried the conspiracy into executive, but Worley escaped miraculously. The moonshiners were releutless, in-

satiate. They determined now to abandon cover of darkness, to shoot gency that confronts us, and to issue dim where they found him, in open advice to our people, which acted upon shall be patent in securing to them the The sentence of death had been pro-

edge and influence for the good of his people in every way, as a religious teacher and leader, appreciating also the fact that good citizenship is a reii-confess. Black came to Atlanta and notified Mr. James that he was willing

> Judge Newman received the plea in open court, and asked the man to stand up before him.
> "What have you to say before sentence is pronounced upon you?" asked

When Black arose, to the imaginative, every mountain fastness arose with him, for he is a type of the mounmay be given as the political situation tains. Tall, angular, high cheek and to arouse enthusiasm looking to- bones, more like an Indian than a Caucasian, with endurance, but not quick-ness written in every lineament, the mind's eve followed him through the winding paths of the Blue Ridge, saw special dangers that menace even him peer through the foliage for revthose holding registration certificates, enue men, saw the red radiation of the who have moved since receiving such fire under the still upon his sharp and bronzed features. Uncouth, strong, shrewd looking, eagle-eyed, Anse Black looked like some great rock tow-ering from the brow of his own blue

He had a rough but effective way of telling the story, and a voice of sur-prising sweetness withal. "I want to say a few words about my connection with this thing," said the man of the mountains, as he looked about him and sighed deeply in the accentlof the Cracker "before you sentence me. I am guilty. I was present with the crowd that hanged Henry Worley, and I say what I do so that the court may be as light as it can up-

"It was in the latter part of last spring that s'xty men of Murra/ County got together and made up their minds to hang Henry Worley for re-porting. Each man was on horseback and had black masks on their faces. I was a kinder dark night. Everybody was armed one way or another. Some had guns, some had pistols, some had rifles. The men thought there might be trouble in getting Worley, and men were taken along to hold the horses in the case of shooting, so they wouldn't be frightened at the fusilade.

"The men rode up to Worley's house and halting the horses nearby, most of them, except those that held the horses, went to Worley's house. Several men took cotton balls saturat kerosene, which burned brightly as they approached the house The leader of the crowd knecked at the door and asked for Worley. Wor-ley's mother came to the door and ley's mother came to the door and asked what we wanted with Henry. We told her that we were going t

hang him for reporting. Worley's little daughter came to the door and all three of them stood there. We told Worley that we had come to hang him, and that there wasn't any use resisting, that he would have to come, and that we intended to take him alive or dead.

Worley was terribly scared and begged for mercy, said he wasn't guilty of reporting and got down on his knees The prisoner paused here a momen

to remark that he never was so sorry for a man and that he would never fo get Worley's pitiful looks as be crouched on the porch on his humble home.
"Worley's mother was talked to by our men. They told her that her son had been a traitor to her people and that she ought to be willing to have

him put out of the way.
"Henry," said the confessor, "looked at his mother and asked her if she, too, was against him. She said 'yes, she was going to let the men take him for all she cared.
"Worley broke down then and cried like a baby and told the men that if his mother had gone back on him they

could take him and do what the pleased with him. He never resisted us and when we told him to get on a horse he did it.

spoke. We went up the Bloodtown road, through Bloodtowon to Blood-

town gorge."
"Describe," said some one, "how the hills are here."
"The hills on each hand almost straight up a thousand feet high, a creek runs between, and the road for three miles runs through this creek. Its awful dark here in the night time. When we had got to a lonely part of the Bloodtown gorge we halted the horses and selected a persimmon tree to hang Worley to. Somebody led the horse under the tree and tied a rope around Worley's neck. The other end of the rope was thrown over a strong limb, and three men caught hold of the end that hung down and we strung "She wants to know if money should to a class of individuals or corporations?"

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government, why government does not attend to its business and not delegate its powers to a class of individuals or corporations?"

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government, why government does not attend to a class of individuals or corporations?"

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"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government, why government does not attend to a class of individuals or corporations?"

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government dependence."

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government dependence."

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government dependence."

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government." end that hung down and we strung end that nung down and we strung him up, got on our horses and rode down the gorge apiece. Worley was swinging backward and forward when we left him there to die. The last gold is coined instead of issuing a

we left him there to die. The last gold is man had gotten almost out of sight of him when he was seen to knock up against the tree and wrap his legs dollars? against the tree and wrap his legs dollars?

around the trunk. Quick as lightning he managed to get his hands loose, untied the noose from his neck, and lighting on his feet, ran faster than any man Level and the control of the currency is and how money can be made to circulate freely when there is a panic abroad in the land, every nan I ever saw. A yell went up from the crowd and the men fired fifty shots at him as he ran. They never caught up with him, and that was the last we

saw of him that night."

When Black had completed his

er of the Gaug.

The noted leader of the white caps The noted leader of the white caps, James McCutcheon, was discovered in Arkansas by his partner in a patent medicine firm. At the instance of the partner he was arrested and carried back to Alanta, where he was lodged in jail to await trial for his awful

Driven by the most relentless renorse and regret for the crime in which he had participated, Mc-Cuctheon had become reckless and in-different as to his future, and the con-fession he has made was entirely vol-untary and of his own accord

untary and of his own accord.

He first told of his escape to Arkansas after the commission of the crime and how he had passed the time in that State in constant dread of being recaptured and brought to his native State to answer for the foul deed. said that the idea of being hunted and reminded of what he had done filled his conscience with the deepest re-morse and that life in his condition was miserable. So powerful had been his fears and dread of being captured, he had become almost indifferent, and made little effort to conceal his identi-

He told of his connection with the Murray County whitecappers and how they whipped men for informing, and said that he was present when they at-tempted to hang Henry Worley on the 7th of April. He said that he was connected with four raids of the ku-klux and told the details of those raids in a most interesting manner. When he reached the Worley murder point of his story McCutcheon said :

"They (the ku-klux) came to my ouse and told me to meet the boys at Jim McEntire's. I went and there was nine of us there—Harris Bramlett, James McEntire, Frank Gilbert, John Henry Gober, Sance Morrison, Tobe Smith, George Hartsel, James Par-

d gone about | Matthews, We stopped to wait until it held up and Sance Morrison left us then. All this dispenser's books, and finds that of us went on to Worley's house and there is a shortage of between \$2,200 there is a shortage of between \$2,200 and \$2,300.

The debate followed, in a general ened by dry seasons, hallsterms, or a demoralized market. There is always a demand for beaver fur, and for the condendate of the condenda to shoot him when he came out the next morning. We scattered on every of the existence of this shortage was

the road leading from his house to the field, but they would not shoot him. We all then went out in the

three men to go over where Worley in order to preserve the discipline of was and bring him out in the woods the entire management of the dispenwhere the other men were. Frank Gilbert, Tobe Smith and myself were detailed to go and bring him outside man & H. H. Brunson, attorneys at where the others were waiting. Wo Orangeburg, and ordered them to pro-were afraid of Worley and thought he ceed at once to bring suit upon the was armed and decided to go over and find out before we tried to bring him outside. Tobe Smith, Frank Gilbert and myself went over where Worley and myself went over where Worley cuted to the full extent of the law was and talked to him about different grand larceny and breach of trust.

things. back to where the crowd was. Then Pobe Smith, Frank Gilbert and myself went back over in the field the second time and when we got near where Worley was plowing I leveled my gun at him and told him to throw up his hands. He made a movement and Tobe Smith shot him with a pistol. As he fell back I shot him with my doublebarreled shotgun aud Gilbert shot him

at the same time.
"We saw that we had killed him and we ran out of the field into the woods and then went up on Fort mountain and stayed until late in the evening. We all separated then and went

The prisoner told his story in an earnest manner and its conclusion he appeared to be greatly relieved. He

confession he implicated a number of due the county on account of unpaid wellknown citizens of Murray and other profits is only \$244.47. The stock on north Georgia counties as being members of the whiteceppers' organization and taking part in the raids in which he was along, but their names could not be learned.

A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS. She Wants Light on the Currency

The Chicago Herald has received the following letter from a citizen whose wife is studying the currency problem:
"Editor of The Herald—Ever since

women began to come to the front in politics, organize suffrage clubs and raske public speeches, Mrs. Watson has made me extremely uncomfortable by asking all sorts of questions about the tariff and about civil service reform and about the money question and about a hundred other things that I know all about, but hardly feel capable of woman. In this crisis it occurs to me to shift some of the burden and restore tranquility the household by

answerable and let the matter rest unsolved. The great source of trouble now is the position of Mr. Carlisle with his currency bill. Mrs. Watson wants to know whether the making of money is a function of government or whether it should be left to individual and corporate enterprise to furnish the circulation medium that measures ex-changes and liquidates debts?

"She wants to know if money should

volume of paper promises to pay equal to eight times the number of gold

productive industry paralyzed, every bank hoarding its money and every man who has a dollar refusing to part with it until driven to it'by dire neces

sity.
"She wants to know if the quantity When Black find completed his story, there was a complete silence in the court-room, the full ghastliness of the crime having sunk deep into the breasts of every one.

The Confession of McCutcheon, Leader of the Gang.

"She wants to know if the quantity of gold in the world is sufficient to do the business of the world. If not, and it must be supplemented by a system of paper, based on our faith that there is some gold somewhere, in which the paper will be redeemed when we want it, which is the best foundation for our faith confidence in individual and corrections. faith, confidence in individual and cor-porate banks, or confidence in a govrnment that represents the hor

criment that represents the honesty, the integrity and ability to pay of the whole people?

"She wants to know if paper money must not, of necessity, be a credit money, depending for its circulation upon the faith of the people in its ultimate redemption?

"If it is a credit money, if not the credit of the government (the whole people) stronger and better than the credit of individual or corporate banks? "She wants to know if Mr. Carlisle

thinks there is money enough in the country? not provide for inflation by the cheaper route of free coinage of silver instead of authorizing a lot of banks to issue a quantity of promises to pay gold that they have not, and may never be able to obtain?

"She wants to know, if there is any way to stop people doing business on credit, and with a credit money? "If there is no way, she wants to know why Mr. Carlisle and the other great statesmen don't stop fooling with the money question and find out what it is that makes panics, shakes credits and brings hard times and give us a remedy.

A DEFAULTING DISPENSER.

Governor Evans Takes Prompt Ac-tion in His Case—The Shortage tion in His Case—The Survey, Fully Covered by the Bondsmen.

sons and myself.

"We all started off towards Herry Mr. B. O. Evans, the dispenser at St. three miles when it began to rain. We stopped to wait until it held up and Sance Morrison left us then. All this dispenser's books, and finds that

w we would kill him.

The Governor says there was nothing left for him to do but to act promptly, On the dispenser's bond are Messrs.

"After awhile we left him and went Phinip Rich and Frederick J. Buyck,

both men of wealth, and the loss will be fully covered. Governor Evans says the shortage, so far as he can ascertain, falls entirely on the county and does not effect the funds due the State. The Governor has ordered Mr. Scruggs to close the dispensary and turn it over to some person whom the board of control shall select to act as dispenser. Governor Evans has not yet taken

any legal steps against any of the other dispensers who have been found to be defaulters, but his action in this case indicates what course he will likely pursue with all of them.

The State, 14th inst.

Governor Evans yesterday received was told that by making a confession he placed himself in great danger of losing his life after the manner in which the whitecappers attempted to take Henry Worley's by hanging, but it is said that he declared that he was determined to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

It was learned that in McCutcheon's confession he implicated a number of due the county on account of unpaid the county on account of the accounts of the dispensary Inspector Scruggs his report of his investigation of the accounts of the dispensary at St. Matthews. He reports that the total short-tage is \$2,282.83. The bulk of this amount falls on the State and not on the county as Governor Evans y received from Dispensary Inspector Scruggs his report of his investigation of the accounts of the dispensary at St. Matthews. He reports that the total short-tage is \$2,282.83. The bulk of this amount falls on the State and not on the county at a state of the county at the county of the county of the county and the county of the c hand at the dispensary as accounted on Monday by Mr. Scruggs, when he

for some time, and he thinks tuat tuestomers for the short age the whole is covered with sod. Around the whole is covered with sod. Governor Evans has already forwarded all the necessary papers and instructions to the attorneys in Orangeburg at tentshaped upheaval of the ground. The entrance is a square opening in Although there is nothing penser Evans will be made to suffer.

Governor Evans says this should be a warning to other dispensers. He says know all about, but hardly feel capable that all dispensers and others con-of making clear to the understanding nected with the system might as well understand that the State's business is not a thing to be "monkeyed with." He says he intends to show absolutely repeating some of these questions to no lentency with any one in such a The Herald. If The Herald fails to matter where State's money is involvanswer she will conclude they are un-

FIRE IN TIMMONSVILLE

LargeBlock of Frame Buildings De-stroyed—The Block Was Shunned by Insurance Companies. TIMMONSVILLE, Feb. 12 .- The largest fire in extent and number of buildings destroyed that Timmonsville has ever

destroyed that Timmonsville has ever experienced broke outlast night about 12 o'clock, and this morning the famous wooden row containing historic "Fort Sumter" is in ashes.

Snow had fallen to a depth of several inches, and continued during the fire to pour a steady shower of flakes that acted as a wet blanket to all buildings adjacent the doomed block. This was a long row of wooden buildings, all connected, on Railroad street. ings, all connected, on Railroad street, right in the heart of town. It had long been condemned by the insurance right in the heart of town. It had long been condemned by the insurance companies, and consequently the insurance was light and many of the building unoccupied.

There are several farms on one stream the farmer whose corral is nearest to the mouth of the stream kills first. When he has finished, the

building unoccupied.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It was first discovered in the rear of a large store house known as the Mc-Laughlin building, the back and upper parts of which were occupied by negro tenants, and rapidly spread east and west till the entire block was in flames. But for the heavy fall of snow no doubt the whole business part of the town would this morning be in ruins.

The following list shown he shief

Store owned by George A. Norwood, occupied by W. W. Harrell, grocery below and dwelling above; value of building \$1,000, stock \$250.

Large two-story double store and dwelling above, owned by W. J. Lockhart, known as "Fort Sumter;" value hart, known as "Fort Sumeer, Value \$22,500; unoccupied. A few goods belonging to M. Kohn were stored here. Value about \$100; no insurance. The McLaughlin building, value, \$1,000. No insurance. Barber shop and fixtures belonging

o H. M. White, estimated value, \$500. No insurance. Shop belonging to Chloe Owens, a negro woman, value, \$250. No in-Store and stock of groceries belong-

ing to H. W. Witcover, value, \$1,200. Small insurance. Store belonging to D. H. Traxler, lately occupied by J. A. Powers, groceries, but unoccupied at time of fire, value, \$1,000. Small insurance. Shop occupied by C. T. Stone, jewler, value small. No insurance.

Several small houses occupied by egroes were burned. None insured. The total loss is in the neighborhood of \$12,000; insurance not over \$3,000. The fire was stopped on the west by

the brick building owned and occupied by the Bank of Timmonsville, with Masonic Hall above. The building was slightly damaged from broken blinds, etc., but is fully insured. All the valuables of the bank were re-

PROFIT IN RAISING BEAVERS. A Unique Industry in an Out-of-the-Way Corner in Tennessee. One of the chief industries of Lake

and creeks, and the Western corner is to replace the 4 per cent. bonds contouched by the Mississippi River. Reelfoot Lake is also within its borders. syndicate in payment for the pur-The county has but one town of any chase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin.

While other farmers are crying ruin and deploring low prices, the beaver diplomatic corps and distinguished two or three acres of land are flooded. Along the banks of the stream and around the pond, wire netting from two to three feet high is placed, ennois, and Cooper (Dem.), of Florida. cle ing all the trees that can possibly be taken in. Now and then, however, farmer loses some of his colony, which escape up or down the stream by burrowing under the fences, but he

nas the chance of getting some of his developed some startling points. neighbors' animals, and he makes no Hopkins asserted that the President complaint. A colony of twelve females and four males is sufficiently large to start with. The animals are purchased in the Saskatchewan valley in Manitoba, where they are trapped. A colony of sixteen costs \$160. They are placed in sented by him \$25,000,000. Mr. Bynum the ponds in the spring when the water is keep his dam and fences up and prevent hunters from killing the animals. The farmer experiences but little trouble with poachers, for it is generally understood that a man caught in the act of beaver hunting on of his life would prevent it, he wouldland that doesn't belong to him is to gladly lay down his dife in toat battle. get a bullet in his skin rather than

trial by jury.

It take the animals but a short time ed at impeachment and Mr. Hepburn (Rep.), of lowa, said that the Republi-It take the animals but a short time to become accustomed to their new surroundings. In a few days they begin building their huts of mud and sticks. They work vigorously on the trees and some of the smallest ones are gnawed off. The first year the farmer receives no income. The animals propagate rapidly, and by fall in the second year the colony has greatly banna, and Grosvenor (Rep.), of Onio, the second year the colony has greatly bama, and Grosvenor (Rep.), of Onio, increased in numbers.

his colony and hunting. latter he depends principally for his food. But little money is spent in the constructions of dwellings. First, an on Monday by Mr. Scruggs, when he took charge of the dispensary, was worth \$1,516.16. Dispenser Evans has purchased from the State since the reopening of the dispensaries in August last, \$6,289.14 worth of liquors, and the total stock carried since the research of the ground they stand about time?" the result being as stated—yeas, are set in the centre at each and are are set in the centre at each end, and the Speaker, and at 5.30 p. m. the total stock carried since the reopening amounted to \$7,550.19. Governor Evans now believes that this over the ends of the sucrounding the shortage has been accumulating stakes, projecting several inches. On for some time, and he thinks that there the roof thus made cakes of sod are one end. Although there is nothing attractive about the architecture of this abode, it is a very comfortable dwelling, and protects the occupant againt the winter freezings perfectly. Bear skins and dear pelts scattered over the floor and pieces of rough furniture covered in the same way, add to

the comforts of the place.
The best of feeeling usually exist between the residents of this out-of- 47,038 bales the previous season, an the-way corner. 3 The farmers are, increase of 64,463 bales.

for the most part, men whose lives have been passed on the Western hunting grounds. They, are hardy, slow-going men, who take kindly to the permit life they live, but when the time comes for selling the product of their farms they go down to Cairo or Memphis and angage in a couple of or Memphis and engage in a couple of weeks of high living that makes the good citizens trem) e and the gloon keepers richer. They spend their money like water, and not infrequently, go back to their farms with empty pockets. Notwithstanding their rough

ways, they are good hearted, and they extend the warmest hospitality visitors. The slaughtering season begins December and lasts through January. next one above him begins, and so on to the last farmer. The work begins by drawing off the ponds by means of floodgates that are covered with wire netting to prevent the animals from passing through. When the mud passing through. When the mud houses of the beavers are exposed the houses of the beavers are exposed the farmer goes from one to the other and taps on them with a club. The noise frightens the animals out. From the formation of their legs they are naturally slow-runners. They are knocked-kneed, and their hind legs are wide apart. When they leave the huts they apart. are despatched with clubs. It requires but a short time to kill them. When the colony is planted they are branded, and at butchering time these are preserved for breeding purposes. It is said of the beaver that it lives, active and vigorous, to the age of fifty years.
As soon as the killing is done the
gates are closed and the farm flor

again. The polts are taken dead beavers and stretched over made of bent elm strips. The fur side is on the inside. Saltpetre is rubbed into the flesh of the skin and it is expressed to the skin and it. is exposed to the atmosphere for two

weeks; then the pelts are packed in bales and taken to market. The pelts are classed according to their size and the length of the fur. The poorest brings and from that are the prices range to \$25. The fur is used in the manufacture of cots, hats, and garments for women. A good deal of it is shipped to China, where it is made into expensive sho for aristocratic women.

NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The House Kills the Gold Bond Scheme-A Republican Suggests Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Another day's debate in the House upon the financial question has but served to emphasize the fact that no legislation affecting the financial situation is to be expected from the Fifty-third Con gress. A week ago the House refused y a vote of 162 to 135, to adopt the last Springer Banking and Currency bill, which contained a provision authorizing the issue of long-time low interest bonds, and today, by the still more decisive vote of 167 to 120, it de-County, Tenn., is beaver farming. The clined to authorize the issue of \$65,000,county is cut by numerous little rivers | 000 3 per cent. gold bonds with which The State, 13th inst.

Governor Evans has commenced to apply the law to those dispensers who have been found to be defaulters, as he expressed it a few days ago. And the first man among these officers of the State to find himself in the hole is

The county has but one town of any size. It is the seat of government, called Tiptonville. The banks of these streams are fringed with cottonwoods and a species of elm that has a warped and stunted growth. These small streams and the trees that grow along their banks are the valuable features of the beaver farms.

While other farmors are eving ruin and the reserved for the county has but one town of any size. It is the seat of government, called Tiptonville. The banks of these trees the award and a species of elm that has a warped and stunted growth. These small hours, and the discussion attracted an attendance of spectators which overflowed a the public galleries and engaged.

farmers enjoy themselves relling up bank accounts that are no way threata demand for beaver fur, and for the good article the price is always satistian on that occasion. Mr. Wilson factory and unvarying. With \$500 in was aided in advocating the manager Maine; next morning. We scattered on every side of the house, so that we would be sure to see him, but when he came out we were afraid to shoot him there and let him go on to his field.

"Some of the men were sent down of the books and accounts. He reportion of the books and accounts. He reportion of the books and accounts. He reportion of the defelection of the defelection of the defelection of the defelection of the sent to fifteen acres of land through which where the that the init resolution was a busiwoods a short distance from where County board of control could have let a lew trees across the beauty was at work and talked about the shortage occur without noticing it.

Where was nothing this way the water is held back, so that were seconded by Messrs. Daniels (Rep.), of New York; Stone (Rep.),

of Pennsylvania; and Hendrix (Dem.),

The opposition to the passage of the joint resolution was led by Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois, and Mr. Bynum (Dem.), of Nebraska, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was not animated by a patriotic motive in sending his latest message to Congress, but a desire to unload upon that declared the scheme proposed in the joint resolution to be but another step in the accomplishment of the conspiracy to strangle silver, and he assured Mr. Johnson (Rep.), of Indiana, hintncreased in numbers.

The first two years on a beaver farm members of the Committee on Ways and Means; Livingston (Dem.), of Georgian is a bedious existence. The farmer gia: Northway and Hulick (Reps.) of divides his time between caring for Ohio; Bland and Hatch (Dems.) of

Missouri; Kem (Pop.), of Nebraska; Simpson (Pop.), of Kansas, and Van

House adjourned until to-morrow at

-Beauregard Wilson, who lives near Yazoo City, Miss., worked nine mules the past year and made 300 bales of cotton. After disposing of his crop at an average of 5 cents a pound and paying his expenses his net profit amounted to \$3,950. -The Salkehatchie River is on a

boom, and the shad fishermen are look-ing very blue. Very few have been caught up to this stime, and, unless the

rains cease, the catch this season will be

quite small. Quite a number have embarked in the business this year. -Since September 1, 1894, the net receipts of cotton at Port Royal have