WHY SHED EACH OTHER'S BLOOD?

THE PREVALENCE OF HOMICIDE

A Calm and Philosophical Discus-

day News is from the pen of Col. Edward McCrady, of Charleston, and merits a careful perusal from all of our citizens .- Ep.]

Every law-abiding citizen must stand appalled at the frequency of homicide in the State. There is scarcely an issue of a paper which does since the reconstruction Government since the reconstruction Government tically termed, involving the life of ties," and street afrays has continued some citizen. It is verily true that our —indeed, has increased. There was

First. He found that from the re

peared that the number of homicides in our Southern States were proper

In these investigations Mr. Redfield selected the States of Texas, Kentucky and South Carolina for figures upon which to base his estimates, because in each of these States there was published a newspaper covering local affairs in the entire State with a degree of thoroughness that enabled at least an approximate collection of cases of homicides for a given period. The year 1878 was taken as an average year. The result presented some amazing contrasts and brought out the differences in this respect between Southern and Northern civilization in fearful colors. It is painful and mortifying for a Southern man-for a South Carolinian-to tell even to his own people what was thus shown. But a recognition of evil must come before any effectual effort to amendment. If with shame, at least with frankness, let us look at the condemning facts.

In Texas during the year there were more homicides than in the ten States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-necticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of nearly, if not

quite, seventeen millions.

In Kentucky that year there were more homicides than in the eight States of Maine, New Hampshire, Ver. mont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of nearly ten millions.

In South Carolina that year there were more homicides than in the eight States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of about

In this old State of South Carolina, more than four millions of inhabitants. Manslaughter in the old State of South Carolina was twelve or fourteen times more frequent than in the old State of dassachusetts. Mr. Redfield's work was published

in 1880, seventeen years ago. Is it not a fact that the crime of homicide has rather increased than decreased since he wrote? We fear that it has.

Texas was long a frontier State. had had but a loose Government, an independent Republic, and its immense area rendered it but a sparsely populated community. It still retains much of frontier life. Kentucky, too, had borne the same relation to the colonies and the old thirteen States, and the bloody pression of those early times it seems impossible to efface. But, as Mr. Redfield points out, there is nothing in the early history of our community to have given such a turn to the people of South Carolina. It is an old community, with conservative manners and ways, and, as between the whites without the friction of varying nationalities, and without the lower foreign population, in which most of the crime violence in the Northern States i found. There is no reason why homicide among the whites of South Carolina should be more frequent than among toe American born citizens of New England. And yet, measured by relative population, Mr. Redfield finds manslaughter among the white people of South Carolina to be more than ten times more frequent than among American born citizens of New England. It is true, I believe, that this terrible proportion is confined to homieide, and does not include murder. Ou people do not kill from malice or for plunder, but in hot blood for fancied Murder is everywhere, but the fact that homicides are so much more frequent in the Southern States than elsewhere should put the South ern people upon inquiry as to the cause and the remedy.

Now what is the cause of this?

These figures show that we are a bloodguilty people. Are we a blood-thirsty people? I do not believe that

One cause which is commonly alleged Mr. Redfield demonstrates to be unfounded, viz, that the whites of South Carolina carry pistols because of apprehension of danger from negroes. For if this were true we would surely find that the white use their pistols more frequently against blacks against those of their own color. reverse is the case. Mr. Redfield found in South Carolina 109 cases of homicide during the year 1877, in which the color of the perpetrators was ascertained. Of these 45 whites fell by the hands of whites and 24 blacks by the hands of whites, making 69 homicides committed by whites out of an ascertained total of 109. The 5 white. The proportion is, indeed, greater than at first appears by these figures, for if we take into considera-

Another point to which Mr. Redfield

Another point to which Mr. Redfield cal sattention is the fact that while in the Northera States the highest homicidal rate is found in the cities, where it is furnished by the lowest foreign population which congregate there in the South generally, and in South Carolina particularly, where it is furnished by the lowest foreign population which congregate there in the South generally, and in South Carolina particularly, where there are no large cities, no violent clashings of interests between labor and capital, no large importation of foreigners, with their often peculiar habits and associations, but instead of these, all the conditions for an ideal, law-abiding community it is the rural aw-abiding community it is the rural districts in which the manslayer most 4. THE HABIT OF CARRYING WEAPONS abounds. And this he found to be specially the case in the upper tier of

not chronicle or comment upon some were overthrown, the number of homi-affray or "difficulty," as it is euphemis-cides growing out of "personal difficulty do observation in this matter.

brothers' blood cries out from the ground against us.

--indeed, has increased. There was larm some three lines distant the person in South Carolina under Hamp-customed in my youth to be riding in Some years ago—1880—there appeared a work entitled "Homicide, North and South," in which Mr. Redfield, the author, in no unkindly spirit examined and discussed this subject.

The result of his investigation was person in South Carolina under Hampton and Simpson as there had been and out of the city through our suburbs at all times of the nights on horse-back or in a buggy, through the woods which then extended down below the present city limits, and neither my brothers nor myself, nor our neighbors, at home all the profit there is no manman, Evans and Ellerbe. For alas! so far from improving in the seventeen years since Mr. Redfield wrote, in 1880, ports of our own newspapers it ap- in this respect matters have grown

This homicidal mania of our people this State is concerned, is that there was no such homicidal habit during the existence of that institution. Our gentlemen then fought duels; out as many men are killed in persual existence. I am weeds. I took not not only the concerned in the fought duels of the concerned in the fought duels of the concerned in the fought duels. The fought duels is not a section that was in a time of honored cometery—the first graveyard of old Mecklenburg country. I was sorry to see that it has of late been neglected and has grown up in briars and with which we had been cursed. I am weeds. I took note of some of the cliff. many men are killed in personal encounters in almost any single year since the war as were killed in duels in all the previous history of the State. Indeed, so true is this that there are not wanting those who attribute the previous history of the State. not wanting those who attribute the increase of homicide in the State to the suppression of the duelling code.

I cannot myself doubt that all the manifestations of this crime have their origin in the one great cause, to wit to habits engendered by our late war, and more especially with us by the actual, if suppressed war of reconstruction which followed.

What are the manifestations of

this homicidal spirit? Are they not 1. The habitual disregard of the sacredness of human life.

2. The military impress upon civil 3. The contempt of civil govern

4. And growing out of these the habit of carrying weapons on the per-

Scarcely less than the calamity of the actual loss of human life in our late war was the disregard of its sacredness engendered by our long familiarity with bloodshed. Just as a oung physician or nurse will at first faint at the sight of blood, and then become callous to its shedding, our people during the long war became indurated during the long war became indurated to the matter of wounds and sudden now in vogue; but whether this crue to the matter of wounds and sudden ade springs from a feeling of hostility toward that mythological old hero who have been short, sharp and decisive. with a civilization dating back two conturies, there are more than twice one side or the other within a year, or happiness in this world, or whether it owes its existence merely to the love of as many men killed annually than in nearly so. The German army swept owes its existence merely to the love of all the six New England States, with over Austria and France within a few notoriety which is characteristic of the months respectively. The battles were lost and won by professional soldiers and regular armies. the people of Austria nor of France had time to become familiar with the cruelties of war. But our war lasted for four long years. The whole Southern country was overrun. Armies to amuse her.
marched, advanced and retreated again
As a pretext for routing old Santa and again over the same ground. There which there was scarcely a house in had not been a dead or wounded soldier to the immemorial custom which by -friend or foe. The sensibilities of men became blunted, and the tenderness even of women was strained. In facing death for four years men became accustomed to live in immediate

apprehension, and the constant strain

weakened and deadened alike the fear

and horror of its infliction. There can

2. THE MILITARY IMPRESS UPON GOV-ERNMENT. It will surprise many of the present day to be told that the arming of con-stables and policemen was never known before the war. Policemen carried small clubs, and rattles to call assistance, but no pistols. The arming of the police and the indiscriminate use of firearms by them is altogether foreign to the English common law under which we live. The habit has grown out of the customs of war. It is a relic of camp life. No one, policeman or constable, has a right to take the life of a person attempting to escape, unless the person mas time; and, in connection with the has been arrested as a felon, and even then the taking of life can only be ustified upon the ground of necessity The law on this subject, as laid down by Mr. Bishop, is, in substance, that an officer having a prisoner in custody for felony who attempts to escape will be excused for killing him if he canno be otherwise retaken, but if he can be otherwise retaken, in any case, with out resort to such harsh measures, it will be at least manslaughter to kill him. But in cases where the person slain is arrested or held in custody for a misdemeanor and he fly or attempt escape it will be murder in the officer to kill him, although he cannot be otherwise overtaken. 2 Bishop Criminal Law, Sections 648-649. As said in the case of Reneau vs. State, 2 Lea, 720, it is considered better to allow one guilty of a misdemeanor to escape altogether than to take his life. Yet escape it will be murder in the officer to kill him, although he cannot be 720, it is considered better to allow one guilty of a misdemeanor to escape altogether than to take his life. Yet altogether than to take his life. Yet rob it of the few well springs which rob it of the few well springs which altogether than to take his life. To it of the few well springs which men and constables shooting down men gladden its waste places? What the heart of man yearns for is more of the heart of man yearns for is more of the custom is the survival of the habits of army life—constables and policemen with the Christmas season, melting the act as if they were guards on outposts or senting in war, with the duty and into his life and making him young authority to shoot and kill if one re-fuses to halt when ordered.

3. THE CONTEMPT OF CIVIL GOVERN-MENT.

The war, and the Federal military government which succeeded it in the South, habituated the people to the dea of the absolutism of military rule. The generation which grew up imraces, as Mr. Redfield argues, the homicides by whites of whites is much greater in proportion than the number of homicides of blacks by blacks.

We have the consideration which greater was nominally established witnessed the rule of the sword. They saw the civil Courts, which opened and attempted to administer justice, closed by military greater in proportion than the number of homicides of blacks by blacks.

We may keep arms, guns and pistols, at home for the protection of our property and of our families, though this of itself argues a deplorable condition of society. We carry them upon our persons not for fear of negroes, but to resent insults by our equals—white

mer. We go armed not for fear, but rance, strangers, Governors, Judges and law-makers. They aliens and negroes, set up over them as saw this strength of their own right arms.

ON THE PERSON.
From and out of the causes to which Again he pointed out that while habit of carrying weapons on the person. Let me assert here what I think I can safely do, that there was no such habit before the war. I think I can It happened that I was reared upon a farm some three miles distant from ever went armed. I cannot recall that in all my youth I ever saw a gentle-man with a pistol upon his person. There were no hip pockets in those days for carrying pistols. Though ac-This homicidal mania of our people is due altogether, therefore, to neither on earth the population of which is rated as civilized.

Second. He found that the number of homicides in the Southern States in the fifteen years before he wrote reached the enormous aggregate of 40.000.

This homicidal mania of our people is due altogether, therefore, to neither race nor political cause. To what is it then due? Mr. Redfield, like most Northern writers, attempts to connect it with the habits engendered by the institution of slavery. The short and decisive answer to this, at least as far as this State is concerned, is that there was a possible of gun and rifle I nover saw a pistol in my father's house, except an old single barrel—a relic of former times—which was never loaded. Pistols were, no doubt, worn during the Nullification excitement, but that was in a time of a control of the great staple. We would indirectly share in the profits of manufacturing.

Once again I visited the old time-doubt, worn during the Nullification excitement, but that was in a time of political turmoil, a time not unlike the

people to leave them off?
The resolutions adopted by the State Press Association, at Newberry, in May last, strike the keynote of this matter when they say: Resolved, That this Association re

cognizes that it is not the unfortunate individuals who became involved in the fatal allrays, so common, who are so much to blame as public opinion which not only sanctions acts of violence, but is in a great measure re-sponsible for their commission.

It is public opinion that is responsi ble for the prevalence of this crime. the carrying of concealed weapons, and justifies, if it does not demand, their use in resentment of insult. If we would eradicate the crime of manslaughter we must firs

IS SANTA CLAUS TO GO?

A Protest Against the Abolishment of Christmas Festivities.

Atlanta Constitution Is that genial old divinity, worshiped under the name of Santa Claus destined to go the way of all the earth, Just at present there seems to be something of a crusade taking shape in New York city against the time-hon-ored custom of observing Christmas notoriety which is characteristic of the big metropolis, does not appear from the meager information which has come to hand. More than likely the dull season of quietude which has fol-lowed upon the recent fight for mayor explains the present agitation York is never at a loss for something

Claus from the world it is claimed that the observance of Christmas according come down to us from the firesides of our German ancestors, is not in keeping with the religious spirit of the day, and should, therefore, be abandoned. the season commemorates the advent of the world's Messiah, it is claimed that religious feelings solely should dominate the Christmastide. Is this be no doubt of the lasting effect of this objection tenable? When the angels unfortunate experience. shepherds who were tending their flocks on the hills of Bethlehem, did they not exclaim that the message which they brought was one of giad tidings? Such being the case, it seems to be wholly inconsistent with the character of this angelic message that mirth and joy should be excluded from the Christmas season. But the argu ment does not rest solely upon this fact On the day of the nativity, according to the gospel narrative, wise men from the east brought presents of gold and frankincense and myrrh and laid them at the feet of the infant Savior. This con mas time; and, in connection with the present crusade which is being made against it, special emphasis should b laid upon the fact that the custom was instituted by wise men. Moreover since the Saviour Himself, both in His life and de' sublimely exemplified the grace ving, what rational ob jection c: offered to the custon bestowing gifts upon the young in commemoration of the Saviour

Of course, Santa Claus himself is is ever perpetrated upon the world there will be little to disturb its faith The present method of obs ing Christmas is deeply rooted in the world's affection; around it cluster memories of the purest leaf and fragrance; and though coupled with inno cent deceit in the harmless superati-tion of old Santa Claus, it is destined to triumph over all the crusades which can possibly be waged against it. The New York movement savors more of puritanism than of wholesome plety,

and is not apt to survive the Christ-mas season which is now approaching.

BILL ARP ON HIS LECTURE TOUR.

Maurens

THE TRIALS OF A TRAVELER.

tery-Missed a Passenger Train and Had to Board a Slow Freight, Charlotte, N. C., is a growing city of 0,000 people. Charlotte has the best advertising sketchbook! ever saw. It is beautifully printed and illustrated and seems to be founded on facts. They are distributed from all the hotels and are pleasant reading on the train. It tells about the health and climate and altitude and business and resources and public morals, but what amazed and repressed me most was the circle map that shows the number of cotton mills within a radius of 100 miles from Charlotte. On this map are black dots num-bering the mills at every town and the aggregate is 210, or about 62 per cent of all the mills in the South, These mills operate 1,621,000 spindles and 14,00 looms and are capitalized at \$50,-000,000. This little book contains a

at home all the profit there is in manufacturing and we give employment to thousands of our poor and dependent people. Suppose that every township in Georgia had a cotton mill and that all its earnings were spent and scattered in the community, then we wouldent feel so bad over the low price of the great staple. We would indirectly believe in the control of the control of the great staple.

Harty,

Harty,
Who was born in Tiperrary, Ireland.
'It is a holy and a wholsome thought
to pray for the dead that they may be
loosed from their sins.—II Maccabees

There lies a good Roman Catholic, thought I. He went to purgatory and the priest prayed for him. Then I ruminated about Maccabees not being in the sacred canon, but was in the Apoerypha, and the Apoerypha was ruled
out of the King James version in 1826.
Then I turned to an old Bible that had the Apocrypha and found that the 12th chapter of il Maccabecs had only forty five verses, but the last three had the same injunction to pray for them who are dead, and furthermore, that Judas Maccabees raised among his soldiers 2,000 drachma as a sin offering for those who were slain. I make no comment on this. Martin Luther translated the Bible and left in it these two books, as he said, for human consideration.

There is another tombetone at Cheraw that interested me, for it marks he grave of no man or woman now known. It reads as follows:

"My name-my country-what are they to thee
What—whether high or low my pedi-

Perhaps I far surpassed all other men, Perhaps I fell below them all-what

Suffice it, stranger, that thou seest a tomb, Thou knowest its use—it hides no mat-

Wilmington road. The breakfast house vas seventy miles away at Hamlet, and when we got there I heard the conductor say: "Twenty minutes for breakfast." But I dident hear him say change cars for Wilmington and points this side. You see I am getting quite deaf in one ear and can't hear at all out of the other, but my wife says it is astonishing how quickly I hear the breakfast bell. We had a splendid meal, and I regained my seat in the When about a mile from town the conductor called for ticket, and recognized me as bound for Lumberton. He frantically pulled the pell cord and told me to get off and hurry back, for maybe I could catch the Wilmington train. Right then I able and orderly channels. was distressed, for I knew there was no other train that day, and I was bill-therefore, the people of ed to lecture that night. The sand was shoe-mouth deep, but I gripped my baggage and foxtrotted about 200 yards and suddenly discovered that I would have to put on brakes for my wind was giving out. Another hun-dred yards and I had to stop and blow for my heart was thumping like a bass drum, and there is so much heart failure nowadays that I got alarmed and then I saw my train steaming away like a stake in the grass, and I invol-untarily exclaimed, "Farewell, vain world, I'm going home." So I took my time and made haste slowly, and when I reached the station was the picture reached the station was the picture of disappointment and despair. "What can an old man do but die?" I murmured. Wish now I had my photograph as I was foxtrotting through that sand, and then another as I saw that train steaming away without me. But all's well that ends well. I found a freight train that was going to leave for Lumberton at 11 o'clock, but the conductor couldn't say when it would get there. I wired my friend that I was left, but to hold the fort, for I was coming—and he did. It was only forty-four miles, but it took us over

my friend introduced me by saying "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the distinguished Georgia cavalier, who will now proceed to address the North Carolina crackers." Well, this brought down stone of society is law. Without law sian wells for public use, and many more private ones. These public ones, town that would give \$10,000 for similar privileges. Lumberton does not realize what a treasure that water is, order that makes this nation of ours

those people have done to McKinley, but he has already appointed eight negro postmasters in the county and six of them have accepted and are in office. The people are hot, I tell you, for the negroes outnumber the whites and brag that "their time has come at last, thank the Lord."

"Halifax." I understand now what he meant. It has been nearly fifty years since I stopped at Weldon and the town has a tenanged much. The people are high-toned and have good man lers, for they live close to the Virginia line He Reads Epitaphs in an Old Cemeand come from aristocratic From Weldon I journeyed to Was ing ton, on Pamlico sound, a lively city of 6,000 people. I was escorted t the Ricks House, where all the drummers congregate, for Mrs. Ricks is a mother to them all and they love her. I found her house full of them. They come and they go on every train. I like the congregate, for Mrs. Ricks is a mother to them all and they love her. I found her house full of them. They come and they go on every train. I like the drummers and sympathize with them, for they are far from home and many of them have familes and have to leave them, as I do, to make a living. I am a drummer myself, but I don't like the name. It is slang, and does not fit such a respectable class of gentlemen. It originated from the old miltia musters where drum and fife when used to cail a respectable class of gentlemen. It originated from the old milita musters where drum and fife when used to call up the boys and get them in line. The sergeant would ery out: "Oh, yes; oh, yes; all who belong to Captain Jones's company parade here." Then the drum would rattle and the fife would whistle and the boys would gather and fall into line. Drumming now means come right here and buy my goods and come right here and buy my goods and the drummer rattles his tongue with earnest alacrity. I feel sorry for them now, for 5 cent cotton has nearly ruined

now, for 5-cent cotton has nearly ruined their business. But they keep going. They are everywhere. They get on and off at every station by night and by day. They keep up the hotels and largely help out the railroads. They are smart and good looking and well-behaved and know more about everything than any other class. They are continually rubbing against the world and absorbing knowledge. and absorbing knowledge.

Well, this is the historic region, where Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony was planted and where Virginia Dare was born. I saw Virginia. Her name was on a beautiful steamer that was loading at the wharf. A sweet little girl laughed at me for not knowing all about Virginia Dare a long time ago. Her father says that Mr. McMillan, of Red Springs, has written a book about the lest colony and that the Croatans now have free schools that are separate from both white and black races. The lost colony amalgamated and miscegenerated with these Croatans and no doubt but that Virginia Dare's blood flows in some o' their veins.

From here I am homeward bound and am happy on the way.

From here I am and am happy on the way.
BILL ARP.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

A Circuit Judge Exalts Local Self Government and Condemns "Higher Law" Known as Lynching.

Judge Aldrich, of Aiken, had the onor to be the first to charge a jury in a court of general sessions for Green-wood County. The county has been attached to the Seventh circuit, and con-sequently Solicitor Sease and Steno-grapher Campbell of that circuit were

in attendance.

When court was called to order Judge Aldrich took the occasion as a proper one for some remarks of a more than usually general and extended nature to be made to the grand jury. He spoke to that body in substance as as follows:

To-day a new leaf in the history our section has been turned. This n keeping with the entire history that masterful race to which you be long-a race which has controlled largely the thought and action of the world and has greatly advanced the

interests of civilization. The record of the white race has been a constant aspiration for The other morning about daybreak rule. Our forefathers, leaving the oppressive monarchy of England, came to the wilds to establish home rule Various colonies were formed the territory thus secured and these colonies became States. These bless Acting on this vital Anglo-Saxon prin ciple of home rule, the people in various sections of the States parceled themselves into districts, the better to provide for local self-government, for the orderly administration of law and the promotion of order generally. South Carolina, at first divided into

large districts, gradually became subdivided into counties that the general welfare might be better promoted.

Mark you these results were not reached by violence, but through peac-In pursuance of these principles, therefore, the people of this section asked the people of other counties to help their obtain this boon of local self government. Possessing the requisite population, the property, the intelli gence, the advanced civilization to entitle them to be made a separate division of this glorious common wealth, you were granted the county Having achieved this happy result compliance with law, you are entitled to all its advantages. The rest of the put down my valise and sat on it. Just to all its advantages. The rest of the then I saw my train steaming away people of the State bid you God speed. The first leaf in the judicial history of Greenwood county has been turned

Segregated from two great old counties, counties with illustrious records counties that have produced illustriou men, counties whose sons have made glorious records on the field of battle on the forum, at the bar, on the bench in the halls of legislation. The whole country reveres the memories of many sons of Abbeville and Edgefield.

I am satisfied that on the soil not constituting Greenwood county great men have been born-men whom it is a privilege to honor, whom it is treason to forget. Remember their glorious records and mak Greenwood county worthy of it.

The future lies before you. I am eight long hours to get there. I had only time to wash up and brush up and eat supper, but I found a good house through this up-country I see your school houses and churches, farms and school houses and churches, farms and fam sure your future will be towns, I am sure your future will be great. I note your faces are stamped with the resolution to do your whole duty wherever God may call you. Citizenship is the highest trust man

the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on, and put every-body in a good humor, especially when the house to start on the start of t your school houses and churches are I apologized for my delay and portrayed my trials and tribulations.

Lumberton is a good cell town, and has the best wat rworks I have seen any-where. They have four blowing arte-one a law unto himself. one a law unto himself.

Mobs mean misrule, misery and

blood-shed. Society is doomed including pipes and everything, cost the mob gains sway; but as long as we less than \$1,000 and I know of many a respect and enforce the law we are It is adherance to law and love of

for it is cold and pure.

The next stop was at Weldon, in Halifax County. I don't know what those people have done to McKinley, but he has already appointed eight negro postmasters in the county and negro postm you find the school house, the church and the court house. The three go together throughout the civilized wor.d. While the mobs of France and world. While the mobs of France and the disorganized armies of Germany It used to be that when a man wasn't have played havor with peace and irreverent enough to tell a man to "go have destroyed their government, Eng-

to hell" he would tell him to go to land has stood firm in the integity orderly administration of justice.

Administer law in your county as a acred trust. It is not the severity of sacred trest. It is not the severity of punishment, but the certainty of it that prevents crime and promotes

Advertiser.

Sometimes, I regret to say, people in portions of our State set themselves up as administrators of "higher law"— surely an absurd claim. When you surely an absurd claim. When you indict a man for crime the whole power

foothold in your county.

The white man has inherited the re

sults of the labors of Lis forefathers. Let not selfish citizenship prevail. We have derived great blessings from our ancestry: do we not owe something

I have spoken of the power of the law. I must speak also of its tender-ness. Next to the religion of Jesus Christ, I love this law the best; it is fair to all. The strong cannot oppress the weak. The lame and helpless, the weak and suffering, the meck victim of insolence may all find redress here Under this law, lynching is murder.

REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

lovernor Ellerbe Denies that He Advised Newbold to Avoid Arrest-He Favors the Dispensary Without Profits-He Will Be a Candidate for Re-Election.

Governor Ellerbe invited the newsaper reporters to interview him, and appressed himself on various topics of public interest. The Columbia cor-respondent of the News and Courier makes the following report of the interview:

Governor Ellerbe has given the people as a Thanksgiving offering his an-nouncement that he would be a candidate for re-election, and further that he proposes to stand for an amended dispensary law, while regretting that the system has to suffer changes. It is the first important and conclusive aunouncement on the part of Governor Ellando. Trapmann. Commerce, however, not be the first of the graphs. Ellerbe. To night Governor Ellerbe being the beut of his genius, he retired telephoned for me to come to the Man-

"I see in the News and Courier of "I see in the News and Courier of Tuesday an editorial commenting on the report from its Chester correspondent, which, while not directly doing so, may by insinuation lead people to believe that the Governor advised Newbold not to surrender. The language used by the Chester correspondent. Newbold not to surrender. The language used by the Chester correspondent reads: 'He was instructed by the State authorities not to surrender until to-day or until the Court of General Sessions of Spartanburg County had adjourned.' I wish to denounce the adjourned as absolutely and unqualified.

adjourned.' I wish to denounce the statement as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I sent Mr. Newbold no message, gave him no advice and made no terms with anyone for his surrender. I am getting heartly tired of such dirty flings and instructions. It seems to me that a gentleman has no protection, but has to submit to such slanderous instructions. I have also been harshly criticised for pardoning May and Buice was married to Miss Emma Levy, daughter of Mr. J. C. Levy, formerly of Charleston, S. C., a beautiful and accomplished lady. He practiced his profession in Savannah, and took an active part in politics.

During the summer of 1856 he edited, as associate editor with R. B. Hilton, the Savannah Georgian and Journal, the leading Democratic organ, in the very heated campaign of that year, criticised for pardoning May and Buice for killing Sims. Sims was a desperate moonshiner who was openly violating the laws of the State, and when May port of Savannah. In January, 1861, port of Savannah. In January, 1861, the discharge of their duty would have been killed. Moreover, Mr. Crawford, seems to be a common understanding on the part of certain people to destroy the dispensary law, and they take advantage of all these unfortunate occurtried fearlessly to perform my official his company at the

duties, and will not be swerved by idle clamor or senseless criticism. "Several days ago an interview was was: 'Before I would turn this State the over to the liquor element I would go home and go to ploughing." The most difficult problem that confronts us today is that of the liquor traffic. The dispensary, I think, is the best solution of the question, but as the Courts have decided that the dispensary is not a police regulation I am in favor of amending the dispensary law, so as to make it a police regulation by eliminating the profit feature, and, if necessary, not to sell it as a beverage, but only for medicinal and sacramental purposes. Those who advocate high icense have surely not read carefully the decision of the Courts, for in the case of Scott vs. Donald the Court advanced the views that the State could prohibit, they could inspect, but could do no more If the dispensary is not a police regulation, and the State can-not control the liquor under the dispensary law, it certainly cannot do so nder high license. Besides, under a high license system it would in a few nonths degenerate into the open bar room. As a rule, men who would buy license to sell whiskey would have no moral character, and would be alto-gether irresponsible and pefectly in-different to the welfare of the State and of the people. Their only object would be to make money, and the constitutional restrictions would be disregarded. This liquor fight is not a factional issue. It is a fight between he moral elements of our people and the 'iquor men.'

"Do you propose to make a fight on this next year? "I propose to go before the people on my record, and, if necessary, to advo-cate the policy just outlined. Some of my enemies have said I might be re elected because of the unwritten law to give a Governor two terms. I want it understood that no one need keep out of the race on this account, and precedent if my effort did not warant an endorsement. If I cannt refute the numerous charges that have been made against me and I cannot show to the people that I have honestly and faithfully tried to discharge the duties of the office, I do not care to be reelected. Some people may think it is a very fine thing to be Governor, but there are other things I value more bighly, and before I would sacrifice my manliness or any principle I would

MAJOR S. P. HAMILTON.

Distinguished Artillery Officer Passes Away-An Able Lawyer and a Graceful; Writer.

The death of Maj. S. P. Hamilton, a prominent citizen of Chester, took place on the 22nd inst., after a lingering illness of five months. Only two much encouraged by what was con-sidered a change for the better, and, therefore, death came very unexpectedly. He would have been 72 years of age in January. Major Hamilton was a member of one of the most illustrious and distinguished families of South Caroline. of South Carolina. His father was Governor James Hamilton, and his great grandfather signed the Declara-

ion of Independence.

Samuel Prioleau Hamilton, the sixth son of James and Elizabeth Hamilton, was born in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January, 1826 while his father was in Congress, re-presenting that district composed of the present counties of Beaufort, Colleton, Barnwell and Orangeburg. In his early life he attended the schools of Christopher Co.es and Samuel Burns, in the City of Charleston, and also the academy at Pendleton, S. C., and the High School at New London, Conn. At 11 years of age, in the City of Charleston, he had the misfortune to lose his right arm by the bursting of a powder flask in his hands, the arm having to be amputated and the operation being performed by De tion being performed by Dr. Wagner, assisted by Dr. T. L. Ogier and eleven other surgeons. After this he was placed at the celebrated school of the Rev. R. T. Huddart, located first at Bloomingdale, N. Y., and then at June street, Abingdon square, in the city of New York, and in Bleecker street, next to Depau Row. Here he remained near five years and received a most excellent classical education, and was

thoroughly instructed in all departments of literature.

In the fall of 1842 he returned home, and entered the sophomore class, rising junior, of Charleston College. As he often said himself, he was so far ahead of classmates in the classics and other studies that he became a very careless and inattentive student. He stayed throughout the course, but never returned to take his di. loma. From college his father put him with the great cotton house of Dick & Hill, in New Orleans. He lived in that city sion, and gave out the following inter- at the Oswichee Bend, Russell County, Alabama. Here he remained near two

liquor Sims started to fire on the officers, and had they not killed him in the discharge of their duty would have mouth of the Savannah River. who was present, testified that the under the United States Government killing was in self-defence. This is entirely aside from the petitions and the endorsement of seven of the jurors. There were in addition to other petitions and tendered his services to Col. A. R. Lawton, in command at Fort Pulaski. In a few days he received the appointment of quartermaster and commissions. tions, one signed by many of the very best of Spartanburg's men. There Volunteers, and served there until some time in February, when he was appointed by Governor Brown one of e captains in the 1st regiment of rences to use them against the law. dation of Gens. Hardee and Lawton, Since I have been Governor I have without his knowledge. He recruited Georgia Regulars upon the recommen vannah and returned to Fort Pulaski in command of two companies, and had charge of the defence of that fortress printed from the Rev. Carroll, in which I was reported to have said that rather than join the liquor men I would go to—. A great many have asked me to—. A great many have asked me ordered to Virginia, and was on the liquor men I would go to—. the railroad going there the day the first battle of Manassas was fought. Arrived at Richmond he was The most ordered by President Davis, upon the recommendation of Col. Williams, thut without the knowledge of Capt. Hamilton), to proceed to Manassas and receive four guns captured at the battle. His company was mounted then and there as field artillery. As such he was ordered to report to Gen. Robert Toombs, and was attached to his brigade until the fall, when he was transferred to the reserve artillery, nder the command of Col. W. S. Pendleton. When the artillery was organized into battalions he was promoted to a majority, and was junior field officer of one of those battalions in the corps of Gen. Longstreet, and there served throughout the war. surrender left him at Chester, in this State, and as soon as the courts were open he commenced the practice of his profession. He took an active part in politics, and was appointed by the democratic convention of 1868 a mem-

> charge. In 1874 he was a member of the Taxpayers' Convention, and on his return ome made a speech in the court house at Chester, in the white people of South Carolina as a whole should refrain entirely from paying taxes to the Republican government, and advocated such action as a peaceable and irresistible remedy

full.

He was earnestly enlisted in the de-fence of the Kuklux prisoners before

packed juries in the circuit court of

he United States, and in April, 1872,

defended Robert Riggins, of York, for murder before Judge Bond and a

ber of its executive committee.

In 1875 he attempted the imperchment of Judge T. J. Mackey, which failed mainly because he could not obtain the unanimous support of the

Democrats in the house.

In February, 1876, after the futile attempts at the fusion tickets of Green and Delaney and Tomlinson, to the policy of both of which he was opposed, the State Democratic executive committee met in Columbia and called the May Convention. Major Hamilton was one of the four members originally for a straight Democratic nomination, Gen. Butler, chairman, Gen. Gary and Mr. Sellers, of Marion, being the other be defeated a thousand times. While I like to please, I had rather have the consciousness of having done my duty than the applease of the world."

Gen. Butler, chairman, Gen. Gary and Mr. Sellers, of Marion, being the other three. A majority of the committee was at last, after a long session, won farm irrigation.

over, and the call for the Convention issued. He returned home and made a speech at Chester in the court house advocating such a policy, and naming Wade Hampton as our leader He took a very active part in the campaign of 1876, and there was no more happy man in South Carolina at the result than he. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served

two years. His record as a lawyer may be found in numberless cases in the reports of our supreme court for more than

twenty years.

He was an occasional writer or politics and the social and financial affairs of the State. In politics during his whole life he was of the straightest sect of Jeffersonian State rights and ree trade Democracy, and he died in

that faith.

He was the author of two literary papers in The Sunday News, in 1883, "A Bachelor's Christmas Party," and in 1885, "Sullivan's Island Forty-six Years Ago."

For eighteen months prior to his being taken sick he was busily engaged n preparing his book on the life and times of James Hamiliton, and it is to be hoped that this valuable book will yet be published, as it is now ready for

TILLMAN IN COLUMBIA.

His Health Has Improved and He is Regaining Lost Fiesh—He Be-lieves Congress Will Pass His Dis-pensary Bill,

The Celumbia correspondent of the News and Courier writes as follows about Tillman's recent visit to the

capital:
Senator Tillman was in the city this morning for a few hours. He spent most of the morning at the State House and the Executive Mansion. At the State House many of his friends paid their respects to him, and Senator Tillman walked ever to the Supreme Court where he paid his respects to the Court where he paid his respects to the members of that body. Senator Tillman was in high spirits. He said that he felt as fine as ever and that he was rapidly regaining his strength. He said that he had been given a yellow blanket for a while, but that he had gotten rid of it. He said that he had lest about twenty-five pounds a day by his sickness, but that he has been gaining about a pound a day until he had gotten pearly we the history. had gotten nearly up to his old standard of about two hundred pounds. He aughed heartily at little jokes, some of them at his own expense. He told a story about himself at the Cheraw Fair as to a statement that some one made about his speech. It was remarked that his speech was "the same old thing." To the gentleman who made the remark it was suggested that it was "the same old subject," and Senawas "the same old subject," and Sena-tor Tillman added that it was "the same old crowd and the same old man mak-ing the speech." He says that he did not throw any vitrol into his speech, out gave it just enough salt to that he knew how to talk as he has

Senator Tillman had no formal interliew for the press, but he talked pleasantly about many matters. In the course of conversation he said that he now had strong hopes of the passage of the dispensary bill he has before Congress. He said that he felt practically certain that if the Fed ral Supreme Court confirmed Judge Simonton's quicker the irmed Judge Simonton's opinion oill would be passed. He said that the fact that the question was now before the Courts was about the only thing in the way of the final passage of the bill, as some members of Congress thought it useless to pass the bill as long as the matter was pending in the Courts, and the decision was that of a circuit Judge. He says that Builey and McMillan, of the committee to which the bill has been referred favor it, and he really expects but little opposition to it. He as not heard of over five or six Demo cratic members opposing the measure, and that would not amount to much.

In any event Senator Tillman is satisfied the bill will pass. Senator Tillman asked for copies of the Vandercook decision, and when he got them he said that his reason for sking for them was to find out what were the legal objections to the law by the Federal Courts, so that they might pe remedied. From the tone of Senator Tillman's conversation he is as ardent a dispensary advocate as ever, and he added that if the law was not Il right now it could be made so, and hat all he wanted to know was wheren it was not a police regulation, so ho

could help to make it so CUBA AND CURRENCY.

President McKinley Will Discuss These Topics in His Annual Mes-

sage. The New York Tribune has the following dispatch from Washington about the coming message:

Cuba and the currency will be the cading topics in the president's message. It is understood that the discussion of the Cuban situation will be comprehensive. It has already explained that the state department has prepared a reply to the Spanish government's note regarding fillbuster-ing. Either the president will incorporate the substance of this in his message or leave it to go in its part to the regular diplomatic correspondence, may be determined later, but the message will define the Cuban policy of the

administration affirmatively.

Members of Congress with whom the president has talked freely on the subject have almost without exception urged that this be done, and Mr. Me-Kinley has apparently agreed with them. The reason given for this course is apparent. While a sincere hope is entertained that the Sagasta ministry may end the war at an early date, the possibility of its failure cannot be over looked. In that event, it is desirable for the policy of this country to be known. A strong intimation is given packed jury, and cleared him of the that in the event of the failure of Spain to end the trouble in Cuba at an early date no hesitation will be shown in the United States making known its position of ultimate intervention. ity and commerce may be both made

the grounds for this action.

The belief is that the Cuban problem will be solved without danger of war between Spain and the United States and will be solved through the good offices of this country, but the gen against the ills we were subjected to, offices of this country, but the gwhich speech was also published in be exerted within a reasonable time after Congress meets and after the prospects of the insurgents accept ing or rejecting autonomy are known beyond a doubt. With Cuba actually pacified and industry and trade resur that condition is expected to speak for itself. The refusal of a few insurgent leaders to lay down their arms and the continuance of a sort of bandit warfare would not be interpreted by the administration as the failure of autonomy. On the other hand the continuance of present conditions would hardly be acepted as evidence that the island is

> A Dakota artesian well can spout I 200 gallons a minute, and is used for