

Dr. Woodrow Speaks.

The Students Upheld by their President.

On the 26th of May, just a week ago, Dr. Woodrow, the president of the South Carolina college, left Columbia to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the Women's Normal and Industrial college of Mississippi, at Columbia, Miss.

As he had given permission to Colonel Jones to hold the inspection of the local military on the end of the college athletic field on that afternoon, and had given instructions to the college marshal to see that they did not thereby roughen the ball grounds on the west of the field, he thought while on his way to the depot that the troops were probably there on the grounds or on the way to them.

He arrived home Tuesday night, and as he entered the chapel yesterday morning the students greeted him, as they always do after an absence, with hearty applause.

After the roll call and the regular morning worship, conducted by the chaplain, was over, he made a brief address to the students on the trouble through which they had recently passed.

The doctor's heart was naturally stirred. His strong convictions and deep feelings found utterance in word and tone characteristic of his earnest, manly nature. The applause of students and professors accompanying and following his address, and the hearty handclapping from his colleagues, attested how thoroughly he and they were all of one heart and mind.

No doubt existed as to how the doctor thought and felt, but it was a gratification that he let the vibrations of his thoughts and sentiments sound out in clear, lofty speech.

Only a faint outline can be given of the address. The following partially reproduces some of his utterances. Just after the chaplain's prayer, which had contained loving and fervent petitions for the recovery of the students' wounded comrade, McColl, lying in the hospital with a broken skull, Dr. Woodrow began, in tones of commingled tenderness, sympathy and hope, with the words:

"Young gentlemen, I know you will be glad with me when I tell you that just before coming into the chapel I received a telephone message from the hospital saying that your fellow-student, McColl, is progressing as favorably as could be expected, and that his condition is hopeful."

Then followed a short pause and a deep hush. Then, in effect, the doctor said:

"I did not hear, until yesterday, when I was in Alabama, a word about the troubles through which you have been passing, and then only enough to fill me with deep anxiety and suspense. Not until I reached Spartanburg did I learn the facts that revealed to me, with some clearness, what you have suffered and endured."

"I have learned more fully since reaching home—I have not learned all. I have had no conversation with my colleagues. I know not what they have done or propose to do. But I do know that a flagrant and outrageous wrong has been done to the authorities and students of the South Carolina college."

"The more I understand the facts, the more astounded and indignant do I feel."

"These college buildings and grounds are as sacred from outside intrusion and invasion as are the premises of a private citizen. The State maintains this institution with all that makes it what it is for one sole and exclusive purpose—the education of her sons and daughters. The use and control of all its property are regulated by law. The administration of its affairs is committed to officers appointed by law to use and control its property for the sole purpose for which it was founded and is maintained. No one can lawfully use any of the college grounds or buildings without the consent of the authority charged with their care and control."

"We are glad to permit and invite the presence of our fellow-citizens to our public exercises in our grounds and buildings. We welcome with pleasure our people as guests and visitors when they deport themselves properly and do not interfere with the work and duties of faculty or students. But the college authorities can eject, or have ejected by force, if needs be, any who cause disorder or trespass upon the rights of our students or professors."

"I am amazed to hear the claim: 'This is State property, and can be used by outsiders at their discretion, regardless of the wishes and rights of students and college officers.' The claim is false when applied to our grounds or buildings as it would be if applied to the governor's mansion, the hospital for the insane, or even to the State treasury. Carry out the principle, and a man might say of Sloan, and the college marshal to protect property—and proceed to put in his hand and take out as much money as he pleased! 'I can scarcely find words to express my indignation that one high in authority should justify the outrageous wrong done you and the professors, within the precincts as sacredly yours, as students, as the homes of your fathers.'

"Before leaving home I gave permission to Colonel Jones, in response to his request, to hold the inspection on May 26th on the college athletic field, expressly stipulating that the troops should keep on the east end of the field so as not to roughen your ball ground. This restriction was expressed in the politest terms I could employ. I did not think peremptory and curt orders necessary, for in my intercourse with soldiers I have always found them to be gentlemen. But instead of using the part of the grounds specified, on the day named, the parade occurred two days afterward—without notice being previously given to the college authorities."

"When the troops arrived you were playing a game of ball with your guests, the city team, under the permission of the president pro tem."

"And what occurred? I need not recount the efforts made by your ball team officers, the president pro tem, Professor Sloan and the college marshal to protect you in your rights to your own ground and lawful sport."

"My blood boils within me as I think of the indignity with which you were treated. Our hospitality was abused. Armed troops and police were moved against you to sweep you from your own field. In their efforts to protect your rights and persons your acting president was insulted, one of your professors was brutally struck and wounded in the head, one of your number had his skull cracked (God grant our prayers for his complete recovery). Several of your comrades were severely struck. Your lives were endangered by the fire of a deadly weapon, rifles and gleaming bayonets menaced you, trampling horses threatened you."

"All this occurred when you were where you had a right to be, and were doing what you had a right to do. It was caused by persons high in authority coming on your grounds, when they had no right, and unlawfully interfering with your lawful exercise."

"Absence of indignation at the brutality to which you were subjected would be unmanly and unworthy of South Carolinians."

"I have spoken with the feeling that you are entitled to my expression of regard and sympathy, and to assure you that your rights and interests are dear to my heart; that my heart and those of my colleagues are one in the purpose to do our duty in your care and protection."

"The rights of the South Carolina college must and shall be maintained."

The applause that followed the doctor's main speech attested the satisfaction of the students and professors. The faculty has held several meetings since Friday's trouble. The matter has been considered. Before Dr. Woodrow's return a course of action had been practically decided upon. At a meeting yesterday morning the final form of action was agreed upon. The result will be announced in due time.

It may be added that neither faculty nor students are heard to speak harshly of the rank and file of the two military companies, nor even of the police. They realize that they were victims of wrong.—State June 3.

As regards what is involved in the recognition of belligerency, it may be said upon well-known authority that the recognition, while exercising a moral influence in their favor, is not solely to the advantage of the insurgents. They gain, says Mr. Dana, in a note to Wheaton, the great advantage of a recognized status, and the opportunity to employ commissioned cruisers at sea, and to exert all the powers known to maritime warfare, with the sanction of foreign nations. They can obtain abroad loans and military and naval materials, and enlist men as against everything but neutrality laws; their flag and commissions are acknowledged, their revenue laws are respected, and they acquire a quasi-political recognition. On the other hand, the parent government is relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory; its blockade of its own ports is respected, and it acquires a right to exert against neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. In brief, as one of the latest writers on international laws puts it, the effect of a recognition of belligerency is to endow the belligerent community with all the rights and all the obligations of an independent state so far as the war is concerned, but no further.

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

The origin of South Carolina's sobriquet "the Palmetto State," is thus explained: "On June 28, 1776, a force of less than 100 Carolinians, under command of Moultrie, protected by the rude fortification on Sullivan's Island in Charleston harbor, made of the trunks of the palmetto, repulsed the attack of a British fleet, under command of Sir Peter Parker and when the State of South Carolina was organized, the State seal, which was first used in May, 1777, was made to commemorate this victory. A palm tree, growing erect on the seashore, represents the strength of the fort, while at its base an oak tree, torn from the ground and deprived of its branches recalls the British fleet built of oak timber, overcome by the palmetto."

THE STATE'S POLICY

In Regard to the Dispensary Fully Outlined.

The Constabulary Will be Retained. What Constitutes an Original Package.

Governor Ellerbe, 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 Simonton; he has outlined the course so far as he is able in the absence of any direct construction of Judge Simonton'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 Ellerbe 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 Simonton, I have instructed them to enforce the dispensary law rigidly, subject, however, to the decision of Judge Simonton, although I do not yet know what Judge Simonton'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 Simonton'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 SIMONTON

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 Simonton 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 to-day 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 Ellerbe and if the occasion arises, I believe that is the view that will be adopted by the court."

So taking the views of Governor Ellerbe in connection with those of Attorney General Barber it is safe to say that the policy of the State is pretty well settled.—The State, June 4.

The set of Columbian Cyclopaedia is in the Graded School Library, and should be in every home in Sumter. Call and examine it.

SPANISH TROUBLE.

Canovas Resigns.

Madrid, June 2.—The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, has tendered to the queen regent the resignation of the cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministers experience in carrying on the government in view of the parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the Liberals to take part in the de-liberations of the cortes. This attitude of the Liberals is due to the personal encounter between the Duke of Teuton, the minister of foreign affairs, and Prof. Comas, a Liberal senator, on May 21, when the duke slapped the face of the senator after a heated debate on the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted by the United States senate.

The queen regent will hold a cabinet council tomorrow to discuss the situation.

London, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The queen regent has accepted the resignation of the cabinet of Senor Canovas del Castillo. It has caused a profound sensation. Before finally taking this step, her majesty begged Senor Canovas to remain in office until the morning in order that she might have another opportunity to consider the matter in council, but this only meant that the registration would be accepted. Senor Canovas tendered his resignation because he could not again undertake to reestablish relations with the Liberals. He preferred to leave the crown full liberty to decide as to the best solution. Both houses of the cortes voted without debate the financial supplies necessary to enable the cortes to adjourn sine die, and granted authority for the issue of treasury bonds and the contraction of loans guaranteed by the Spanish treasury to cover the expenses of the wars in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, with a special lien on the revenues of Spain of the Cuban war loan."

"The queen regent then signed the decree suspending the sittings, whereupon Senor Canovas immediately tendered his resignation."

Madrid, June 3.—At a council of the cabinet this evening Senor Canovas del Castillo, after explaining the various aspects of the situation at home and in the colonies, concluded by declaring that having obtained the sanction of parliament to the bills for the financial needs of the next financial year, he deemed that the time had arrived to ask the crown either to ratify the powers of the ministry or to confide the government to other hands. He said that he had decided upon this course because he could not bow to the impositions of the opposition and because he felt that matters had reached a stage where a slight reconstruction of the cabinet would fail to meet the demands of the situation.

He added, however, that if the crown still had confidence in him and in the Conservative party, he would not hesitate to remain in office and to endeavor to cope with the difficulties at home and in the colonies.

The queen regent formally accepted the resignation of the cabinet and consulted with the president of the chamber, but as yet she has not summoned any political leader. Probably she will not do so until she has seen Gen. Martinez Campos, who will arrive here tomorrow morning.

Senor Canovas is much disappointed at the response which his advances in the way of reform and financial plans have met in Cuba. He is also very loath to recall Captain General Weyler, although aware that Weyler's presence in the island and his severe policy obstruct the relations of Spain with the United States and with the majority of the Cubans. Many of the Spanish newspapers pronounce this the most serious national crisis since the restoration of the monarchy, and certainly since the regency commenced.

In view of the result it may have on the prospects of Spanish rule in Cuba, and the relations of Spain and the United States, to call Senor Sagasta to form a ministry would be a virtual admission that the Spanish colonial policy of the last two years has been a total failure.

This would be such an extremely grave admission that it is possible an attempt will be made to form an intermediary cabinet under the Marquis of Pidal or General Azarraga, minister of war in the Canovas cabinet. But in the best informed circles this is not regarded as feasible, and it is thought the queen regent will be compelled to summon Senor Sagasta.

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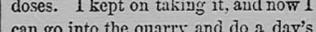
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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER COUNTY.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, SUMTER COUNTY.

SUMTER, S. C., May 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, and for the issuing of transfers, &c., will be open at the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month, and for three successive days, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days, shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified.

W. S. JAMES, E. F. BURROWS, J. M. KNIGHT, Supervisors of Registration.

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Land Surveying.

MR. H. D. MOISE, will give prompt attention to calls for surveying and plotting land. Can be found at his office, next door to office of Lee and Moise, Sumter, S. C. Nov. 18.