

WISE MEN MEET.

Unconscious of it, Perhaps, But Still Funny.

A convention of all the college presidents in the State was held last night in the senate chamber in response to the call from the house committee on education, for the purpose of adjusting, if practicable, the vexatious question of free tuition fees in State institutions, which the denominational colleges have been antagonizing for some time. It was hoped that the presidents would briefly, concisely and understandingly tell what they objected to in the operations of the State institutions and offer suggestions as to the alleged evil.

The following were some of those present, with the names and colleges which they represented:

President Woodrow, South Carolina college; Col. Asbury Coward, Citadel; President Johnson, Winthrop; President Wilson, Converse; President Manley, Furman; Prof. Charles Smith, Wofford; Col. R. W. Simpson, chairman of trustees for Clemson; Prof. Cook, Furman; President Todd, Due West Female college; Prof. Sleigh, Newberry college; Prof. Reed, Eskine; President Riley, Greenville Female college; Superintendent of Education Mayfield; President Miller of the colored college at Orangeburg.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, Jr., chairman of the house committee on education, was called to the chair and clearly stated the object of the meeting.

At the suggestion of some gentleman, Superintendent of Education Mayfield was then asked to give his views. He responded, saying that by all means the meeting should bring about an understanding between the State and denominational colleges which would forever settle their differences and end their attacks leveled at the former, which attacks served no better purpose than injuring both classes of institutions.

To try and reach this desired end it was suggested that each representative state what tuition was charged, whether any free tuition was given and any explanations which would enlighten the committee.

Each president or professor did so, simply stating the tuition charged, as follows:

Breake college, \$30; Due West Female college, \$37 50; South Carolina Military institute, \$70 to \$95; Furman university, \$50; Greenville Female college, \$50; Newberry college, \$40; Clemson college, no charges; State Colored Normal college at Orangeburg, no tuition; South Carolina college, \$40; Wofford college, \$40; Converse college, \$50; Cooper Limestone institute, \$50; Winthrop college, \$40.

Colonel Coward explained that tuition in the full sense of the term did not simply mean the money which went to pay professors' salaries, but included, in the case of the Citadel, books, lights, fires, chalk, servant hire for keeping clean the recitation rooms and other minor expenses.

The tuition at other colleges was not simply the tuition fees mentioned, but there were many other incidental expenses which ran the real tuition up very considerably and which did not go under this head.

None of the other professors had any explanations to make and finally Col. R. W. Simpson began a panegyric on Clemson which consumed half an hour or more.

At its conclusion Professor Sleigh of Newberry college arose and said he would like to know the object of the meeting, as the speeches up to that time had failed to reveal any such thing as an object.

Professor Smith of Wofford college proceeded to enlighten Professor Sleigh by starting at the Revolutionary war and tracing his own ancestry down to the present (himself), on the basis of which he thought he had a right to make the remarks which were to follow. The remarks in question were some very broad assertions that Wofford college was doing the best work of any institution in the State.

President Manley of Furman university followed Professor Smith. The genealogy of President Manley's family furnished an interesting bit of Revolutionary history and on the strength of it, he, too, felt authorized to speak plainly. He did so and at length. The whole gist of his speech was that he objected to the State institutions having free tuition; through they should be placed on the same basis as Furman, and if a young man wanted a college education, let him work for it. Let him save up enough to go one year, then work and make enough money for a second year at college.

Colonel Coward in a short speech pointed out that the Citadel did not compete with a single institution in the State. The beneficiary cadets, supported by the State, were too poor to pay the sum of \$30 or \$40 per year, even if that small pittance covered all the expenses of a year at college. This was the only institution where such a class of boys were received and it was deserving of all the support given it, alone could give an education to an absolutely penniless youth.

Up to a very late hour last night the assemblage still discussed abstract questions remotely connected with the real object of the meeting.—The State, Jan 22.

The Orangeburg Lynching.

In his charge to the grand jury of Orangeburg County Judge Wither- spoon admonished them, as reported, that it was especially their duty to take some action looking to the punishment of the party of men who killed the negro youth, Lawrence Brown, two weeks ago. The jury appear to have entertained the same view of their duty, and to have tried zealously to perform it, but without success. They "spent several days," as reported, with witnesses whom they had reason to suppose could give some information about the circumstances of the murder, but obtained none, and were compelled finally to announce to the Court the failure of their investigation so far. The terms of their report show conclusively, if any such evidence were needed, that they have no sympathy with the perpetrators of the crime, and its concluding words afford the assurance that they have not yet abandoned the case.

After stating that they had "summoned a number of witnesses, but the most rigid examination of them has failed to give us any light as to the identity of the lynching party," they denounce the crime itself in the following strong language:

"If lynching is ever justifiable, which we do not admit, for there is no such thing as higher law in South Carolina, it cannot be said that such is true in this instance, and it must cause a blush of shame to mantle the face of every true citizen that a helpless negro, after being released from custody for lack of evidence, was taken by a lynching party and shot to death almost under the shadow of the Court House."

It is pointed out that no excuse for lynching exists in the conduct of the Courts in the county, that "the laws have been faithfully and impartially administered," that "attorneys do not resort to illegitimate methods in defence of their clients" in the case of offences of the kind (arson) of which Brown was suspected, and for which he was killed, and they add:

"Where was the necessity for way-laying a helpless negro boy, who being released by the sheriff, was returning peaceably to his home, and deliberately assassinate him upon the public highway? That his release from prison and his confidence in the sincerity of the motives prompting the same should be the avenue by which he was deliberately led to his death is an act of outrage sufficient to shock the sensibilities of even the semi-civilized. The State owes protection to every citizen, and we earnestly request the proper authorities to exert themselves to the utmost in assisting us to apprehend and bring the lynchers to merited justice."

The grand jury of the county are evidently in earnest. They have tried to do their duty, and are disposed and ready to try further. It is to be hoped that the other and "proper authorities" who are charged with them with protection of the life of the citizen, the preservation of order, the punishment of crime, and the due administration of the law, will heed the earnest appeal to them "to exert themselves" to the utmost, as the occasion demands, to apprehend the wanton slayers of Lawrence Brown and bring them to merited justice.

The case should not be dropped because the investigation has failed of its purpose so far. The men who killed the "helpless boy" so deliberately and with so little cause as so much murderers as the man who assassinated Treasurer Copes, and who is under sentence to suffer early death for his crime. He should not be hanged and they be allowed to go unpunished and unprosecuted. If they are not to be hunted down and tried and punished for their crime Murphy should not be punished. He is no more of a criminal than they.

We hope that Governor Elerbe will note and heed the appeal that is made to the "proper authorities," of whom he is chief, for their aid in this matter. He is at the beginning of his administration of the laws of the State. It would be well indeed if he should signalize its opening days by such an example in this case of active and earnest and effective search for organized assassins, and their prosecution and punishment when discovered, as will impress all men of their kind in the State with a lively sense of both the disposition and the power of the State to deal with them as they deserve, and will make them less ready to indulge their murderous inclinations hereafter.—News and Courier.

Georgia's Rich Gold Fields.

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—Miners who came in to-night from Harrison county report that a bonanza vein was struck in the Royal mine Thursday afternoon. A gang was working in a crosscut running off from the 150-foot level when a vein carrying \$300 in gold to the ton was found. Work has been pushed on this night and day and it appears to be a great find.

There is much excitement in the camp. The vein on which the main shaft goes down is in \$19 ore.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.

Condition of the Cotton Market.

Latham, Alexander & Co, the well known commission merchants, have sent out the following statement in reference to the condition of the cotton market:

We have the pleasure of submitting for your information the following comparative position of cotton and prices on January 22d for the past four years:

Total visible supply in U. S., Europe and at sea, 1897, 4,132,657; 1896, 4,006,478; 1895, 4,922,655; 1894, 4,611,402

Cotton marketed to date, 1897, 6,840,063; 1896, 5,383,962; 1895, 7,687,117; 1894, 6,024,654.

Total exports, 1897, 4,005,159; 1896, 2,589,183; 1895, 4,325,791; 1894, 3,379,501.

Stock in U. S. ports, 1897, 1,116,897; 1896, 1,024,365; 1895, 1,072,449; 1894, 1,114,367

Stock in Liverpool (all kinds), 1897, 1,195,000; 1896, 1,111,000; 1895, 1,449,000; 1894, 1,533,000.

Afloat for Europe (American), 1897, 620,000; 1896, 377,000; 1895, 692,000; 1894, 573,000.

Middling uplands in New York, 1897, 7 5/16c; 1896, 8 5/16c; 1895, 5 11/16c; 1894, 7 7/8c.

Middling uplands in Liverpool, 1897, 4 1/2d; 1896, 4 9/16d; 1895, 3 1/2d; 1894, 4 1/4d.

From this statement, the total visible supply of cotton in the world is 125,179 bales more than last year, 780,998 bales less than in 1895, and 478,745 bales less than in 1894.

The amount of cotton that has been marketed to date is 1,456,101 bales more than last year, 847,084 bales less than in 1895, and 815,409 bales more than in 1894.

The exports this year are 1,415,871 bales more than last year, 320,632 bales less than in 1895, and 625,658 bales more than in 1894.

The stock in United States ports is 92,542 bales more than last year, 44,448 bales more than in 1895, and 2,530 bales more than in 1894.

The following was the price of cotton for future delivery in New York, basis middling, on January 22d of each year:

	1897	1896	1895	1894
Jan. deliv'y,	7.00	7.92	5.45	7.62
Feb. "	7.01	7.92	5.44	7.65
March "	7.09	7.99	5.49	7.73
April "	7.16	8.03	5.52	7.81
May "	7.22	8.07	5.56	7.90
June "	7.28	8.11	5.59	7.97
July "	7.33	8.14	5.93	8.02
August "	7.35	8.14	5.68	8.05

The price of cotton is now 90 cents cheaper than last year, 1.60 cents dearer than in 1895, and 0.64 cents cheaper than in 1894 for March contracts.

The amount of cotton marketed from September 1st January 1st (four months), of the cotton years mentioned below, was as follows:

1897, 6,332,533; 1896, 4,944,220; 1895, 6,994,673; 1894, 5,466,092

The average amount received from January 1st to the close of the season of the past ten years was 2,158,847 bales. If we receive an equal amount from now to the end of this season, the total crop for 1896-97 would be 8,491,330 bales.

But owing to the earlier season and freer movement of the crop, our advances are that we shall see a greater falling off in receipts from this date than in previous years, and it is not probable that we will receive as much cotton from now until the end of the year as above stated.

The statistical position of cotton is favorable, and the price has declined so materially that 4 1/2 d for middling uplands in Liverpool and 7 5/16 cts. in New York appear cheap, particularly as the great bulk of the crop has been marketed, and any addition to the supply from the new crop is impossible for eight months.

The enormous export to Europe, 4,005,159 bales, is a substantial evidence of foreign demand, and our advances from abroad justify the belief that large consumption and active trade are likely to continue.

At home, many cotton mills that have been idle for a considerable time, have revived operations, thus increasing the demand for the raw material, and a better and improving market for cotton goods can be confidently expected. For the past three years rigid economy and a diminution in the consumption of manufactured goods has been practised by the people all over the world, and the belief in a speedy return to normal conditions is not unreasonable.

The new year opens with marked evidences of improvement in all channels of business. The enormous balance of trade in our favor and the monetary conditions throughout the country are decidedly favorable for the beginning of an era of great activity and prosperity.

In this general improvement, an article like cotton, in universal demand all over the world, susceptible of easy handling and attractive to investors and speculators, must share, especially when the supply is not in excess of the legitimate wants of the world.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War for the Cuban provisional government and Dr. J. J. Luis will be tried in Baltimore on the charge of violating the neutrality laws by shipping men, arms and ammunition to Cuba.

Robert E. Lee.

Ninety years ago, to-day, was born Robert E. Lee. His forefathers had been distinguished for patriotism and valor in the war of the revolution, for service under the great republic which they had done so much to establish, for courage, for patriotism, for unselfish devotion to their country. His was a family of brave and honorable men, of virtuous and noble women. His traditions were of good faith, of loyalty, of courtesy, of chivalry. Robert E. Lee was worthy of his ancestry, and had no need to borrow their reflected light, was in himself a history and a model.

The world is familiar with his record. The world knows that he was no follower of secession, that at the last, according to his simple creed and condition, he went with his kindred and his people. The world knows also that from the beginning to the end of the war he was the ideal captain—pure as Galahad, gallant and strenuous as Jeanne d'Arc. His admirers knew no limitations of continent or country. He was admired by the North as sincerely as by the South. He took into the first battle a "scutecheon stainless as the midday sun. He sheathed at Appomattox a sword as bright as Arthur's. There is no spot upon his noble memory, he left behind him no cause of bitterness, sorrow, or resentment.

All of us, North, South, East or West, can be proud of Robert E. Lee. Then he there has been no finer product of America. Gentle as he was brave, chivalrous as he was interdicted, unswayed of thought or deed as he was indomitable of spirit, Robert E. Lee combined in himself every quality that appeals to the love, the reverence, and the admiration of mankind. Steadfastly, loyally, thoroughly, he did his duty as he saw it. What could man do more?—Washington Post.

Uses His Ear to Bait a Fish.

Tom Brady is a stockyard tough, says the Chicago "Chronicle." He lives "back of the yards" most of the time, although a portion of his time is passed in the large boarding house presided over by Mark Crawford, commonly called the bridewell. Tom has a record as a fighter, and it is his boast that he never took no back talk from nobody. He bears upon his person the scars of many a hard-fought battle, upper lip was split by the blow of one of his adversaries; his nose has been caved in; there is an irregularity in the contour of his cheeks, due to an accident which broke his jaw during a little scurmage; he limps in his left leg, a defect for which Paddy Gleason is responsible, and one of his ears is missing.

Tom sometimes finds that time hangs heavily on his hands, and during one of those periods last summer, shortly after the ear-chewing episode referred to, he betthought himself that he would go fishing. Provided with hook and line and a plentiful supply of fresh meat for bait from one of the slaughter houses, he sallied forth to the lake shore. Seated upon the dock, he waited patiently for a bite. Nibbles he had a plenty, but the fish seemed to be onto his game, for they managed to secure the bait with great regularity without impaling themselves upon his hook. Not even a minnow rewarded his patient angling.

At last his supply of bait was exhausted, and Tom became desperate. He had promised half a dozen of his obnoxious back of the yards a mess of fish for supper, and here he was at the end of his resources without so much as a shiner. In this emergency a happy thought surged through his brain. He had resented his amputated ear from the teeth of his late antagonist, and carried it, wrapped in tissue paper, in his vest pocket. He took it out and made a deliberate inspection. It was somewhat dry and leathery—not an attractive bait for a fish—but he thought the lake water would soon freshen it. At any rate, he would try it. Accordingly he baited his hook with his late auricular appendage, and cast his line far out into the waves.

Tom did not have long to wait. A huge catfish passing that way espied the tempting morsel, and at one gulp swallowed it. The fisherman felt the jerk upon his line, and when he found that the fish was securely hooked he hauled it ashore. It weighed eleven pounds, enough for his own supper and some to spare for the redemption of his pledges. He carried the fish home over his shoulder and made an equitable division all around. It was not until the next day that he told of the sort of bait he had used.

And now, if one wants to see a scurrying of Tom Brady's friends for the gutter all he has to do is to speak of the excellent flavor of the catfish he caught last August.

LAURENS, Jan. 25.—Will Wright and Ned Roseman fought with pistols on Saturday night in this county. Agnes Thomas, 14 years old, was accidentally killed. All colored. The fight between the men was over 25 cents.

Lewis Pettigrew, who was shot by Policeman Campbell in Spartanburg several days ago while attempting to escape from the guard house, died on Sunday.

The Oregon Legislature met on Sunday, but no quorum being present adjournment soon followed.

Peter Rowley Guilty.

Sentenced to Hard Labor in the Penitentiary.

"MANSLAUGHTER" THE VERDICT.

ABBEVILLE, Jan. 23.—The jury in the Rowley murder case rendered a verdict of manslaughter at 4.10 this afternoon after remaining in their room two hours. Notice of a motion for a new trial was entered, but I am reliably informed that this will be abandoned.

Captain J. A. Mooney, of Greenville, was the first speaker for the State this morning and he made an eloquent speech. He was followed by Senator Alvin Dean, of Greenville, for the defense, who delivered one of the most powerful and magnificent speeches ever heard here.

Ex Judge Cotran followed for the defense in a very strong, clear-cut argument, and solicitor Ansel closed with one of the best speeches this able and fair solicitor has ever delivered.

Judge Gary charged the jury exactly 15 minutes, and explained the law in a clear and thoroughly impartial manner.

Rowley will be sentenced to the penitentiary to-morrow morning.

The court room has been jammed all through this remarkable trial and during the arguments a large crowd of ladies were in attendance.

Rowley Given Only Two Years.

Special to The State.

ABBEVILLE, Jan. 23.—Peter Rowley, Gus Tanner's slayer, who was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter, to-day received the lightest sentence ever heard of for the same offense; especially so, when the evidence was so awfully strong against him. He got only two years, the lightest sentence that could have been passed. In addition to the above it is understood that he gets out on bail for six months before going to the penitentiary, his bail being fixed at \$2,000. All of his family who have been in attendance upon his trial left for their home in Greenville to-day. R. L. D.

A Story of Tennyson.

Tennyson had quarrelled with his landlady, and left the lodging in a rage. He and Patmore were walking together discussing the situation, when suddenly Tennyson started in dismay and exclaimed that he had left the manuscript of "In Memoriam" in his room. Patmore entreated him to return for it, but nothing would induce him to face the irate landlady again. So Patmore was forced to take things into his own hands, and returned to the lodging. The indignant lady stood in the doorway and dared him to enter. But this was no time for argument or civility, and Patmore made a bolt past her into the sitting room, where, after a rushing search, he found the written sheets in a table drawer, in company (it is said) with a piece of bacon. It was a great rescue; for who shall say whether Tennyson would ever have had the heart to rewrite or the memory to remember all those immortal quatrains?—The Critic

She Soared to High.

A young fellow was inquiring of Officer Button at the Third Street depot about the train for the north, when the officer queried in return:

"Didn't you come in this morning?"

"Yes."

"With a young woman?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. I took you for a bridal couple."

"Yes, so we were."

"And you are going back alone?"

"That's what's the matter. We were married day before yesterday and came here on a tour. She was all right when we got here, but in about an hour we had a fuss. She wanted a diamond ring and I couldn't buy it. Diamonds! Just think of it! I've got \$25 in cash and 20 acres of land, and expect to have to live on beans for the next six months to pull through."

"And where is she now?"

"Over at the hotel. I left her money to pay her bill and get home, and she can stay or come. Better have this thing decided at the start, you know. Some folks are built to wear diamonds and some to eat jonnycaks. I'm a jonnycake. There's my train. If she comes in to take the next, just see her abroad, but don't encourage her any. It's a row to see who shall boss, and the best man is going to win."—Detroit Free Press.

Imported Stock.

H. G. Osteen & Co. received this week a full assortment of the latest and prettiest designs in Dennison's Imported Crepe and Tissue Paper for making lamp shades, flowers and all sorts of fancy work. This is guaranteed to be the genuine imported paper and far superior to any and all imitations. We sell at New York prices, as we buy direct from the importers. The stationery stock is complete and up to date.

Bill of Particulars.

New York Weekly.  
Good Minister (to a man wishing to be married)—Do you wish to marry this woman?  
Man—I do.  
Minister—Do you wish to marry this man?  
Woman—I do.  
Minister—Do you like the city as a place of residence?  
Man—No; I prefer the suburbs.  
Minister—Do you like the suburbs?  
Woman—No, indeed; I prefer the city.  
Minister—Are you a vegetarian in diet?  
Man—No; I hate vegetables. I live on beef.  
Woman—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.  
Minister—Do you like a sleeping room well ventilated?  
Man—Yes; I want the window away down, summer and winter.  
Minister—Do you like so touched fresh air?  
Woman—No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed.  
Minister—Do you like a light in the room?  
Man—No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark.  
Minister—Are you afraid in the dark?  
Woman—Indeed I am. I always have a light in the room.  
Minister—Do you like many bed-clothes?  
Man—All I can pile on.  
Minister—Do you.  
Woman—No; they suffocate me.  
Minister—I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.

Postmaster McCaskell's Cash Box Was Empty.

Special to The State.  
CONWAY, Jan. 22.—Postmaster W. S. McCaskell has been removed and W. H. Howell appointed in his stead. A post office inspector was here several days ago, and as a result of his investigation McCaskell was found to be considerably short in his accounts. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but its execution was stayed on his making good the shortage. In addition to his incompetency, the inspector reported his bond as being insufficient.  
Mr. McCaskell is a man of about 30 years, and at the time of his appointment was somewhat of a "pet" of the county officials under the new regime, who strongly recommended his appointment. He is also manager of the Alliance store here.

The Dillon county people are contesting the recent election on the ground of fraud.

Rival factions of the Chinese criminal associations in San Francisco are fighting to the death. The leader of one faction has been assassinated.



"MOTHERS FRIEND"  
Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. Stronger after than before confinement. Says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy.

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials. BRADFIELD REGULATORY CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ohio River & Charleston Railway Co.

SAMUEL HUNT, Agent for Purchases.  
In effect January 4, 1896.  
CAROLINAS DIVISION.

NORTHBOUND.—(Daily except Sunday.)

	No. 33	No. 11.
At Camden	2.30 p.m.	
At Kershaw	3.15 p.m.	
At Lancaster	3.55 p.m.	
At Catawba Junction	3.49 p.m.	
At Rock Hill	4.49 p.m.	
At Yorkville	4.54 p.m.	
At Yorkburg	5.30 p.m.	
At Rockburg	6.33 p.m.	
At Rock Hill		8.00 a.m.
At Patterson Springs		8.37 a.m.
At Rock Hill		9.10 a.m.
At Yorkville		10.50 a.m.
At Lancaster		12.20 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.—(Daily except Sunday.)

	No. 32	No. 10.
At Camden		1.20 p.m.
At Kershaw		3.05 p.m.
At Lancaster		3.50 p.m.
At Catawba Junction		5.45 p.m.
At Rock Hill		6.10 p.m.
At Yorkville	8.10 a.m.	
At Rockburg	8.59 a.m.	
At Rock Hill	9.59 a.m.	
At Rock Hill	11.00 a.m.	
At Yorkville	12.05 p.m.	
At Lancaster	12.45 p.m.	
At Yorkville	12.45 p.m.	
At Rock Hill	1.00 p.m.	

Direct Mail.