

South Carolina

Crime Statistics.

Summary of Attorney General's Annual Report.

Columbia, Dec. 31.—Attorney General Barber's report to the general assembly is now in the hands of the State printer and will be issued in a few days. In his report this year he has endeavored to give in consolidated form the crime statistics of the State, comparisons by counties and years for a decade being made. The year which has just ended shows that there has been a considerable falling off in the total number of criminal cases. The only bad showing is that made in the number of homicide cases. In summarizing the figures given in the complete tables Mr. Barber says in his report:

"There are three consolidated statements given in this report. 1st. Showing the number and character of criminal cases disposed of during the year 1897. 2nd. Showing the crimes by circuits and counties. 3rd. Showing the number of homicide and other cases disposed of in the State during the last ten years, and the number each year.

"From the first statement it will appear that 2,435 criminal cases were disposed of from the 1st of January, 1897, to 1st January, 1898. During the 14 months from Nov. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897, there were 3,062 cases as reported last year. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 627 cases. But this is not the actual decrease, as the last consolidated statement was for 14 months instead of one year. An analysis of the statement for the year 1897 will show that there has been a decrease in the crimes of burglary, arson, assault and battery, obtaining goods under false pretenses, forgery, highway robbery, riot and violations of the dispensary law, and an increase in those of larceny, murder, rape and resisting public officers.

"The per cent of convictions in all the cases disposed of is 37, and of the cases actually tried about 65. The per cent of convictions in homicide cases is about 27, in burglary cases 70, in larceny cases about 65, in assault and battery about 70, and in dispensary cases about 60 per cent.

"Of the convictions for the year, 1897, 6 were sentenced to death, 26 to the penitentiary for life, 410 to terms in the penitentiary, and 447 to the jail and chain gang.

"During the year there were 20 mistrials in criminal cases, some in all the circuits. There were 34 cases of rape disposed of, and of this number there were 12 no bills, 10 not guilty and 12 guilty. There were 25 cases of highway robbery, of which number there were 7 no bills, 2 not guilty and 16 guilty. There were 225 homicide cases, of which number there were 31 no bills, 120 not guilty and 74 guilty.

"The second statement shows that in Charleston county there were 537 criminal cases, the largest number in any county; Spartanburg is next with 142 cases, Greenville with 107, Orangeburg with 106, Florence 70, Darlington, 71, Union 72. Clarendon had the smallest number—18, while Greenwood had 5, and Cherokee 13. Three of the death sentences were in Newberry county, one in Beaufort, one in Darlington and one in Georgetown. There were no death sentences in the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th circuits. It appears that there were only 26 sentences in all the counties to the penitentiary for life, and the largest number of these was in the 7th circuit.

"It will be seen from the third statement that it is incomplete as some of the solicitors failed to make annual reports.

"There has been a gradual increase of homicide cases disposed of in the State each year since 1888. The year 1888 began with 107 cases, and the year 1897 ends with 225 cases. The largest number of cases during this period was in the 1st circuit—312; the next largest in the 7th circuit, 225, and the next in the 2nd circuit, 223, with the smallest in the 3rd circuit, 116. During the year 1897, the largest number was in the 1st circuit, 44, and the smallest in the 4th circuit, 14.

"I made an effort to ascertain from the sheriffs of the State the number of homicides committed in each county, and the names and color of the parties killed and killed, but failed to get sufficient information to give in this report the number of whites and colored killed, and the number of whites and colored committing the homicides. The reports of the solicitors do not give this information. As to the cause of this increase in homicides in South Carolina it is very difficult to determine. There is no doubt but that a combination of causes produces this unfortunate condition."

The following is the statement of the crimes and the results of the trials in the different circuits;

First Circuit—Mistrials, 4; no bill and discontinued, 408; not guilty, 78; guilty, 210; grand total, 696; jail or fine, 61; penitentiary for term, 145; penitentiary for life, 3; death sentence, 0.

Second Circuit—Mistrials, 6; no bill and discontinued, 107; not guilty, 45; guilty, 93; grand total, 245; jail or fine, 73; penitentiary for term, 15; penitentiary for life, 4; death sentence, 1.

Third Circuit—Mistrials 4; no bill and discontinued, 47; not guilty,

33; guilty, 91; grand total, 171; jail or fine, 33; penitentiary for term, 65; penitentiary for life, 3; death sentence, 1.

Fourth Circuit—Mistrials, 1; no bill and discontinued, 150; not guilty, 33; guilty, 99; grand total, 282; jail or fine, 80; penitentiary for term, 15; penitentiary for life, 3; death sentence, 1.

Fifth Circuit—Mistrials, 1; no bill and discontinued, 58; not guilty, 58; guilty, 119; grand total, 235; jail or fine, 0; penitentiary for term, 10; penitentiary for life, 0; death sentence, 0.

Sixth Circuit—Mistrials, 1; no bill and discontinued, 51; not guilty, 68; guilty 93; grand total, 212; jail or fine, 6; penitentiary for term, 85; penitentiary for life, 2; death sentence, 1.

Seventh Circuit—Mistrials, 1; no bill and discontinued, 132; not guilty, 49; guilty, 132; grand total, 313; jail or fine, 104; penitentiary for term 21; penitentiary for life, 7; death sentence, 3.

Eighth Circuit—Mistrials, 2; no bill and discontinued, 105; not guilty, 70; guilty, 143; grand total, 318; jail or fine, 90; penitentiary for term, 55; penitentiary for life, 4; death sentence, 0.

Total—Mistrials, 20; no bill and discontinued, 1,058, not guilty, 434; guilty, 980; grand total, 2,472, jail or fine, 447; penitentiary for term, 411; penitentiary for life, 26 death sentence, 6.

In Richland county during the year there were 70 cases, 32 convictions, 18 acquittals, no mistrials, 20 cases discontinued or thrown out by the grand jury and 1 man went to the penitentiary for a term. The rest all went to the chain gang.

The table showing the character of the crimes committed and how punished affords a most interesting study. There were 433 cases for the violation of the dispensary law against 627 for the preceding year. There were 91 convictions and 45 acquittals, while 297 cases were either discontinued or thrown out by the grand juries.

The most common offenses were assault with intent to kill and aggravated assault and battery. There were 602 cases against 700 the preceding year; 228 convictions; 94 acquittals and 280 "discontinued" or getting "no bill." Housebreaking and larceny of live stock and larceny from the field were the next most common crimes, after murder and manslaughter. The statistics as to the last offense are very bad. Out of the 225 cases there were only 74 convictions against 120 acquittals and 31 "no bills" and "discontinued."

There were 34 cases of the crime of rape against 14 the preceding year. Twelve of these resulted in convictions. These figures do not include the number of cases of rape which resulted in lynchings.

The attorney general calls attention to the condition of the jails of the State in this way:

"I have been requested by the State board of health to call the attention of the general assembly to the sanitary condition of many of the jails of the State. Prisoners until convicted are presumed to be innocent, and are imprisoned for safe keeping and not for punishment. The jails should therefore be made as comfortable as possible, and their sanitary condition should be such as not to endanger the health of prisoners. Laws should be passed securing to prisoners at least the preservation of their health while confined for trial."

Cause of the Trouble.

It is admitted that the increase of southern competition is the cause of the present embarrassment of the New England cotton manufacturers, but the reasons why this is so have not before been set forth so clearly as we find them in an editorial in the Manchester (N. H.) Union. This paper is published in a city which has immense cotton mills, and is familiar with the industrial conditions of New England.

The Union says: "For years New England cotton spinners have hidden behind a protective tariff, and by its aid have been able to make large profits out of poor goods, poor work, and antiquated wasteful methods of business. In consequence, now that southern competition, against which the tariff does not protect them, has sprung up, they find themselves in a dangerous position. Exempt from competition for so many years, able to make money without effort they think it an immense hardship when competition is brought to bear on their business.

This view is practically endorsed by The Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, the leading publication of its kind in the country, when it shows by facts and figures that the only cotton mills in New England which have continued to prosper since the south became so important a factor in the manufacture of cotton goods have been those which have adjusted themselves to the advances in the methods of manufacture and other changed conditions.

The New England mill men cannot expect to make money on overcapitalized property conducted on out of date principles. They have relied upon a high protective tariff to shield them from foreign competition, but now they find a competition in their own country which puts them on their own merits, and these are not sufficient to sustain them.—Atlanta Journal.

For Sufferers in Klondike Regions.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Mr. Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, called at the war department by appointment to-day and had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Mikeljohn, who is giving his attention during the Klondike relief expeditions to the illness of Secretary Alger. Having secured the consent of the British government to the passage of the United States troops, to be used as guards, over Canadian territory, all that remains to be done is to arrange for the admission of the supplies to be taken to the miners without payment of duties, provided they are not sold for more than their actual cost.

Mr. Sifton says that the only practical route to Dawson City is what is known as the White Pass, or commonly called the lake route, commencing at Skaguay, on Lynn canal. He states that they have 85 men in the territory and expects to have 50 more at Skaguay on or before January 5. They have twenty tons of supplies stored at Skaguay for transportation over the pass, to which will be added ten tons more within the next ten days for transportation over the pass.

The Canadian authorities have a post at Lake Bennett and one at Tagish, at which latter place twenty men are stationed, and a post at White Horse Rapids and two posts intervening between the latter point and Fort Zerkirk.

It is the intention of the Canadian government to have a detachment of 250 men in the territory within the next thirty days. This detachment will be ready to leave Skaguay on the 15th prox., but the minister has kindly consented to hold the expedition that they may accompany the expedition of the war department, which will leave Skaguay on or before February 1st. The government has kindly consented to grant escorts to our expedition provided the co-operation cannot be consummated.

The government duties upon all supplies sent in under military control will be waived by the Canadian government. The minister was over the pass in October last year, and stated that the government would be very glad to grant our expedition the use of their posts on the route and grant all other facilities to the movement of our expedition over their territory.

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

Autonomy Rejected.

No advocate of Cuban independence need be disconcerted by the formal decree of Blanco announcing that the Sagasta scheme of economy will go into effect January 1. These repeated proclamations and decrees, as well as the ostentatious appointment of a "Cuban Cabinet," which with all the pomp and parade possible will be formally installed in office in Havana on Saturday, are only meant to deceive and cajole the patriots. The offices are used as bribes to weaken the allegiance of those Cubans who can be bought either with patronage or gold. The ceremony of inaugurating what has well been called an "opera bouffe cabinet" is but an attempt to deceive public opinion in this country and in Europe into a belief that a new form of self-government has actually been instituted by Spain in Cuba.

To this sham semblance of reform, the insurgents have made stern and heroic reply. They have rejected the offer of autonomy in uncompromising terms. They have condemned to death the emissaries of deceit and corruption. And now there is published an official statement, signed by Secretary Perez and approved by President Meso and Vice-President Capote, of the Cuban Republic, again rejecting autonomy. They have no faith in the promises of Spain. The offer of compromise has come too late, for the patriots feel that they are on the verge of final victory. They appeal to the United States for recognition as belligerents, so that the Spanish troops will no longer treat them as bandits, and so that they will not have to elude the sea power of the United States to obtain cartridges to defend their lives. They point out that their armies are successful and throughout a large part of the island the Cuban people willingly recognize the government of the republic, cheerfully submitting to its rule, welcoming its protection and paying its taxes.

It must be remembered in every reference to autonomy that not only is the scheme itself a hollow mockery of self-rule, but that it is actually rejected, not only by the Cubans, but by a large part of the Spanish people. The Carlists and the conservatives both denounce it, and there is grave doubt whether the Sagasta government can command the majority necessary for its ratification in the Cortes.—N. Y. Mail and Express

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

Richard Carroll Advises His Race.

A COLORED PREACHER'S GOSPEL OF GOOD SENSE.

Some Remarkably Plain and Wholesome Speaking for an Emancipation Day Celebration.

Fellow Citizens: I thank you heartily for this invitation to address you on this occasion. You will hardly agree with everything I shall say, nor endorse all of my statements, but I come to benefit you, not to please. I may wound the sentimental and fastidious ones, but remember that a truth that will not wound will not heal. Salt that has its savor burns the sore spots; the bud may have a bitter taste but the flower will be sweet. We must kill to make alive.

I shall not speak of the wonderful progress the race has made (you have heard enough of that) or point out the great women and men of the race, but I will speak of the present and future, forgetting those things which are behind, I shall press forward to ward the mark of the high calling of the Negro race of to day. On January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, with a trembling hand, signed his name to the emancipation proclamation, which gave freedom to 4,000,000 who had been in bondage. We should thank God, Jeff Davis, Abraham Lincoln, and the gallant and brave soldiers of the Confederate and Federal armies for this freedom. Slavery brought on the war, and the war brought us emancipation.

The negro was made a citizen of the United States, with the right to vote and hold office. He exercised this right, and the government in the south was placed on his shoulders. I must confess that he was not prepared to bear this great burden at the time. He was ignorant, inexperienced and poor; consequently he failed. The Negro race went up to the top of the mountain, not round by round, but with one leap he reached the pinnacle of fame and honor, while the world looked on with wonder. The race did not begin right, and it will have to make another start, by laying the foundation deep down on the rocks of permanence. It was contrary to the laws of nature and divinity so to build. He who breaks the laws of nature will suffer, and have we not suffered for this act?

We have astonished the civilized world by our unprecedented progress and achievements, though we did not begin right. We went into politics when we should have gone back to the fields; we went into office when we should have gone to school; we went gambling when we ought to have gone to church; we went to making and administering laws when we should have been studying law; we emigrated when we should have remained where we were; we went to fighting southern white people, when we should have made friends of them. Gentlemen, the race was badly led, for they went against their best interests. Could it be possible for ignorance to govern and rule in intelligence? Can poverty control wealth? Is it not true that weakness must give way to strength.

No one can question the possibilities of the negro, for he has been tried as silver is tried, in all the vocations of life. He has successfully followed the white man. He can shoot a gun, follow a plow, build houses, practice medicine, orate, preach the gospel, practice law, teach school, manage banks, write books, edit newspapers, navigate the high seas, invent machines and hold office to the credit of the race; but we must go back to the first principles—to alpha before we think of omega.

People who live fast do not live long, and those who run soon reach the end of the journey, and find that they did not enjoy the blessings strewn all along the pathway. The race is in too big a hurry. The boys want to be men before they are 21, and marry before they are able to take care of a wife. The preacher wants the title of D. D. before they know divinity; and the lawyers want LL. D. before they understand the law. Most all who graduate in the English course must be addressed as "Professor." We want a biography before we have lived, we want to be pastors when we ought to be in the pasture. Some want to teach that should be in school; some want recognition, when there is nothing about them worthy of notice; some want a river to swim in, when a small creek is too large; some want to take Latin and Greek, that do not know a personal pronoun in English. Some want to go to congress that do not know the first elements of statesmanship; some want postoffices that do not know how many stamped envelopes to give for 11 cents. O! my people; why seek to pluck stars and lose jewels at your feet, or ride on the wings of the wind, beat the air for a while and then come down in disgrace?

You will agree with me that our growth has been too fast in the wrong direction. All is yours straight up, and you will always find "room at the top," but you must not forget to build downward before you start upward. Houses built on sand cannot stand. I am often reminded of the

fact when I give my people advice, that "white people do this and that and we are the equals of the white people." We are not the equals of the white people, and any man who teaches such makes a serious mistake. We are born equal, and God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, but the white race is the superior race in this country. You are not their equals in NUMBER, WEALTH, PROPERTY, HOUSES, INTELLIGENCE NOR INFLUENCE. There are individual exceptions, but I speak of the race. You can't be the equal of the race unless you possess what they possess. Let the negro race go back and begin where the white race began.

GO TO THE FARM! Stick to the farm; work on shares, rent, lease or buy land. The old patriarchs, Abraham, Jacob and others were farmers. God intended that man should till the soil. The negroes are making great mistakes by leaving the country and moving to the cities, where they have to pay house rent, buy wood and half starve. Besides, the majority of the young negro criminals come from the cities and towns. Some of the first lessons the boys learn are gambling, drinking, stealing and other vices. They become polluted as soon as they move to the cities. You should not come to town unless you have a trade of some kind and steady employment. The town loafer above all loafers, is the most dangerous.

There are thousands of acres of land in this State you can rent, buy or lease. Plenty of white men will be glad to give you a mule, land, etc., and give you half you make. Does it pay to farm? Yes, if you will stay away from town on Saturday, and as Mr. Thos E Miller said, "rake straw and leaves from the woods in winter and put on the land." The negroes in lower South Carolina can live easy if they would work and save. You can grow rice, potatoes, corn, peas, cotton, sugar cane, millet and grain; you can raise cattle, hogs, chickens and other poultry; you can sell chickens, eggs, butter, and wood and then bring a calf or cow to market to sell to the butcher; you should never come to town unless you bring something to sell or exchange; then, the creeks, rivers and lakes abound in fish; the woods are full of game. You remember the old time diet, 'possum an tatter. The raccoon is in the swamp; where is the 'possum dog? "Bur rabbit" is as prolific as ever; you can live if you will.

BUILD BETTER AND LARGER HOUSES.

We will never be the equal of other races unless we cease to live in one-room cabins and shanties. It will not do for grandpa, grandma, wife and husband, sons and daughters to sleep in the same room. There are white land-owners who will give you the lumber and nails if you will do the building. Some of them tell me the negroes are too lazy to build, others say they don't want any better houses. The house is the greatest institution on earth for good or evil; you can't make a great, good, patriotic and intelligent race if you live in low, wicked, filthy and ungodly homes. The home is the foundation of society, morality and religion. It is very hard to train up children right in the schoolhouse and Sunday school if their homes are polluted. They must be good, upright and intelligent mothers and fathers, and a family altar.

We do not want to govern the country until we learn to govern the home. Defective homes will bring a defective government in church and State. I must confess that we have plenty of church and Sunday religion, but not enough at home. I like to see good homes, owned and paid for by negroes. These are the most reliable and best citizens; very few of this class commit crime.

They are the white man's best neighbors, and strange to say, they are poor politicians. The education of the negro race is imperative. All the races of mankind should be educated, but the education of the negro race has been on the leap-frog style, as in most everything else. The teachers have been in a hurry to "graduate" the scholars. The scholars want to make haste and get through Latin, Greek, French and German wags taught at the expense of English. They began their education at the top, as the Chinese build. Some who have taken the full course (college) cannot stand an examination for a second grade certificate to teach in the public schools.

The question is often asked "What kind of education does the negro race need?" For the present, the masses should have industrial, mechanical and literary training. Those who wish to become teachers, preachers, physicians and lawyers should have the higher or classical education, but as we are a laboring people and must live by the sweat of our brow, let us by all means give the masses industrial education, the foundation of wealth and progress. Every negro school should have an industrial department. What does a negro or white man want with a classical education unless there are opportunities where he can use them to advantage? We are shut out from many avenues of employment, especially in the north, but in the south we have many open doors. We can build houses, farm, merchantise, cook, wash and iron and do manual labor of all kinds. A great many negroes object to washing, etc., but I mean just what I say. We should do any kind of work to make an honest living. I am willing to be a hewer of wood and a drawer

of water, if that will give me a house, clothes to wear and bread to eat.

Last fall while I was in Boston, I heard a colored preacher make this statement: "I long to see the day when the girls and women will leave the kitchen and cook pots of the white people." A white man, who was sitting by my side, said to me: "We here in Boston are trying to get our girls to go to the kitchen to wash and iron, but I see the negroes are trying to get theirs from it." We are inclined to be too aristocratic, after the order of the old time southern people—but we are too poor. Work, work, work, follow the plow, take up the hatchet and saw, push the plane. Make the country bad and blossom as the rose. Build a school house by every church and make home happy.

AS TO POLITICS.

I see no good for you in politics, but I see plenty of harm. The colored population gets excited every four years over the presidential election, and many leave the farm and other profitable business, to sit around and wait for an appointment to some office. Some have not worked since McKinley was made President, and their families are approaching starvation. Let me tell you this startling truth: The people who do the business of the country, white or black, will control the offices of the government, be they Democrats or Republicans, and the sooner you learn this lesson the better. We have got to write the majority of the business letters before we can demand and manage the postoffices. White Republicans and Democrats will yet the offices if they do the business.

Colored men, it is not your color that causes this discrimination, but your past and present condition, for which the white people are largely responsible. We are poor and ignorant, and the masses have not moved one inch since the war. I believe if we had had the present suffrage laws in South Carolina (properly administered) 30 years ago, we would have more money, land, homes and education. It is a blessing in disguise, though it was "conceived in sin and iniquity." Politics have ruined us and put us back many years.

LIVE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH THE SOUTHERN WHITE PEOPLE.

If we are here to stay, it will be to our advantage and best interest to live on friendly terms with the best element of the southern white people. Help to fight sin and crime. Do not harbor the thief, robber, murderer or rapist. Help to run down and bring to speedy justice any and every man who commits rape. Such fiends, white or black, should be given immediate trial and suffer immediate death. We should have no sympathy for these destroying angels. Do your part as citizens and be ready to protect and defend all women with your life, and we will have a manhood among our race that we will be proud of. Is this way we can stop lynching. We can do a work on this line that the governor cannot do.

Oh, my countrymen! we live in a glorious age, in a good country—the south. You should love it. Your dead are buried here; you helped to build it up. You converted it from a wilderness into a garden. Its soil is crimsoned with the blood of our forefathers.

Do not think of going to Africa unless you go as teachers and missionaries or with sense and means to develop that continent. Do not think of leaving the white man until you have caught on to his spirit of progress, patriotism, adventure and push. Live in peace with all men, be ready to extend a helping hand to all men who need your help, white or black, as far as you are able. Do not come to town to live unless you have means or a good prospect of a job that will give you a living. Let the white people have the cities, towns and the labor in the cotton factories. By and by you can furnish the money to build factories where the race can be employed. We need money now.

Watch the Germans and Jews; see how they toil to make money. They are not politicians, but workers and merchants. Your material, intellectual and moral welfare is in your hands. Work it out with all your might. I have great hope for my people if they follow after righteousness and have good and conservative leadership. Hot heads and fools will bring upon us shame, trouble and poverty. I dedicate all I have—mind, body, heart and soul—to you and my God. I am yours to serve.

The address was cordially received by the large audience and the speaker expressed much satisfaction at the fact that his plain words and sound advice did not offend.

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It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame Back and Weak Kidneys. Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle. J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.