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THE STATE'S POLICY

IN REGARD TO THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM OUTLINED

By Governor Elberhe—The Constabulary Will Be Retained—What Constitutes an Original Package, Gen. Barber Talks.

[State, 4th.]

Governor Elberhe, as the official head of the State government, has at last spoken and outlined the policy of the State in regard to the State dispensary system in the light of the recent decision of Judge Simonon; he has outlined the course so far as he is able in the absence of any direct construction of Judge Simonon's decision.

What the governor says shows that the recent predictions as to the course to be pursued are correct in nearly every detail. The State will continue in the liquor business in competition with all who may wish to supply wines and liquors, and what is more, the constabulary force is to be continued, the governor being of the opinion that the force will be needed more than ever now for the purpose of enforcing what is left of the dispensary act.

Yesterday morning Governor Elberhe had Chief Constables Bahr and Fant in consultation with him for some time.

Subsequently he was seen by a representative of The State. The governor said: "I have had the chief constables to come to Columbia and they have been given instructions. Being a law-abiding citizen and bowing to the decision of Judge Simonon, I have instructed them to enforce the dispensary law rigidly, subject, however, to the decision of Judge Simonon, although I do not yet know what Judge Simonon's decision is. In this decision he has reversed his previous decisions in dispensary cases and for that reason I cannot rely upon it. We are not going to seize anything shipped into the State for personal use or anything sold by the people of other States in original packages. I understand by original packages that a man cannot get a dozen pint packages, for instance, in one case and sell them, but that each shipment constitutes a package. No seizures whatever will be made in transit. The constables will have to watch those who receive boxes of bottled liquor or liquor put up in any other way. If anything less than the package in which it was shipped and received is sold then the whole will be confiscated. As I understand the decision it is that the citizens of this State will not be permitted to sell in original packages or in any other way. I think, however, that it is within the decision for citizens of this State to act as agents for parties residing outside the State and sell liquor for them in original packages.

"Of course the friends of the dispensary system won't be satisfied with anything short of an appeal to the court of last resort. Pending that appeal it will be folly, when you think of the expense, to have an extra session of the general assembly. Suppose the legislature amends the law and then Judge Simonon's decision is reversed; that would leave us in rather a bad condition.

"All of the present constabulary force will be continued and it will be managed as heretofore."

"What about the reduction of prices of liquor to the competition point?" was asked.

"It is a matter," was the reply, "for the State board to run that part of it."

It may be added that the State board has not yet taken up the matter of a reduction of liquors to meet competition figures.

MR. BARBER TALKS WITH JUDGE SIMONON.

It was ascertained yesterday that Attorney General Barber had gone to Charleston. A representative of The State met him at the depot last evening upon his return. Mr. Barber said: "I went to Charleston to

give attention to several matters of official business. While there I had some conversation with Judge Simonon with reference to his decision and the situation in consequence of it. All I can say about it is that I do not think that under the situation as it exists liquor will run rampant."

"Did you make a motion to suspend the injunction?" was asked.

"No," was the reply, "the temporary injunction was only signed today and I hardly think that an appeal will be taken before the final order is made; and if any motion is made to suspend the judgment it will not be until the final order has been entered."

Mr. Barber was asked what was his construction of the term "original package." He said: "My view coincides with that of Governor Elberhe and if the occasion arises, I believe that is the view that will be adopted by the court."

So taking the views of Governor Elberhe in connection with those of General Barber it is safe to say that the policy of the State is pretty well settled.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

FOUND A LOOHPHOLE.

New Move of the Attorney for the State—Will Not Surrender Agricultural Hall Lyles' Flight Not Yet Won.

The state has by no means surrendered possession of the agricultural hall and does not propose to do so by a long shot. Judge Melton and Attorney General Barber, the state's attorneys in that case, are men of many resources, and if they can possibly prevent it—and they think they can—no Federal court will be given a chance to declare the Blue Ridge scrip a valid debt.

Attorney Lyles seemed to have left some bars down in the putting up a fence around them and they have broken through the gap. He failed to serve notice of pending suit, and so Secretary of State Tompkins is not bound by the decision in the agricultural hall case, which was against Tindal. As he does not hold from Tindal, except by succession in office, an attempt to take the building from him will clearly prove the suit is really against the State. Messrs. Melton and Barber today served the following notice at Mr. Lyles' office.

United States of America—District of South Carolina—In the Circuit Court—Fourth Circuit.

Edward B. Wesley, plaintiff, vs. J. E. Tindal and J. R. Boyles, defendants. To W. H. Lyles, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

You will please take notice that, upon the filing of the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of J. E. Tindal and J. R. Boyles, plaintiffs in error, vs. E. B. Wesley, defendant in error, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina in Charleston, S. C., a petition will be filed in said Court, praying that the writ of execution heretofore issued in said petition, or stayed until the rights of parties now in possession of the premises in dispute, and who were not made parties defendant in this action, can be adjudicated, and that the Court will be asked to fix a time for the hearing of such petition.

SAMUEL W. MELTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
WILLIAM A. BARBER,
Of Counsel.
Columbia, S. C., 1897.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Itch, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robertson & Gilder.

CHAIRMAN JONES ANSWERS WILLIAMS

SAYS HE DID NOT NULLIFY WILL OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

Explains Big Order of Glassware—Declares That His Accuser Was a Candidate for Chairman When He Found Fault.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Columbia, S. C., June 3.—Colonel Willie Jones, chairman of the State board of control, who was charged by L. J. Williams yesterday with a number of more or less serious irregularities, makes a statement. In this Colonel Jones says:

"Mr. Williams charges, first, that I, as chairman, have disregarded the rules of the board by ordering goods charged to the dispensaries in Columbia cheaper than elsewhere.

"This has reference to a special order made by Mr. E. W. Robertson, chairman of the local board of control at Columbia, for goods, the major portion of which were not kept in stock, but were a very fine class of goods, ordered largely from the house of Park & Tilford, of New York, for the special Christmas trade in this city as an experiment merely; and in order to make a trial of this experiment, at the special request of the chairman of the board, the goods were placed to the Columbia dispensaries at 20 per cent profit instead of 25 per cent, as usually charged. This would, under like circumstances, have been done in favor of any local board in the State.

"Second, that I, as chairman, 'practically nullified the will of the board of control in the matter of whiskey purchases.' This charge is based upon the statement made by him that he had found in local dispensaries different kinds of whiskeys that the board had never purchased. In reply to this charge I would state that at the May meeting in 1896, the following resolution was passed: 'Ordered, That the chairman be authorized to place special orders from county dispensers.'

"It was in pursuance of this authority vested in me by the board that purchases were made of whiskeys other than those ordered by the board. In no instance have I ever ordered whiskeys from parties other than those with whom the board made purchases, except upon some special order from a county dispenser.

"Third, Mr. Williams further charges me with an unjustifiable violation of law in receiving and paying for eleven car loads of glass more than ordered by the board."

Colonel Jones explains this at length, showing it was not an over-shipment, as some months previously an order had been given by Commissioner Mixson for twenty-five cars of glass, with the proviso that he could cancel same at any time before delivery, provided the State would take all the glass made up at the time the order to cancel was delivered. The order was canceled, and subsequently the company sent the eleven cars, together with another order, claiming pay for them under the Mixson contract.

"Fourth, Mr. Williams further charges me with dereliction of duty in not paying the drafts for whiskey purchases within the time limited by contract, and further charges that the State has been loser thereby. In reply to this charge I desire to say that prior to November, 1896, the rule of the board was that no draft should be paid until the whiskey should be received in the building and checked up by the commissioner, and that until then every draft was promptly paid as soon as the same was reported by the commissioner.

"The cause of the delay in the payment of the drafts was the inability of the commissioner to get the goods within the warehouse and then check off the bill of lading prior to the maturity of the draft. This November order was passed in order to remedy this evil, and since then the commissioner has ever been urged to promptly check up the invoices, whether in store or at the depot, and as soon as this was done and the

proper evidence furnished me, I have in all cases promptly signed the warrant for the payment of the draft.

"By reference to the board's last annual report to the legislature of the business of the dispensary for the fiscal year of 1896, any unbiased mind would be forced to the conclusion that Mr. Williams was well satisfied with the business showing which the board had made and on page 5 of said report is to be found the following statement over the signature of Mr. Williams and the other members of the board and which was gotten out the latter part of January, only six weeks or two months before he discovered that he cannot endorse my administration as chairman.

"Our purchases, we consider, have been made judiciously, and in price and quality will compare most favorably with purchases made by our predecessors. In the one item of rebates there have been saved to the State in the past year more than \$41,000."

As to the charge that he lost the State from \$30,000 to \$105,000 by not paying drafts promptly and so getting the discounts, Colonel Jones submits a report from three members of the board, Messrs. Cooper, Douthit and Miles, in which they show that had the drafts not paid within ten days been paid promptly (and it was impossible to do so because the goods could not be checked up) the State would have saved only \$277.14. Colonel Jones concludes, as follows:

"It would be difficult to conduct a business of such magnitude, especially by persons wholly inexperienced, without having it appear that some acts have been done and some duties performed which, when submitted to the test of a retrospect, will not be subject to criticism. In the trying position of chairman of the board of control, duties have been imposed upon me of novel import, but in the discharge of them all I have tried to execute to the letter the will of the board.

"I was made chairman of the board upon its organization in April, 1896, and until April, 1897, no complaint was made by any member of the board against my methods of executing the orders of the board. The transactions were fully reported to the board, and so far as I know with but few exceptions, met their approval. These complaints were brought to my attention by Mr. Williams about the 1st of April, 1897, when he appeared as candidate for the position of chairman of the board, and it has been only since that time that I have had any reason to believe that my management did not meet the full approval of the board."

BOARD HELD ANOTHER MEETING.

The board of control met again this morning. It had been known that a caucus of Evans Seruggs forces was held last night, and the results indicated that they control the dispensary board.

The most startling revelation made was one indicating how valuable is the State's guarantee of "chemical purity" branded on each bottle. A physician of Mayesville made complaint that blackberry brandy furnished by the dispensary and made in North Carolina was worthless.

A sample of the brandy was submitted to State Chemist Burney for analysis. His report read before the board was that the stuff contained a large quantity of assafoetida or something similar.

W. H. Lawrence, the chief clerk, elected a month ago to succeed Seruggs, resigned "for personal reasons." He was persuaded to hold on for a month.

Charley Lynch, the assistant book-keeper, on whose evidence Clerk Seruggs was dismissed, was discharged. W. J. Hill, of Spartanburg, understood to have been endorsed for the place by the Evans Seruggs caucus last night, was elected "inspector of dispensaries," a new office carrying a salary of \$1,200

and railroad expenses. Jones, Miles and Cooper voted for Hill and Williams and Douthit for Charley Lynch.

On every important question the same votes were polled.

The board ordered 325 barrels of whiskey.

At the request of Colonel Jones a committee was appointed to investigate the charges made by Williams.

Mr. Williams said to-night that in view of the appointment of the committee he did not desire to prejudice Colonel Jones's case, but the explanation did not explain.

THE INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Vandercock's Products Guaranteed Protection—What is Intended by "An Original Package."

[Special to the State.]

Charleston, June 3.—Judge Simonon issued an injunction this afternoon in accordance with his decision in the Vandercock case, filed several days ago. The order is in the usual form and restrains and enjoins the defendants "from seizing or attempting to seize in transit or after arrival or otherwise carrying away or confiscating, or detaining any of the wines and liquors imported or sent into the State of South Carolina by the complainant from its said vineyards for the use of the citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina, having the mark and stamp of the complainant thereon, to wit: 'W. A. Vandercock, San Francisco, Cal.'" or from hindering or preventing the complainants in further importing and sending into the State of South Carolina for such sale and storing and warehousing and selling in original, unbroken packages, as imported, in the State of products of the vineyards of the complainant as aforesaid for lawful use and consumption of the citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina, and from seizing anywhere within the State of South Carolina any such wines sold in original packages as imported into the State of South Carolina by the complainant to the citizens and residents of South Carolina for their lawful use and consumption, and commanding and enjoining all said defendants from interfering with or hindering and preventing the complainant in any way whatsoever from carrying on interstate commerce and intercourse in such wines and spirituous liquors with citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina secured to them and to the complainant by the laws and Constitution of the United States, or hindering and preventing in any way, any person, citizen or resident of the State of South Carolina from engaging in such trade, commerce and intercourse with complainant or from holding, possessing, using or consuming the said wines and spirituous liquors sent into the State of South Carolina by complainant or imported and sold in original packages in the State of South Carolina by complainant to citizens of the State of South Carolina."

Snow in Mid-Summer.

The Seaboard Air Line and Merchants' & Minors' Transportation Co., are arranging for the operation of a special personally conducted tour from Atlanta, Georgia, and in intermediate points on the S. A. L. to Providence, R. I., and return early in August, at an exceedingly low rate. Tickets will be limited to about 20 days from date of sale, thus giving the passengers an opportunity of making side-trips to Boston and the White Mountain and other resorts in the east. The excursion will be under the supervision of an experienced tourist agent, and a lady chaperone. A first class steamer will be placed in service for this occasion and as the number of persons for which accommodations can be provided on the steamer is necessarily limited, it will be prudent for those who desire to join the party to make early application to their ticket agents and have their names registered for tickets and state room berth on the steamer.

Caused Commotion in the Board

TROUBLE AMONG THOSE WHO MANAGE THE DISPENSARY.

Some Charges Against Jones—Leon Williams Says There Has Been Unusual Expenditure—That Jones Has Disregarded Rules.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Columbia, S. C., June 2.—There was a sensation of unusual dimensions in the state board of control to-day. Colonel Willie Jones, cashier of the Carolina National bank, is chairman, and Mr. Leon J. Williams, who killed the two Smith brothers at church in Edgelyfield last winter, a member of the board, has been a candidate for the chairmanship.

As a compromise, Mr. Cooper, of Colleton, offered a resolution, providing that each member should be chairman for one month, and that in order to better carry out that rule the several members shall be elected to said position in alphabetical order, as follows, viz: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Douthit, Mr. Jones, Mr. Miles and Mr. Williams. The resolution further gave the liquor commissioner a good deal of power as to signing checks, etc., now vested in the chairman. Williams opposed this. He had heretofore been a candidate, because he wished to reform the management of the dispensary. He was now forced to a public statement. "I have opposed Colonel Jones as chairman because I could not endorse his course. He has disregarded the rules of the board by ordering goods charged to dispensaries in Columbia cheaper than elsewhere.

"He practically nullifies the will of the board of control in the matter of whiskey purchased, as I found in one local dispensary eighteen kinds of whiskey that the board never purchased, and some of that was purchased from houses that the board had blacklisted, refusing to open or consider their bids because they had tried to bribe some of our employees.

"The board purchased twenty-five cars of glass from a certain glass company, consisting of pints and half pints and upon investigation we found that thirty-six cars had been received and paid for.

"This was eleven cars more than we bought, eight of which were quarts, upon which no price had been fixed or contracts made. This was an unjustifiable violation of the law.

"All the purchases of the board are made payable in thirty days, which entitled us to an average discount or rebate of about 5 per cent, if paid within that time. Yet with ample money in bank to meet promptly all our bills we have had them to remain outstanding and unpaid for five months.

"Nearly all the houses with which we deal are willing to make additional discount of 2 per cent if paid within ten days, yet in no single instance has it been made for the State.

"In addition to the 2 per cent loss, some of the liquor men are already threatening that unless payments are made more promptly they will have to refuse to give the usual thirty day 5 per cent discount, and others say they are already figuring prices to us on a ninety day basis, as that is as prompt payment as they can expect judging from past experience.

"In order to show the heavy loss sustained by the State, let us figure a little. The business of the dispensary amounts to \$1,500,000 a year in round numbers.

"If the chairman, whose duty it is to pay these bills, would pay them in ten days, thereby getting the 2 per cent discount on \$1,500,000, there would be saved to the State on this item \$30,000 a year.

"Now, if on account of deferred payments (which with money in bank is inexcusable) the liquor men should decline to give the usual 5 per cent thirty days' discount, or are already figuring prices to us on a ninety days' basis as they say, we lose to the State 5 per cent on

\$1,500,000, which is \$775,000 a year. Now add to the \$30,000 heretofore shown to be lost we find the State is loser to the enormous amount of \$105,000 a year."

Williams admitted he had heard of these things in March and had not before made mention of them. It was shown by the books that the glass over-order was not chargeable to Chairman Jones. Mr. Cooper's resolution was finally passed. Colonel Jones is preparing a statement in which he says he will squish Mr. Williams. Jones socially, morally and financially stands very high here.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is Instituted in Case of Adjutant General Watts.

Columbia, S. C., June 5.—Governor Elberhe today appointed S. G. Myfield, Col. Jos. L. Stoppelbein, J. G. Wardlaw and Henry T. Thompson, of Darlington, as court of inquiry to enquire into the conduct of Adjutant General Watts. The court meets Thursday.

Counsel for the State has served notice on Lyles that it will move for stay of execution in the agricultural hall case, and that it will give reasons in petition to be filed.

It is stated that Governor Elberhe is heartily disgusted with the action of the State Board of Control and will try to do something to stop the interminable fussing. It looks as if Seruggs is having his inning.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

Abbreviations Should Be Stopped. "P. D. Q."

[From the Boston Herald.]

In the very scientific algebra taught throughout New York State and compiled by an instructor in the Normal School, "to save time," the highest common divisor is spoken of as the "H. C. D." and the least common multiple is the "L. C. M." What time is saved and why? And isn't such teaching inculcating the vulgarity, later on in life, which speaks of "photos" and "bikes" and "busses," if not of "pants" and "gents"? If this system of abbreviating everything is taught in our schools we will simply have to stand the jeers of the refined foreigners at our being in too great a hurry to make money to even speak the language properly. As great as we are, our fault lies in this rushing frantically over everything.

Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of

Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

"A daughter of one of my customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold, and on arriving at puberty her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation, she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

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THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

