

The Newberry Herald and News.

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IRBY'S REPLY TO FARLEY.

Somebody has been telling what is not so—Who is it that has been repeating the Senator, the Adjutant General, or James H. Tillman?—Let the Public Decide.

[From the News and Courier.]
A few days ago a communication was published in the several daily papers from Gen. Farley, abusing me for supposed wrongs I had done him. I cannot engage in a personal abusive controversy with Gen. Farley or anybody else. The public are not interested in such literature, and therefore do not expect me in this reply to engage in any such blackguardism. The public, however, have a right to be informed as to the truth or falsity of any statement of alleged fact that may be contained in Gen. Farley's article.

There are only two statements of moment in the letter as I read it. First, that I dictated to my private secretary an article which appeared the second week of March in the Augusta Chronicle, signed "Craddock," without the consent or knowledge of the person who uses that nom de plume.

Second, that I inspired an editorial which was written by Mr. W. T. Crews in the Laurensville Herald.

The first charge is as ridiculous as it is false. The idea of a person with a thimble full of sense forging the name of a newspaper man is laughable in the extreme; but I am willing that the public should know the whole truth about that "Craddock" letter.

Mr. James H. Tillman, son of Congressman Tillman, was about the date of the "Craddock" letter, the correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle in Washington, and "Craddock" was his nom de plume. On Saturday, just one week after the inauguration of the President, Major William T. Gary, of Augusta, and Mr. James H. Tillman came into my sitting room at the National Hotel. Major Gary said to Tillman that what he had told him a few moments before ought to be repeated to Irby. I asked what it was, and told the following tale:

That he had just left the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had a long conversation with Gen. H. L. Farley, who had remained in Washington since inauguration. He said that Farley had read him a long abusive communication addressed to the Reformers of South Carolina, showing that Tillman and Irby were unsafe, unwise, extreme, dangerous leaders, and that the Reform movement could not be perpetuated without throwing them overboard and putting more conservative leaders in front. He asked Tillman to publish it in the Augusta Chronicle with his (Farley's) nom de plume, saying that the piece would attract much attention, create a great sensation and at that, at the proper time, he would come out and assume its authorship. Tillman said that he refused to publish it unless he would allow the editor of his paper to know the author. He told Tillman that that was the opening gun in the campaign next year against Tillman's and Irby's leadership of the Reform movement. He further said that the following state had been arranged and agreed upon: That Gen. Butler was run for re-election to the Senate; Shell was to be supported by the Conservatives, or Antis and milder Reformers for Governor; and that (Gen. Farley) was to run for Congress in Shell's district. He said they would like to get Talbert into the combination, but that it could not be arranged unless Tillman would agree to let up on and support Talbert, and, in that way get the Conservatives to support Talbert for re-election. Farley offered Tillman a place on the ticket as Adjutant and Inspector General if he would go to his father and make the arrangements by which he would not oppose but support Talbert's re-election. (At this time everyone in Washington knew that the Governor and Col. Tillman were not on speaking terms.) I asked Mr. Tillman what his reply to Farley was, and he said that he told Farley that blood was thicker than water, and he would be d-d if he would go back on his uncles for Butler or anybody else. I asked him if this was a newspaper fake or the truth, and he replied: "To show you that mean business, I'll publish it in full." There and then he wrote the piece signed "Craddock."

I did not have anything further to do with it; did not see it any more until it appeared in the papers; thought nothing of it until the following week, when I heard him read a certificate from some one to the effect that he (Jim Tillman) had written and was the author of the "Craddock" letter. That night in my room between 9 and 10 o'clock, while Dr. Pope and I were talking, Jim Tillman came in, and I asked him to rehearse the whole tale to Dr. Pope, which he did, exhibiting the "Craddock" letter, and saying that it would go off by telegraph in a few minutes.

As to the piece referred to from the Laurensville Herald I can only say that I knew nothing of it until I saw it in print. The subjoined letter from Mr. Crews on that subject will explain itself.

In conclusion I will ask the public to think of this only: Why did not Gen. Farley ask me for an explanation, if he believed what he pretends, to be true of the assumed wrong I did him? The evident reason to me, why he sought no explanation is that, if he had done so, he would not have had the opportunity to abuse me for political purposes; for he knew had he called on me a satisfactory answer would have been given him, his excuse for ingratiating himself with the Conservative element would have been lost.

I leave it to the public to say whether events subsequent to the 4th of last March have not proved that Jim Tillman told the truth when he came to me with the report of this conversation between him and Gen. Farley. I need not give the argument why I believe Jim Tillman told the truth, for I am satisfied that everyone who reads the newspapers and who has watched the turns in politics will see that there was truth and lots of it in what Tillman said.

I submit herewith letters from Dr. Pope, Mr. Tigue, Mr. W. T. Crews and Major W. T. Gary, of Augusta, which will prove conclusively that the charges made by Gen. Farley are false. This philippic against me is but the fulfillment of the scheme as concocted last March. The scheme, however, was amended by leaving out Governor Tillman for reasons which must be apparent to every sensible person. Gen. Farley reasons thus: I will abuse Irby and thereby please every Conservative in the State and will threaten Tillman and sew his mouth up, and by praising Shell will get enough Tillmanites to beat Stanyanar Wilson for Congress.

With this explanation I have done with the newspapers as a means of adjusting differences. I am very respectfully,
JOHN L. M. IRBY.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 11, 1893.
The Hon. J. L. M. Irby, Laurens, S. C.—My Dear Sir: In reading the card of Gen. H. L. Farley in reference to the publication of a letter signed "Craddock" in the Augusta Chronicle, I am reminded that during my stay in Washington the author of that piece came into your room (where I stayed also) with a communication in his hand, some time during Saturday night a week after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. When he entered the room you asked him to rehearse as nearly as possible the conversation between him and Gen. Farley at the Metropolitan Hotel that day. He hesitatingly and promptly told the following facts:

That Gen. Farley had read to him a communication addressed to the Reformers of South Carolina, rather denunciatory than otherwise of Tillman and Irby as leaders of the party, and asked Tillman to have it published in the Atlanta Constitution under a nom de plume, saying that as a newspaper man he could have it done under a nom de plume and would not have to expose his identity. He told Tillman that if the article took well with the Reformers he would come out and avow himself as its author. He also said that he would give Jim Tillman a place on a State ticket to be made up as Adjutant General. He (Tillman) further emphasized the fact of his authorship of the "Craddock" letter by reading it to me and by saying that he was on his way to the telegraph office in 14th street to send it to the Augusta Chronicle. He also said that whenever he had communications of this character to publish he used the nom de plume "Craddock" instead of his initials "J. H. T."

This information not only surprised me, but I was horrified to think that such things were going on among the Reformers, and especially among the leaders. Senator Irby was also indignant at it, and asked me, who intended to return home by way of Columbia in a few days, to see Governor Tillman and tell him what Jim Tillman had said, for the reason that Senator Irby was afraid the Governor would not see the Sunday edition of the Chronicle.

In passing through Columbia I went to Governor Tillman's house and gave him the information we had received from Jim Tillman in Washington. I make this statement to you voluntarily because you must have forgotten that I knew anything about it, or you would have written to me, and because it is due to you and to truth that the public should know the truth and the authorship of this whole matter.

Your friend,
SAMSON POPE.

This is to certify that Senator Irby did not dictate to me any article signed "Craddock," published in the Augusta Chronicle or elsewhere, and that I knew nothing whatever of its composition. Mr. Jas. H. Tillman, to my knowledge, never discovered the authorship of the Craddock letter. It has been stated that Mr. Tillman denied responsibility for a part of the letter reflecting upon Mr. F. C. Caughman, but Mr. Tillman, to disprove that he had repudiated any part of it, showed me, and others I presume, a note in the nature of a certificate, in which Mr. Caughman stated that Mr. Tillman declared himself the author of the article signed "Craddock."

M. F. TIGHE.

On last Friday, June 30, Gen. Farley came into the Herald office, and after being seated the following conversation took place between myself and Mr. Farley:

Mr. Farley: "Mr. Crews, didn't you publish an article in the Herald the other week in which you stated that I attended an Alliance caucus in Spartanburg, and wasn't something said about sharpening Brutus daggers for Tillman, etc?" Was the article an editorial or communication?"

Mr. Crews: "There was an article of that nature published in the Herald a week or two ago, but the Farley mentioned was not intended to apply to you—it was Lid Farley. There was something said about 'Brutus daggers,' and was an editorial written by myself."

Mr. Farley: "Where did you get your information from? Didn't someone here give you the information?"

Mr. Crews: "No, sir. I got my information from some one of the daily papers. I am not sure, but I think it was the Greenville News, and the editorial was based on the information contained in a dispatch sent from Spartanburg."

Mr. Farley: "I think you are mistaken about getting your information from the Greenville News, as I have never seen anything of that kind in the News."

Mr. Crews: "Possibly I may be mistaken about getting my information from the News, but I am positive that I got it from some one of the daily papers. No individual gave it to me verbally or otherwise."

Mr. Farley questioning me in regard to the source of my information in regard to the editorial in question impressed me at the time that he was endeavoring to extort from me a virtual admission that some one in Laurens had given me the said information, and when he afterwards alluded to the fact that he had a personal enemy here who was trying to injure him, and other such expressions, without directly naming any one, I could plainly see that his references were Senator Irby. I then told Mr. Farley distinctly and positively that neither Senator Irby nor any one else had ever mentioned the subject to me, and that I was responsible for the editorial and the reference to "Brutus daggers," etc.

The above is the conversation which took place between Mr. Farley and myself, as well as I can remember, and what was said by us on the occasion referred to can be substantiated by three other employees in the Herald office, who heard the conversation.

W. T. CREWS.

OFFICE U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
MACON, GA., July 10, 1893.

Sir: Your letter dated July 8, 1893, in which you enclose a card published by the Hon. H. L. Farley, is received. You request me to furnish you for publication a statement of facts which came within my knowledge in reference to the article published in the Augusta Chronicle over the signature "Craddock."

I have no intention to espouse the cause of any of the parties interested in this controversy, with all of whom my relations are friendly. I yield to what I conceive to be my duty and do an act of simple justice to you in making the following statement:

The article signed "Craddock" was not dictated by you to your private secretary, nor was it sent to the Chronicle for publication either by you or your private secretary. During my stay in Washington I was present in your rooms at the National Hotel when a conversation was had in reference to it, and the article was read over to you in my presence by the author before it was sent to the Chronicle for publication. Very respectfully,

W. T. GARY,
Hon. J. L. M. Irby, United States Senator, Laurens, S. C.

JIM TILLMAN WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY.

[Columbia Journal, 15th.]
The Journal representative called on Capt. James H. Tillman this morning and asked if he had anything to say in reply to Senator Irby's statement published in various State papers yesterday. He replied:

"I have been drawn into this affair very much to my regret, but I do not propose that Senator Irby or any one else shall be as an instrument to perpetrate a political assassination."

"Then you will reply?"

"Yes."

"Of what character will your answer be?" was asked.

"Wait and see; you may say, however, that it will prove that Senator Irby has acted the deliberate scoundrel in mixing a certain amount of truth with error in order to give his defence an air of plausibility and throw the whole blame on me. It will divulge some racy and yet unwhipped reading that will be mighty interesting reading for devout Reformers."

"When will your article appear?"

"Just as soon as possible. Please do not ask me any other questions."

Sunday Fair at an End.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The World's Fair is to be closed on Sunday and after July 16th it will not be open to the public on the first day of the week. The admissions of next Sunday have already been donated for the relief of the families of the firemen who lost their lives in the recent fire on the grounds and but for this fact the fair would probably have been closed next Sunday. The vote of the local directory rescinding its former action was overwhelmingly in favor of closing, it standing 24 to 4.

Something to Remember.

If you're a weak or ailing woman—there's one only medicine so sure to help you that it can be guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In building up over-worked, feeble, delicate women, or any "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever falls to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a safe and certain remedy for women's ills and ailments. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels chills and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else can be as cheap. With this, you only for the good you get.

THE MOUNTAIN CITY IS DRY.

Judge Norton Grants a Temporary Injunction Against the Greenville Dispensary.

[Special to News and Courier.]
GREENVILLE, July 13.—Greenville is dry the first time in the history of the city. This morning at a quarter before 10 o'clock Capt. Mooney, armed with an order from Judge Norton, appeared at the dispensary and served the order on Dispenser Hill, and in a few minutes the doors of the State bar were closed and locked and will remain closed until Monday, the 17th, when the case will be heard on a motion for a permanent injunction prohibiting the dispenser from selling liquor henceforth and forever in Greenville.

The action of Judge Norton seems to meet the approval of the great majority of our citizens, white and colored. When the bar closed there was a general hand-shaking and slap-on-the-shoulder all along Main street.

TILLMAN'S BOTTLES ONE OUNCE SHORT.

A reporter of the News obtained to-day a pint and a half pint bottle of the genuine palmetto stamp dispensary whiskey and submitted each to a reliable druggist for measurement. The liquor was measured by a druggist's graduated and resulted in each being one ounce short, which is a loss of 16 per cent on pints and 12 per cent on half-pints to buyers. This is Tillman's all-wood and thirty-six inches to the yard.

THE BLIND TIGER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—The city is in a fever of expectation over the arrests for the illegal sale of liquor. The trap may be sprung any moment, but no one is positive when the fireworks are to begin. The ball may be set in motion this afternoon.

Assistant Attorney-General Buchanan has been in the city for some time and is known to have been in secret conference with many of the constables yesterday. He was seen on the street with a batch of blank warrants in his pockets. There is no question that the papers are being made out, but the impression prevails that all the arrests will be made in one day and that the trap will not be prematurely sprung. Spies have made themselves officiously mysterious that numbers of them have become known by sight. More than one has been put out of a saloon while trying to ply his trade.

It is stated that more than thirty cases have been made out against prominent saloon keepers. One of the spies is the authority for this statement.

THE STATE SPIES AT WORK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Spies and constables have been very hard at work in Charleston to-day. Upon the application of Assistant Attorney General Buchanan, Judge Izlar, of the First Judicial Circuit, granted temporary injunctions against a number of ex-liquor dealers of this city, restraining them from continuing the sales of beer and other intoxicating liquors, as charged in the complaint of Buchanan, in violation of the dispensary law. Upon the order of Judge Izlar, the constables were instructed to take charge of the suspected places, and to diligently search the premises, inventory all goods found, seize personal property and place it in the custody of the sheriff.

The first place raided this morning was a house in Market street, where Vincent Chico, an Italian, carried on a liquor business, and where, since the dispensary law went into operation, he has been making out by selling "soft drinks" and macaroni. Chico was arrested on a warrant based upon the affidavit of R. H. Pepper, one of the spies, who swore he had bought beer from Chico several days ago, in violation of law. Two drays were driven up in front of Chico's door, under the direction of Theodore S. Gaillard, chief constable. Seventeen constables searched the place from bottom to top, and everything movable was seized and loaded on the drays.

The spies forced their way into the private apartments of Chico's family, over the store, and invaded the room occupied by Chico's sick wife, threatening that if she did not open the door they would burst it in and take her to jail. Boxes of macaroni and other goods on which no one could possibly become intoxicated, were placed on the drays, but were afterwards returned to the house. But a small quantity of liquors, probably \$100 worth, which was found in the private part of the house, were confiscated.

Chico was taken before Trial Justice Milan and released on \$500 bond for his appearance at trial. There was a great crowd and much confusion. Chico cursed the spies roundly and came near having a fight with Spy Pepper, who, drew his pistol and attempted to shoot the enraged Italian.

The whole community was indignant at the extraordinary proceedings of the constabulary. Chico states to-night that his wife is expecting to be confined this month, and that he fears the outrage to-day will have a serious effect on her. He has had a warrant issued for Pepper for assault and battery with intent to kill.

After the affair at Chico's, the constables raided Mollenhauer's restaurant in King street, Fred McCabe's saloon in market street and Anspach's restaurant in Meeting street. No contraband goods were found at these places, although, on the affidavits of the spies, all the men were bound over for trial in \$500 bond, the spies having sworn that they had bought intoxicating liquors at these places.

About twenty more cases have been prepared, and the work of arresting will be resumed on Monday. Lawyers Bryan and Bissell have been retained to represent the defendants. Some lively developments are awaited.

A Plain Talk.

The Wilmington Messenger states the leading causes Southern poverty as follows:

1. The great war, its losses, its devastation, its bankrupted the rich south, deprived it of tens of thousands of its best citizens and robbed it of its entire basis of credit. The South had to start afresh in the business of life. Everything was a waste and poverty stalked abroad.

2. Then came the savage, oppressive, ruinous reconstruction era, with all of its stealings, mountain debts, foolish sectional legislation.

3. The high tariff tax laws of the republican party that made the rich North richer, and robbed the poor for the benefit of plutocracy. The money devil has had a vast deal to do with the poverty and prostration of the South.

4. Then there is the wicked and unfortunate demonization of silver in 1873.

5. Now come other agents of injury. First in the long continued policy of growing one market crop and buying everything. The South has clung to cotton and tobacco and bought hay and corn and wheat and bacon and lard and vegetables and fruits. It has acted like an overgrown simpton in this matter. It has played the part of a gambler, risking all on one doubtful card. The world is over-stocked with cotton and still the South has tried to over-do the business of cotton production and has made a splendid success. It has literally, in the language of the scriptures of inspiration, been a heaver of wood and a drawer of water for the rich, dominant, progressive North. So long as the foolishness is persisted in there will be a scarcity of money in the South.

Then our sensible contemporary proceeds to give its readers a plain talk. It says that the South buys nearly everything it consumes of the north—utensils, machinery, furniture, musical instruments, medicines—all that is made in workshops—all that is produced by the loom or anvil, or even in the fields. All the money we get for our farm products must go north to pay for merchandise. All this is so notorious that a New York paper recently said that the South always has a money famine because she has so little to sell. She needs more shops and more pay rolls. If a million gold dollars were scattered right and left in this region to-day they would all start northward by the end of the week. Admitting the full force of this statement, the Messenger says:

Where is the cure? Not in simply making more cotton and tobacco? It is in diversifying the crops—in raising the smaller industries—in raising all consumed at home—in manufacturing everything used in the South—in keeping the money at home.

But there is still another factor of recuperation, independence and safety not to be overlooked in this hurried review of causes. It is this. The South must be more industrious. Fact. There must be less idling. Men must work more. Let us illustrate. We use one used aforesaid:

In the great war between the States the South had upon an average 400,000 of its chief white laborers and managers in the armies. The negroes, the white boys and old men at home made ample supplies for those at home and fed their own armies, also often the yankee armies, and that, too, after large sections had been overrun and ravaged by ruthless invaders. Now, if this could be done in 1861-65, and in great abundance, why is it with peace for twenty-eight years, and all the men at home—the South cannot raise all it consumes—all its eats, wears, etc? The one answer is—it does not try to do it—it does not work enough to do it. More industry—more well directed industry is what is chiefly needed. Think on that things.

There is nothing new in this view of the situation. Thousands of thoughtful southerners have been writing and talking on this line for the past forty years, but our people are slow to make the needed change in their individual conditions. It is a change, however, that must be made if we would enjoy genuine progress and prosperity. We must revive the energy and enterprise of the war period and diversify our industries so that this will become a self-supporting section, selling a great deal and buying very little. Our watchword should be: More products, more shops and more pay rolls!

How Manners Deteriorate.

"In the absence of my wife," says a friend of mine, "my manners deteriorate rapidly. I eat at chop houses, and the man who habitually eats at chop houses unconsciously becomes a sort of a human pig. He can't help it. He becomes selfish. He grows slovenly in dress and rude in manners. I see that a chop house man as soon as I see him at the table. I tell you, man is naturally a brute, and shorn of the conventional restraints of society his veneer of civilization quickly rubs off."

"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Erastus Southworth of Bath, Maine. After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

DOWNFALL OF DAVENPORT.

The Laurens County Official Resigns His Office and Leaves the County.

[Special to The State.]
LAURENS, July 13.—School Commissioner L. P. Davenport, on account of his escape, sent his resignation to the Governor and took the train for the West. The county legislative delegation met promptly to-day, and have recommended for the coming vacancy Mr. Thomas J. Duckett.

It is stated that Oakville Alliance sent a committee to J. D. M. Shaw and Senator J. L. M. Irby to inquire why they shielded Davenport.

Irby's name is supposed to have been connected with the affair in this way: When Davenport made the improper advances, or attempted the assault on Mrs. Fuller, she struggled and screamed. Davenport became alarmed, jumped on his horse and galloped to Irby's house. He has long been on intimate terms with Irby. He excused to Irby and Shaw his conduct in the woman on the ground that she had been a former pupil of his, and did not admit having intended violence.

When Irby, with Shaw, who is Davenport's nephew, went to Fuller's house in the hope of getting the matter suppressed, Irby is said to have advised the Fullers, if they settled at all, not to accept any money, that it would put them in a bad light; but the Fullers decided otherwise. Then Irby and Shaw paid down a part of Fuller's demands in cash and endorsed a note for the remainder. Afterwards the story was whispered about, Fuller's neighbors became incensed and the exposure followed. This is about the substance of the rumors current.

A New School Commissioner.

Columbia Evening Journal.
Governor Tillman to-day appointed Mr. T. J. Duckett school commissioner of Laurens county, vice L. P. Davenport, the man who made insulting proposals to Mrs. Fuller, resigned, and skipped the county, going West.

Alexander Hamilton's Thirteen Trees.

[From The Philadelphia Ledger.]
It is an odd fact that the thirteen trees which Alexander Hamilton planted near his country house, the Grange, to symbolize the original states of the union, and are still standing near the old manor house on Covent avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets, have kept pace with the growth of the states which they represent. For instance, New York state is represented by the largest tree, standing in the center of the group. Close to it stands the next largest, representing the state of Pennsylvania. Rhode Island is represented by the smallest tree, which is a mere baby by the side of the others, and the crooked tree is called South Carolina. It has taken an abrupt turn and grown perceptibly out of the grove, then it turned again just as suddenly and grew up straight. South Carolina was the first state to secede from the union. Since peace has been restored, however, she has been one of the most thrifty and flourishing of the southern states. The house is now used as a Sunday-school room. It was Hamilton's residence at the time of his duel with Aaron Burr, in Weehawken, in 1804.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

The highest praise has been won by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

A Day at Niagara for Twenty Cents.

Niagara, "the crown jewel of our continent," centuries old, but ever new in its infinite variety, is the one spot that every American should see; and every reader of Demorest's Family Magazine for August may see Niagara in all its different aspects, at every season of the year, without the fatigue and expense of the journey. Through the charmingly written and superbly illustrated article "A Day at Niagara," one may become familiar with every point of interest in the vicinity of the Great Falls; while those who propose stopping there on their way to or from the Exposition, may learn how they may see all the best advantage, and with the least expenditure of time and money. "Life at White Sulphur Springs" is another "outing" article. This is also an example of stay-at-home travel; for after reading the article and seeing the many illustrations one feels as familiar with the place as if it were visited.

"The Diary of an Atlantic Girl," "Miss Canaris's Crinoline," "The Story of the Millennium," and "The Madness of LaFarge" will be read with pleasure by all lovers of good fiction; "A Feast of Umbrellas" describes a most charming summer fete; "Vacation Pleasures" furnishes some excellent hints for entertaining; "Society Fads" describes all the latest fables of the butterflies of fashion; and all the departments for which this Magazine is noted are full of interesting and good things. There is something in it of interest to every member of the family. This number is a fair sample of what is given twelve times a year for \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is Said to be One Means of Lifting the Burdens of the Poor Man.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
The income tax continues to grow more popular. As the tax is constitutional and equitable, and as it is plain that there will be a deficit in our revenues when we reduce the customs duties, it is natural that public attention should center upon this mode of raising money for the expenses of the government. The masses are not able to stand a direct tax levied on everybody, and the burden will have to fall upon the wealthy classes who are able to bear it.

The opposition to the measure comes mainly from the capitalists of the east who have grown rich under the favoritism of the government. They declare that it would be very expensive to collect such a tax and that it would tempt them to commit perjury. On the other hand experts in the revenue service say that the system would not make it necessary to employ many extra officials, and the matter of perjury is only a fanciful objection. Rich men in England do not perjure themselves to escape the income tax and there is no good reason for supposing that they would do it here and risk the penitentiary.

When we consider the tremendous drain upon the people for a generation in the shape of a 60 per cent. tariff, federal pensions and other expenses, it will be seen that the income tax would afford a greater degree of relief than any other one thing could give. The tax should be a graded one, as Thomas Jefferson suggested. It should begin with \$10,000 incomes and the percentage of the tax should increase with each additional \$10,000 of income. This is the way to lift the burden from the masses who are unable to bear it, and cause the expenses of the government to be paid by the men who enjoy most of its benefits, and who are able to pay a tax without feeling it.

It is oppressive and unjust to tax the poor man's little \$1,000 cottage and exempt the \$10,000 income of his millionaire neighbor.

FOUR YEARS TO PRINT A BIBLE.

One Just Issued in the Syriac Language at the Bible House.

[New York Herald.]
The new Syriac Bible was printed at the Bible House during the past week. The book has been in the printers hands for four years.

Paul Behman and David Ismael, natives of Oromiah, Persia, set the type. Behman is an accomplished typesetter and worked at his trade in Persia. Ismael learned his trade from Behman in this country and they averaged a page a day. The Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., the translator, supervised the work. Mr. Labaree is an American, but has spent many years in Persia as a missionary. Joel Abraham, a native scholar of Oromiah, assisted him.

This is the first whole Syriac Bible issued by the American Bible Society. A number of years ago they printed the New Testament in the Syriac language.

According to Caleb T. Rowe, the general agent of the society, the Bible has now been issued in 350 languages and dialects. No new translations are at hand, so the Bible House printing office is out of work.

Literary Note.

The midsummer *Cosmopolitan*, the first at the new price of 12 cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. Francois Coppee, William Dean Howells, Camille Flammarion, Andrew Lang, Frank Dempster Sherman, H. H. Boyesen, Charles DeKay, Thomas A. Janvier, Colonel Tillman, Agnes Repplier, and Gilbert Parker are a few of the names which appear on its title page. Three frontispieces, all by famous artists, furnish an unusual feature, and among the artists who contribute to the 119 illustrations adorning its pages, are Laurens, Reinhart, Fenn, Teussant, Stevens, Saunier, Fitter, Meaulle and Franzen. The midsummer number is intended to set the place for the magazine at its new price at 12 cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year. The magazine remains unchanged in size and each issue will be an advance upon its predecessors. Literally, every known country is being ransacked for material in the hope to bring the *Cosmopolitan* forward as the leading magazine in the world.

Gold's Posthumous Piety.

[From the New York World.]
The family of the late Jay Gould is about to erect at Roxbury, in this state, a Memorial church, to cost a quarter of a million dollars. On its corner-stone will be this inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Jay Gould." This posthumous juxtaposition of two names that were not conspicuously associated during the life of the late Jay Gould must be accepted by the public chronicler as a private arrangement of the family in which the public has no hand and no special interest. It would be very unjust even to hint that the late Jay Gould did not in divers ways, that we know nothing about, attempt to glorify both God and Gould, but it cannot be said that he succeeded in convincing a very large circle outside of his own heirs of the fact.

BLOOD AT A DINNER PARTY.

A Shocking Homicide at a Family Gathering in Greenville County.

[Special to the News and Courier.]
GREENVILLE, S. C., July 14.—Another killing was recorded to-day in Greenville County, about, about two and a half miles beyond Chick Springs—the victim, James Cox; the man who did the killing, W. T. Toney, all well-to-do farmers, neighbors, until to-day friends.

Toney's son Henry was 21 years old to-day and Cox gave a dinner in honor of the event. Of course there was whiskey on hand and the young men had been drinking. Henry Toney and James Cox were in the yard and got into a playful struggle, which resulted in one or both getting angry and a regular fight followed. John and Mrs. Cox took a hand in the fight and the three, it is claimed, attacked young Toney with fists, a hoe and a broom handle.

Mr. W. T. Toney was sitting in the house pleasantly talking with his elderly friends, when seeing the attack on his son, he rushed into the yard with the blade into the right side of James Cox's neck. Cox walked to the piazza, lay down, and in half an hour was dead, bleeding to death. The cutting took place about 12 o'clock. Toney and his son surrendered to the sheriff and were lodged in jail to-night.

TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Mind Reader Seymour to Spend Over Three Months Under Ground.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—Seymour, the mind reader