The Amrens Advertiser.

CHARLESTON UNDER THE BAN.

Governor Evans Has Appointed Commit sioners to Direct the Police Department How Charleston Received the News.

made as yet. By an act of the Legislature passed in 1894, the Governor of the State was empowered to place any city under metropolitan police whenever it was deemed necessary to the enforcement of the dispensary law by a State board of commissioners, consisting of himself, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General The people of Charleston are bitterly opposed to the metropolitan system and they believe that Governor Evans is prompted in his action simply by the determination to keep a persona friend and follower in office. In December a new municipal administra-tion went into office. When the time for appointing a chief of police came, Mayor Smyth appointed Ingraham Hasell, who had been opposed to him politically, but a man in whom every one had great confidence. J. Elmore Martin, who had been chief of police under the previous administration, was a personal friend and follower of Gov. Evans and one of the very few Tillmanites in Charleston. His opponents claimed that he had been a bitter partisan and for that reason he was unqualified to hold office. Martin has made a good police officer outside of political considerations, and he had strong friends in the city. Two of the aldermen selected with Mayor Smyth being sick when he appointed Hasell, his opponents had a majority of one in council and refused to confirm the ap-

It was after this that Governor Evans began to threaten that unless Martin was reappointed he would put the metropolitan bill in force. This he did by appointing J. M. Eason, T. S. Wilbur and Edward Anderson as the local board of commissioners. This board met and organized, and their only action besides the transaction of routine business was to appoint J. Elmore Martin, the man whom Governor Evans is accused of trying to keep in a job, marshal or chief of police of the city. The city council met and Mayor Smyth again appointed Hasell chief of police. The appointment was at once confirmed, a Smyth alderman baving recovered from his illness and one of the opponents of the administration voting with the mayor. voting with the mayor.

Mr. James M. Eason, the president of the board, was asked about the situ-ation. He said that Capt. Martin had been appointed chief, and further than this pothing had been done at the police station. The other efficers and members of the force would remain as they were for the present. The board, he said, had full power to remove any or all members of the force, but had not made any removals or appointments as yet, except as stated in the appointment of a chief. Chief Martin had taken charge, and a communication to that effect had been addressed to the Mayor and city council by th

At the meeting of the city council after Mr. Haseli had been re-appointed and confirmed, and official notices had been read from the board of police commissioners and the chief of police, Mayor Smyth said that he had some correspondence that he would like to lay before council, and requested the k to read the following letters. He said he would call particular attention to the dates of the letters :

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16, 1896. Hon. John Gary Evans, Chairman State Board of Police Commissioners, Columbia, S. C.—Sir: It came to my knowledge yesterday evening, through a telegram received by Gen. Edward McCrady from Mr. Thomas W. Ba-cot, that it was in your contemplation, or that of the State board of police commissioners, to so far insist upon the appointment by the Mayor of Charleston of Mr. J. Elmore Martin as chief of police of that city that in the event of his non-appointment the law providing for a metropolitan police would be put into effect against the city of Charleston.

I was, of course, naturally quite surprised and concerned at the grave and extreme alternative which might be brought upon this community so suddenly, and therefore requested Gen. McCrady to telegraph at once to Mr. Bacot, asking the latter to say that parties here were now in conference, and suggesting that any action be de-layed until you could be further com-municated with upon the subject.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the situation I was arranging to see i I could, with your permission, have an interview with you some time to-day or tomorrow on the subject, but unfortunately I am this morning ill in bed at home, with every apparent likelihood of being so for one or two days i

not longer. Under these circumstances I deem is best at once to write and see whether yourself and the gentlemen of the board of police commissioners are willing to accord to me a conference, either as an individual, or as the Mayor in his official capacity, so that we could freely talk over what seems to be a threatening and certainly is a

most unexpected condition of affairs. If you and the gentlemen of the board desire this interview, then I shall ask a favor at your hands, name ly, that you will do me the courtesy to permit this interview to be made at a somewhat deferred date, to be arranged with you as soon as the improve-ment in my health will enable me to make an engagement with certainty. This, I hope, will be in the course of

the next day or two. In the meantime, of course, the situation here in Charleston would remain unchanged, or if there was any neces sity or purpose to change it you will be duly notified in advance.

I can not but feel that an interview with you and the gentlemen composing the board of police commissioners could not fail to be productive of good results. or if not of that, at least of a definite and clear-cut understanding of our respective positions, and I trust that you will find it in your power to accord the

Of course, however, if you and the gentlemen composing the board do not desire any interview, (which I scarcely apprehend will be the case under the circumstances), we shall submit to that decision, although I should much

Awaiting a prompt reply, I remain with very great respect your obedient servant,

J. ADGER SMYTH.

COLUMBIA, January 21, 1896.

Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor,
Charleston, S. C.—Sir: Your communication addressed to me, as chairman
of the State board of police commissioners, has had my attention. I beg leave to state that the State board has had no meeting to consider this ques-tion mentioned by you, and so far as insisting upon any action on your part as Mayor of Charleston, I feel that I can assure you that the board would

any individual.

no objection to a conference with you, either as an individual or official, to either as an individual or official, to freely discuss the public welfare, but you must pardon me for refusing to call the board together to hear you upon, as you state, a threatening condition of affairs, over which the board has no jurisdiction.

I shall be glad to confer with you as a fair ideal, and I feel sure the

an individual, and I feel sure the other gentlemen composing the board would likewise be.
With great respect, I am truly yours,
JOHN GARY EVANS.

nome or attend to any business.

have gone to Columbia as soon as pos-sible and conferred with the Governor and the State board of police commissioners in reference to this matter and the enforcement of the laws, and he had felt confident that the board would take no action at least until they had accorded him an opportunity of appearing before them. In this he had been disappointed, as there had been no communication from the board to him whatsoever

books. He had expected that his ad was condemned, and that judgment would not have been passed upon it

the entire matter was referred to the Mayor, with the understanding that council should be called together when he should desire to bring the matter

A Prominent Citizen of Newberry Who these corporations. His health had failing for a year, and he had not actively discharged any of his public duties for several months. He was born in Columbia Sept. 3, 1834, and was therefore just a little more than 61 years old. He attended the schools of Columbia, but when a mere boy entered the world of business, and after clerking for a time in Columbia he went to Charleston, where he was engaged in the mercantile busines In that city Mr. McCaughrin, at 14 years of age, took employment in the mercantile house of Caldwell, Blakely & Co. In 1854 he was appointed book-keeper in the Bank of Newberry, from which position he rese to that of cashier. In 1859 he left the bank and engaged in mercantile business in Newperry, in the firm of Carwile & Mc Caughrin. Early in the war he enliisted in the 14th regiment, S. C. V., and was selected by Quartermaster C. H. Suber for his clerk. On the transfer of Major Suber early in 1863, Mr. McCaughrin was made quartermaster of the regiment. In 1864 his services were de manded in the treasury department of the Confederate States. At the opening of the campaign in 1865 he resigned from the treasury, and was appointed adjutant of the 14th regi-ment, S. C. V., McGowan's brigade, and was on duty at the surrender at

Appomattox.
After the war he engaged first in ercantile business at Newberry. In 1871, on the organization of the National Bank of Newberry, he was elect-ed president, which office he held to the day of his death. In 1883 he was largely instrumental in establishing the Newberry Cotton Mills, of which has been president ever since, being also treasurer for a number of years. He was for years before his death an older in the Presbyterian Church of

In his youth he laid the foundations his success in life. He was not yet 21 years of age when he was elected to the position in the State Bank in 1856, vet he then showed that he was well itted and capable as a financier. The prosperity of the National Bank of Newberry and the Newberry Cotton Mills is due to him, and on all sides wherever we look in his community can be seen the influence of his powe as a safe adviser in business affairs. He possessed a wonderful mind and an excellent heart, and he used both for the good of the people of his town and the county at large, and no one has ever done as much as he to advance their material prosperity. He was twice married, first to Miss Kirkpatrick, who died in 1867, and then later to Miss Laura Nance, daughter of Col. Drayton Nance, who died several years

Several children of each union survive him. -The rabbit in Australia has developed from being a serious inconveni-ence to a question of grave importance. In New South Wales alone over 7,000, 000 acres of land have been abandoned because of the impossibility of keeping down these rapidly increasing pests. This colony has spent over \$5,000,000 waging war against the rabbits and in one year paid for 27,000,000 rab bit skins. Fifteen thousand miles o wire netting have been erected and thus far nothing else has been invented that seems to do any good. Poison, wholesale slaughter and inoculation have all been unable to kehee the in The importation of the domestic cat, who, it is gratifying to learn did good service, proved another palla tive of the evil.

The Dispensary Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER

Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars Net Profits for Eleven Months-Better Facilities Wanted for the State Establishment.

State Liquor Commissioner Mixson's annual report of the South Carolina State dispensary for the year ending December 31st, has just been published. It contains a full account of all the work done by the dispensary and shows that it has been doing a good business. The report is as follows:

To His Excellency, Governor John Gary Evans, and Hon. D. H. Tompkins and Hon. James Norton, State Board of Control.

Gentlemen :- Herewith I have the honor to present to your honorable body my first annual report of the con-dition and operations of the State dispensary.
As the constitution recently adopted

fixes January the first as the beginning of the fiscal year, this report must of necessity comprise only eleven months—from the first of last February, the day I assumed charge as State Com-missioner, to and inclusive of Docem-

ber the 31st.
By reference to my quarterly report made to your honorable body for the quarter ending April 30th, you swill be reminded that I called your attento the unsatisfactory system of bookkeeping which I discovered had characterized the former management of the business, and for the purpose of recapitulation I have deemed it best to include in this report the introductory of my first quarterly report. I also include in this report the four quarterly statements of the assets and iabilities and profits and losses which I have from time to time presented to your honorable board, and also the purchases and sales made by me, and the sales made by the county dis-pensers, and the profits accruing there-

On assuming he duties of Commissioner on February 1st, ex Commissioner Traxler turned over to me a are very intricate and exacting, and he is required to do an immense amount I would also suggest that the at \$151,295.50, when, as a matter of fact, his net profits to December 31st is only \$110,348.00-\$40,946.71 less than he claimed. The error was made by ex-Commissioner Traxler computing the State's profit on goods remaining unsold in the hands of the county dis-pensers at the expiration of his term of office, and his failure to schedule al liabilities contracted by him and out-standing against the dispensary on fairness impels me to state that I do not believe this misleading and erron-eous statement was intentional on the

bookkeeping.

The balance sheet which he turned over to me at the close of his term of office contained the following entry under the head of "Assets: ""Stock as per inventory, \$62,246." In the connection in which the word "stock" was used, it was open to a false construction as the average worder was contraband goods in hand at the time, represented the amount of liquors, wines and malt goods "as per inven-tory." And this amount represented the goods at a greater than net cost price, as he added fifty cents per gallon to the original cost of all case goods, to cover cost of preparing them ior the trade. My objections to this method of taking stock were finally withdrawn, for reasons which have been fully set forth to your honorable board, and which can be found in the introductory to my first quarterly statement, which statement is made statement. a part of this report. The remainder of the \$62,246.43 represented the value

by him, the amount of \$3,314.81. Deducting the amount of his liabilities,

to state that the operations of the Dis-pensary have been profitable for the period of my incumbency in office; a net profit of \$133,467.77 having accrued from the sales of the past eleven months, whilst the unearned profit outstanding, December 31st, is \$25,571.85 making a total earned and unearned profit for eleven months of \$159,039.62, on \$903,055.63, total sales by me for the corresponding period. saved to the State on my purchases of

counts. I would state, that there have been on an average 84 sub-Dispensaries in operation in the State for the past year. The sales from these Dispensaries for the past eleven months aggregate \$1,076,936.65, or a net profit of \$106,131,28 to the towns and coun-Some of these Dispensaries located in the smaller towns have been operated through the duil season at a loss to the counties in which they are located, and I would respectfully sugsuch steps as are necessary to prevent a recurrence of these undesirable results during the coming summer. am impressed with the necessity of an adoption by your honorable board of stringent rules and regulations for the government of the sub-Dispensaries, and a rigid enforcement thereof. I would respectfully suggest that the county Dispensers be required to sign their monthly inventories under oath

or affirmation, as well as all othe monthly and quarterly reports.

I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable board to the fact that divers complaints have been made by various Dispensers on account made by various Dispensers on account of my inability to fill their orders in several instances. Your honorable board will, doubtless, remember that I foresaw this annoyance early in the past spring, and to provide against this contingency, I suggested the im-mediate erection of a suitable building

on the line of the railroads, that an increase in thd working force might be made advantageously, and handling of goods greatly facilitated. And as a provision against the impracticability of the immediate adoption of the above suggestion, I also suggested, as an alternative, that your honorable board empower the Commissioners to purchase in sufficient quantities to stow away a large stock through the stow away a large stock through the dull summer months, to meet the heavy demands of the fall and winter trade. But at the time !tigation was of such a nature (and for other causes, of which your honorable board is fully advised), it was not deemed expedient

was forced to meet the heavy demands made on me as best I could. Stationed as I was in inadequate quarters, with a stock on hand far short of the demands of the increasing trade, it was a physical impossibility to keep abreast of the demands, although I had a full force at work night and day, and every foot of available floor space was utilized for storage purposes. That I may tide against a recurrence of these difficulties next winter, I would suggest that your honorable board take some steps looking to the construction of a larger building near the railroad line, and that the Commissioner be vested with the power to purchase supplies and merchandise in quanties sufficient to meet the fall trade. It is absolutely necessary to provide increased facili-ties to meet the requirements of this growing trade, and if the suggestions thrown out by me are not adopted, it will be impossible to measure up to the expectations of the public

suggestions; and, as a consequence.

expectations of the public.

Your attention also is respectfully called to the beer sale privilege grant-ed certain parties. I am unalterably of the opinion that it is a fruitful source of illicit traffic, and would respectfully recommend that your honorable board withdraw all privileges thus granted. On account of a railroad wreck, a shipment of tin foil was delayed in transit more than two weeks. and for two days I was forced to send out case goods without the foil, or leave many of the county Dispensaries with-out stock in the busiest season of the year. I would recommend to your hon-orable board that you recommend to

salaries of the Commissioner, book-keeper and clerk of the State board of Control be paid on warrants issued by the Commissioner, as other liabilities are paid. The adoption of this sug-gestion would obviate the recessity of depending on the books of the Comp-troller General and State Treasurer for these particular items of expense.
I also would recommend that the

Commissioner be required to furnish the State Board of Control a quarterly statement of the assets and liabilitie and profit and loss accounts of the Dispensary, and that the same be furnished the press for publication along with part of ex-Commissioner Traxler, but missioner also be required to publish bookkeeping.

the Dispensary.

The "personal accounts" item of this reports represents \$4,526.43, shortages due by county Dispensers. Part of this deficit is in process of settlement, whilst the other part is now in the courts. \$212.30 of this amount is due chased by order of the Board of Re-gents. \$900 is owing by the suspended banks of Chester, and Snow & Co., of Kingstree. These suspensions trans-Kingstree. pired before I assumed the duties of Commissioner. The remainder represents advances made by me to pay the government tax on local distilleries, in order to remove it from the bonded warehouses, and amounts due by distillers and whole-sale liquor dealers for empty barrels reshipped them. These accounts must, of necessity, appear in each report is sued from this office, as outgoing shipments and incoming payments for same are almost daily occurrences. Therefore, it is not to be assured that the personal accounts" wholly represent the contraction of worthless debts, or a wanton disregard of the law in the contraction of any class of debts. But I am plainly within the pale of the law

mitted.

ales by the County Dispensers

Total expenses for 11 months.

Total net profits for 11 months.\$ 106 131 29

STEEL ROADWAYS .- New Jersey h

peen one of the active States in the

or State aid for roads in various por-

per mile, and it is claimed for the steel roadway that a horse can draw over it

twenty times as much- as upon a dirt

road and five times as much as on a

-When ex-Senator Ransom was ap-

pointed minister to Mexico, an old

colored man in North Carolina who

knew him said: "And so dey has

p'inted Mars Matt a minister, has dey?

Well, I'se 'stonished at dat. Ob cose

de gen'ral am a good man, and I ain't

got nothin' to say against him, but still it beats me to think he'd turn

powerful talker, Mars Matt is, and I'll

preacher in his ole days.

Macadam.—Philadelphia Ledger.

in the opening of these particular acmy position will lodge itself in the minds of your honorable board at first thought, when I state that these accounts are absolutely necessary to a proper and satifactory management of the rapidly increasing business of this institution

All of which is respectfully sub F. M. MIXSON, Commissioner. Statement of sales, gross and net profit of sub-Dispensaries for eleven nonths, ending December 31st, 1895:

> you will realize the fact that I speak plainly and bluntly and use the language of the common people, for I am one of them, and I expect to tell you how they feel and what they think and

> what they want." "Mr. President," the Senator began, it is not saying too much and I feel rangement in our finances and all this cry about sound money and maintain-ing the honor and credit of the United States are all part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery, which had for its object, first, the atter destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt, the issue of bonds payable in gold, and third, the surrender to corpora-tions of the power to issue all paper

Senator Tillman referred to the Sherman silver law of 1890, and in this connection said:

"Under the Sherman law," he on-tinued, "there was a diminution of the amount of free gold in a gradually decreasing scale, but not enough to gold as there was during

WALL STREET DICTATED NOMINA-Tillman Prods Cleveland "If the secret history of the 1892 shall ever be written it will dis-close the fact, which cannot be proven

New York, which embraces nearly all the bankers in the castern and middle

ed on the question of tariff reform

a gold standard upon the people. Whether the scheme was agreed to by

the President in person or not, and whether he bound himself in plain

public professions and letter of ac-

ceptance."
There had been no trouble with the

gold reserve, the Senator asserted, and

no hint of any loss of confidence in the national credit until about the time of the last Presidential election. Then

ORIGIN OF THE GOLD SCARE.

treasury rapidly ran down. The finan-

the last time and declared there was

treat with contempt the trusted lieu-

How many, he asked, of these reasonable expectations have been met?

has never been so prostituted, and

"Whose advice has he (the Presi-

possible means.

HE USES THE FAMOUS PITCHFORK.

Cleveland a "Besotted Tyrant" and Car-Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, made his first speech in the United

made his first speech in the United States Senate on the 29th ult. He took the floor on the pending silver bond bill, and as it was known that he would speech on that day, the galleries. made his first speech in the United would speak on that day, the galleries were quickly filled and he was accorded the closest attention. He went down the aisle from his seat in the rear to one in the front row, immediately in front of the presiding officer. He was provided with manuscript, but spoke extemporaneously at the beginning.

Such a torrent of invective has seldom been heard in the Senate as that in the speech of Mr. Tillman. Veteran members of the body character-ized the speech as one of the most remarkable in the history of the upper branch of Congress. It abounded in statements of a sansational character, arraigning President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places. There was a directness of statement and a dramtic manner o

delivery which awed floor and gallories. The gestures of the Senator were used frequently in acting his words. At one point he made a profound sa-lute and "tipped his hat to Sherman" as the financial victor of a quarter of a century. The galleries were moved alternately to applause and laughter. Pausing for a sip of water, amid roars of laughter, he remarked, "I seldom of laughter, he remarked, "I seidom wet my whistle while I speak; you can't run a windmill on water."

The next moment there was a hush through the chamber as the Senator applied such names as "Judas" to a ember of the Cabinet, or character terness. At times the Senator's voice when he gave warning of the approach of a popular revolution and commun-ism and the marching on Washington of a host with rifles in their hands. Again his voice resourded through the chamber and the outer corridors as he called Senators and members 'cowards" for not resorting to in peachment.

Mr. Tillman took the floor at 2 o'clock. The galleries filled quickly and the Senator was accorded close attention. He moved down from his rear seat to one in the front row immediately in front of the presiding of ficer. Although provided with manu-

script, he began extemporaneously. During Mr. Tillman's bitter criticisms of the President, he laid aside his notes and put Senators and gal-leries in roars of laughter by telling how, as Governor of South Carolina, he had come to inaugurate the Presilent and had stood four hours out in he snow and sleet until he was nearly Fresident. "And," concluded the Sonator, "I ask God to forgive me for doing it."

Senator Tillman, in his introductory emarks, referred to the so-called Senatorial dignity which does not permit applause from the floor or galleries. was a farmer pure and simple, he open air, upon the hustings, where men were free to applaud if they felt so disposed. In the Senate it was conidered undignified to applaud, galleries being reprimanded and the enators confronting the orator with enators confronting the oracle him ners.
'a Senatorial star which turned him like "While to this besotted tyrant coin the control was the control with the control was the control with the control was the co into stone." Senators got up like schoolboys and read assays in a mowas the purpose of the founders of the country when they made the Senate the greatest deliberative body in the world? It was never intended that the speeches of a Senator should be buried in the archives, which was now the

"How much of this, Mr. President, exclaimed Mr. Tillman, "is due to self complacency, to the feeling among you—I hardly feel prepared yet to say among us—that you are the Senate? How much of this so-called Senateral dignitude which we keep the senate of the se torial dignity, of which we hear so much and see so much, is worthy of preservation? It hangs over this ers down independent action; it oblitpuppets, the cogs in the wheel of party. the bidding of the manipulators

of the party machine.' These words, uttered with much energy, provoked the first manifestation of applause in the galleries, which the Senator hardly seemed to notice. He returned to the assertion that he was the only farmer, pure and simple in the Senate, although out of seventy million people, thirty-five million were engaged in agricultural pursuits. As a farmer he had broken the barrier and forced his way into the Senate and he proposed to give utterance to their

good roads improvement, and yearly appropriates \$100,000 from the State funds for road improvement. The amount is trivial, and the applications tions of the State cannot be met for years to come. The State aid system is only tentative, but its popularity appears to be growing, and Governor Werts urges upon the Legislature the careful consideration of the question whather a larger appropriation should be made for this purpose. The Road Commissioner, among other suggestions on this subject, recommends a system of State steel roads for experimental purposes. The cost of a good Macadam roadway 16 feet wide is about money and give them a monopoly of that function." \$7,000 per mile, while the cost of a single track steel road is only \$2,000

> The silver Republicans of the West who had deserted the silver Democrats of the South and accepted the compromise offered by Senator Sherman may take warning as to what faith or trust they can put in the utterances or actions of the Senator from Ohio as to legislation in regard to our finances. The time for another Presidential Presidential election approaches. They must understand that the election of any man to the Presidency who would veto a free coinage bill means defeat. It means more; it means continued disaster to our industries and increased poverty to the masses of our people.

cause any alarm. During the entire "He differs with the Republican year of 1891 and the entire year of party only in the one particular of the 1892, there was approximately as tariff, and on that he has blown hot

To make good "this charge," Mr Tillman argued that when President now, but of which I have not the slightest doubt, that the gold ring of Cleveland came to power in March, 1893, and could have called the Senate and House (both Democratic for the first time since the war), to carry out his policy, he did not call an extra session to give tariff reform to the peo-ple, but instead called Congress together to stop the coinage of silver.

SHERMAN LAW REPEAL. ollowed, he said:

"Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in the furtherance of the policy which had been formulated and steadily pursued by the Senator from Ohio. When the Senate met and ridiculed every other Democratic There was plain evidence to show there was an acknowledged majority that the President himself had weaken-

> of the toiling millions. Did the raid on the treasury stop?" Discussing then the tariff bill which

he said: terms or not will, perhaps, never be known. His course has been unswerv-ing in the absolute contradiction of his "It is true be (the President) did not sign it and allowed it to become a law without approval. But here again we have a spectacle of charlantry and hypocritical assumption of superiority

for the first time we got a glimpse of the conspiracy which he had referred Secretary Foster gave the holders of greenbacks and treasury notes the option of having government paper cashed in gold or silver and as they all demanded gold, the gold in the his association with Wall street and his connection with wealthy men had debauched his conscience and destroyed all sympathy with the masses."

judiciary, and the supineness and venality-corruption I may say-of The Seuator quoted from President the representative branches of the Cleveland's response to the committee that notified him of his nomination government are causes of deep con-cern to all thinking and patriotic men. nothing in it to warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolices and corporations, and the Su-preme Court, by one corrupt vote, an would ignore the platform and nuls an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich. "The struggle from 1861 to 1865 which drenched this tenants whom the people had sent to the national capital to assist in shaping legislation. The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. fair land in blood was to emanicipate four million black slaves. We are fast approaching a condition which will place the collar of industrial bondage dent) recognized? None but that of around the necks of ten times that many white slaves. A day of reckonthe boot-licks and sycophants, who have crawled on their knees for the ing will, come unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and when it does crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift. In the entire history of this country the high office of President come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people. The present struggle is unfortunately too like that which preceded the late never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has de-bauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their man-hood and with bated breath walk with civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of hood, and with bated breath walk with Bolshazzar.'

submissive head in his presence. "With relentless purpose he has "With relentless purpose he has new emancipation had begun. There were millions now on the warch and rnd obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin, and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law, and giving no heed to the interests of any but money-

ed friends-I might say his own parthas come to mean gold alone, he cannot by his mere 'ipse dixit' change the law of this land and pervert the plain meaning of the English language.
"The repeal of the Sherman law, it was asserted, which was the first point of attack, of this 'unholy alliance,' was only accomplished through the aid and in conjunction with a majority

of the Republican Senators. 'Democratic' President accomplished what was not possible for any Republican executive under the circumstances to have brought about A change of the party in power had left a large number of offices in his

gift with which to buy votes."
In discussing the "honest meaning In discussing the "

of parity of gold and silver in the Sherman law, he said: 'The object was to have them assist ach other, to hold silver ap by holding gold down, and an honest secretary of the treasury who should have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a besotted chief, would have paid out silver to protect the treasury from the gold gamblers and bond gamplers as the law and his oath of office required. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty. He charges, however, in another connecsilver forces, has in his old age come to this pitiful pass.

"And then to think that the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostacy from their principles of the tian Endeavor Union, this year, aims two other secretaries from the South at closer fellowship of Christian En in the cabinet of a President who has so deavorers everywhere, and its two isgraced the name of Democracy. The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice

and despises the renegades.' SIREN SONG OF TARIFF REFORM. The Senator contended that if ther

has been one idea more persistently and prominently presented to the American people by President Cleve land than any other, it had been th niquities of the tariff and the demand for its revision. In season and out of had sung his siren song in the ears of the farmers. In this connection the Senator quoted from messages of the President of 1887 and 1888, and said he did it for "the purpose of pointing out the evolution of a tyrans and showing the transition from a conscientious, law-abiding chief magistrate to an arrogant and obstinate ruler who ignores the law and issues the bonds at will, and issues them under a statute that is 'subject to the suspicion' that it was intended to be 'temporary and limited in its application instead conferring a discretionary authority.' He not only issues them but does it secretly, with his law partner as a witness to the contract, and has created the suspicion in the minds of millions of his countrymen that a President of the United States can use his high office for private gain.
"He differs with the Republican

as the most gigantic failure of any

man who ever occupied the White-House, all because of his vanity and

Discussing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law which

of men open and outspoken in their determination to stand by the white metal, and who were elected on that and the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satify both gold and silver men, with the intention that it should be interpreted, if Cleveland issue. But the process of debauchery began, and slowly the Senate yielded. In ninety days the deed was done, and the chains were riveted on the wrists was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a

passed in the regular session following,

hypocritical assumption of superfority to his party which has always marked his career. The tariff law which he repudiated as unworthy, involving 'party perfidy and party dishonor,' is the sheet anenor to which he clings.' And again referring to the President, "if he was honest at the start (and I am willing to grant that much) his asseciation with Wall great

WHY IS CLEVELAND NOT IMPEACHED

"The responsibility of providing revenue and looking after the solvency of the treasury which rests with Concial papers took up the cry of the country going to a silver basis, and the first premonitory breezes of the panic gress, has been usurped by the Presi dent. Why is he not impeached? of 1893 swept over the land and the conspirators fomented it by every "The encroachments of the Federal

> It was easy to see, the Senator said they tramp, tramp, tramp; tramp the sidewalks hunting work and the highways begging bread, and unless relief comes they will some day take a notion to come to Washington with rifles in their hand to regain the libertics stolen from them or which their re-presentatives have sold.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Circular Letter Regarding the State Convention of this Society. Mr. F. F. Whilden, of the Charleston Society of Christian Endeavor, has issued the following circular letter in regard to the State Convention to

be held in March:
"The South Carolina State Convention of Christian Endeavorers will be held, this year from the 10th to the 12th of March at the Congregational (Circular) Church, in Charleston large and enthusiastic attendance expected and desired. Keep a good lookout ahead for special attractions and reduced railroad rates. Choose full delegations early. Entertainment will be provided for delegates to the

Convention.
"The first Christian Endeavor Society, designed to train young peo-ple in Christian activities, was organized less than twelve years ago, in the Williston Church, Portland, Maine, by its zealous young pastor, Rev. F. E. Clark. He is now known the world over as 'Father Endeavor Clark.' growth of the movement has ocen unequalled. The Christian Endeavor Societies of the world now number 42,174, including 9,449 junior societies, charges, however, in another connection and as aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a Judas from Kentucky, who, after a over 500,000. Organizations exist in over 500,000. Organizations exist in faultish-speaking and in nearly every foreign country throughout the world, and they embrace societies for young people, mother, parents and sallors, besides junior, intermediate and senior societies. "The formation of a world's Chris-

classes of membership, general and certificate, embrace past and present Christian Endeavorers, and young or old members of any evangelical church who desire to be enrolled. Triennial conventions will be held in connection with the annual national conventions the first being in 1896, in Washington. D. C.

-Twenty-five years ago one of five bys, while wandering along the banks of the Elizabeth River, in Elizabeth, N. J., found an old stocking tied at each end and full of something. He threw it down and all the boys in turn picked it up and played with it until it broke and some rags and ribbons and \$755 in money rolled out. The money they finally turned over to the Chief of Police that he might find an owner for it. No owner, however, ever appeared, and then a dispute arose among the boys as to which of them had right to the money. The matter was carried to court and finally got into charcery. Last week Vice-Chancellor Emory handed down a final decision ordering that the money, which had increased to about \$1,200, be equally divided among all five claimants.

English Spavin Liniment remove all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by ase of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever know

THE POCKET PIC NIC.

The Concealed Weapons Bill is Finally Killed In the House of Representatives, a In the House of Representatives, a large portion of the day was taken up in discussing the concealed weapons bill, which was finally killed, after the House had once refused to kill it.

Mr. Earle's concealed weapon bill was taken up again, Mr. Ilderton's amendment to add the following amendment to add the following amendment.

proviso being the pending question:
"Provided, further, The county
supervisors are hereby authorized to
grant a license to individuals who are shart a license to learly duals was are known by him to be peaceable and sober men. Said license shall be granted for the sum of thirty (30) cents. Any person so licensed who shall upon any demonstration whatever attempt to or do use any of the within named weapons shall forfait within named weapons shall forfeit said license unless said persons are defending their lives. Such fines

The bill as the House had left it the day before read as follows, the portion referring to informers having been stricken out:
"Section 1. That section 2472 of the

shall go to the general county school

general statutes of this State, appear-ing as section 129 of the revision of 1893, volume II, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Any person carrying a pistol, dirk, dagger, slungshot, metal knuckles, razor, or other deadly weapon usually used for the infliction of personal injury, concealed about his person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be sentenced to the county chain gang or the State penitentiary at hard labor for a period of not less than six months nor more than two years, or pay a fine of not less that \$100. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to peace officers while in the actual discharge of their duties as such officers, or to persons carrying concealed weapons while upon their own premises."

Mr. Ilderton spoke in favor of his amendment. He said this law was to give the good peaceable people of the State a way to broteet themselves and their families. The dispensary law had never been enforced with the constability. In his section present stabulary. In his section unarmed gentlemen were in danger all the

Mr. Cooper moved to recommit the bill, but that was voted down. Mr. Ilderton's amendment was then killed. Mr. Fred Williams made a massive shot for the side pocket of the bill, when he offered an amendment to prevent a man from carrying a weapon "in any pocket attached to his clothing." When this was presented there was general laughter. A pocket kodak would have gotton in good work just then. Mr. Williams went on to explain that the object of this was to make persons who carried weapons carry them in a belt about their waists, so everyone would know they

Mr. Patton wanted to know if anything could be a pocket, if it was not "attached to his clothing"—if it wouldn't be a bag? (Loud laughter.) Mr. Williams said there were many

ways of carrying pistols.
The amendment was killed. Mr. Bacot wanted to insert in the clause relating to the penalty for carry-ng concealed weapons the words: "and shall also be disfranchised." He wanted to make the law effective. This was a home thrust and caused quite a

nent was made but failed. Mr. Cooper said that this was a dan-gerous amendment; it would open the door for the prosecution of innocent parties. There were circumstances which might cause the conviction of an innocent man and nothing could then save his vote.

Mr. Bacot said if they were going to stop this great and rapidly increasing evil this was the only way he saw to

get at it. Mr. Ashley was opposed to any concealed weapon law at all. They all knew that nearly every member of the House even carried concealed weapons. Mr. Bacot and Mr. Harper denied that they ever carried concealed weapons, the one since '76 and the other since the war.

The roll call was then demand on the adoption of the amendment, the House refusing to adopt it by the following Yeas-Adams, Ashley, Bacot, Bark-

ley, Blackwell, Burns, Carothers, Crum, Davis W. C.; Deveraux, Doth-Goodwin, Hammett, Harner, Hiott. Hollis, Hough, Humphrey, Ilderton, Johnson, Kennedy, Lofton, Magill, Manning, Mehrtens, Mellard, Mc-Keown, Nunnery, Patton, Pickens, Pyatt, Saunders, John G.; Sturkie, Pyatt, Saunders, John G.; Sturkie, Warr, Weston, Whitmire, Williams, Fred; Wilson, Wolf-Total 41.

Nays-Bowman, Breazeale, Breeland,

Bramlett, Brown, Bunch, Carroll, Caughman, Connor, L. S.; Cooper, Edwards, Finklea, Floyd, Fowler, Gar-ris, Gary, Gaston, Haselden, Johnson, Lancaster, Leverett, Love, Mellett, Mishoc, Mitchell, J. W.; Moore, Mc-Intosh, McSweeney, Otts, Phillips, Pollock, Price, Prince, Rainsford, Rast, Skinner, Tatum, Thomas, Thompon, Townsend, Thurmond, Watson, Belton, Welch, Williams, T. S.; Williams, L. J.; Winkler, Wyche, Wyman -Total 50.

The roll call was then demanded on the adoption of the bill, the vote resulting as follows, the bill being killed Yeas-Bowman, Breazeale, Brown Carothers, Caughman, Conner (L. S.), Crum, Dothage, Edwards, Elder, Good win, Hammett, Hiott, Hough, Humph rey, Johnston, Lancaster, Leverett, Lofton, Love, Mehrtens, Mitchell (T. P.), Moore, McIntosh, McSweeney, Nunnery, Otts, Phillips, Pickens, Price, Rainsford, Sturkie, Tatum, Thompson, Townsend, War, Watson, Welch, Williams (L. J.) Williams (John

G.) Williams (Fred), Wyche—4?. Nays—Adams, Anderson, Ashley, Bacot, Blackwell, Breeland, Bramlett, Bunch, Carroll, Cooper, Davis (W. C.) Bunch, Carroll, Cooper, Davis (W. C.), Duncan, Eadens, Finklea, Floyd, Fow-ler, Garris, Gary, Gaston, Harper, Haselden, Hollis, Ilderton, Johnson, Kennedy, Magill, Mellett, Mishoe, Mitchell (J. W.), McKeewn, Patton, Pollock, Prince, Pyatt, Rast, Sanders (A. K.), Saunders (John G.), Skinner, Thurmond, Weston, Williams (T. S.), Wilson Wymn-14 Wilson, Wyman-41.

-Mrs. Dimmick, who is to wed General Harrison, married Walter Dimmick, a brilliant young lawyer, fifteen years ago. He died while they were on their wedding tour. eight years she wore mourning for

-While doing a slight-of-hand trick, Albert C. Walters, a Findlay, O., college students, swallowed a silver dollar which lodged below the windpipe. It required the service of two physicians to remove it.

When the children need Castor Oil, give them Laxol -it is palatable

The Metropolitan Police

Charleston is under the metropolitan police. Governor Evans has appointed a board of police commissioners, and the commissioners have met and appointed J. Elmqre Martin chief of police. No other changes have been made as yet. By an act of the Legis.

certainly, as an individual, have

In connection with this correspondence the Mayor said that council and the community were aware of his continued sickness, and that yesterday was the first time for nearly two weeks that he had been able to leave his home or attend to any business. It had been his purpose, as indicated in his letter to Governor Evans, to

Governor Evans in his letter practi-

cally states that no such action would be caused by the failure to nominate Capt. J. Elmore Martin. On the other hand, it could not have been caused by any failure on the part of the present administration to carry out the law, as charge of the police department ever since the election. Besides this, as at \$151.295.50. when oon as he assumed control; the Mayor and given instructions to Capt. Martin that all the laws should be enforced without fear or favor, and it was his purpose to execute impartially this and all other laws upon the statute ministration would be tested before it

and this community unheard.

He placed the papers now before council and asked what disposition they desired to make of them.
Upon motion of Alderman Gadsden

again before it.

A LOSS TO THE STATE. A Prominent Citizen of Newberry Who
Was an Inspiration to Young Men.
Col. Robert L. McCaughrin, of Newberry, died on the 27th of January, of Bright's disease after a long and pain whiskey, wine and malt goods in hand ful fliness. He was president of the National Bank and of the Newberry dissection it was shown that only cotton mills, from the organization of \$45,199.67, inclusive of the \$2,671.23 of

> of the bottles, corks, machinery and other nominal and fixed assets, as shown by the following:

2,589 97 50 00 \$ 62.246 43 The cash balance from Mr. Traxler's statement called for \$45,548.40 in State Treasury and in safe. The result of the Legislative Committee's examination showed that there was \$105.22 les than claimed, which reduced the balance to \$45,443.58. His liabilities for whiskey purchases were \$34,286.02 and additional liabilities not scheduled

as revised to date, from his net cash balance, would leave a cash surplus o \$7,842,75 on February 1st.
It is gratifying to me to be enabled

merchandise for the past eleven months the sum of \$20,939.67 in dis-

bet all de cotton: I raise dis year dat he'll convert a wagon load of sinners eber time he gits into de pulpit." Johnson's Oriental Soap is far super ior to all other so-called medicinal soaps for cleansing the skin and beauti-fying the complexion. Two large much