

COL NEAL ADMITS.

Russell thinks witness ought to pay it because he owed him. Witness said a resolution was passed, he thought, ordering him not to endorse notes as superintendent, but things went along as it always had been. Witness did not remember whether the board knew of the Russell note or not. But the proceeds were turned in as cash. He doesn't remember whether he ever said anything to the members of the board about it. Notes were in the bank when he came here and they have been ever since. Referring to the collection of \$560 from Hammond in 1895, witness said that he kept it and didn't turn it over to the penitentiary. Fowler also paid \$500 which he kept, but which he was to account for when a settlement was made. The money had been spent for traveling expenses, etc. Mr. Burris' statement was substantially correct as to the amount witness was due to the state. He proposed to settle it with the board in December, but he was sick. He proposed to settle it and pay every single nickel and not call on his bondmen for a cent. Mr. Burris' statement was conscientious and correct. The state will be protected and the man's loss a nickel. I haven't got the money, but with the assistance of my friends it will all be paid. The Russell note will also be paid. He didn't turn over the \$1,000 received from Fowler and Hammond because he didn't know that the penitentiary was due him. It was true he had used some of it personally, but intended to fix it up in the settlement. A receipt was produced for traveling expenses from August 1896, to January, 1896, amounting to \$161. As to why he didn't account for the \$1,000 then was because he hoped to be able to return it, but was not able at that time. He kept a memorandum, but the amounts were not credited on the books of the penitentiary. In reply to Mr. Patton he said that if he had had the settlement the state would have lost if his bondmen would not pay it. In answer to Mr. Patton he said he never thought that it was not right from an ethical standpoint. The proper thing would have been to collect the traveling expenses and turn in what he had collected. About three or four hundred dollars a year was his ordinary traveling expense. When he used the \$1,000 he did not suppose that all of it would be necessary for traveling expenses. Referring to a payment of \$500 by the state to Fowler, of which the penitentiary got \$256, he said he had been \$244. On same date \$856.17 was collected from Hammond. Of this he kept \$300 and turned the rest over to the penitentiary. He used it for his private purposes. In Mr. Watson's papers there was a note for \$800 endorsed by Colonel Neal as superintendent. Mr. Watson said it was made by him to pay Mr. Burris. Witness said that he didn't remember about that, but his signature was to the note. He couldn't remember whether the penitentiary ever had anything to do with the note. He understood notes as superintendent to be made by the penitentiary. Witness said that he would not say that Mr. Watson's statement was false. He couldn't remember about it. Referring to the contracts used by the hospital for the tobacco, he said that they were not turned over to the penitentiary for certain quantities of brick. Several years ago the legislature gave certain contracts for the system of tobacco, and Watson was running a brick yard, but he made a trade with the system that instead of turning over the contracts a million brick were to be furnished to him. The board knew of the arrangement. As to the nature of the contract with Colonel Lipscomb, the note was to furnish the labor and transport the plant and each were to have half of the brick. The brick were sold to various parties. The first year the penitentiary made a good thing out of the contract. The second didn't turn out so well. A whole lot of brick was thus made, which could not be sold. The penitentiary withdrew from brick-making after arbitration with Colonel Lipscomb. Referring to twenty cows bought from Regadale for \$500, he said that Regadale had bought them all over the country. Possibly two cows came from the farm. Cows were bought to supply the institution with milk. More cows were bought from Regadale. The plantation got a profit of about \$2 a head. His only object was to get the cows as cheap as possible. Cows were bought from anybody. A hundred head were bought from Mr. Seegers in 1897. He repeated that the profit went to the farm, which he and Regadale ran. The board of directors knew about the purchase. He didn't know that they knew that he was to buy them from Regadale. Referring to the manufacturing interests of the penitentiary he said if the convicts which were hired out if used in the paper manufacturing interests might be developed. Coming again to the receipt of 1,400 and some odd dollars given to Watson, he said he didn't remember much about it, but he thought it was in settlement of a private transaction. He did not receive the money for the penitentiary. Mr. Irvingston asked him whether it was his signature. Colonel Neal said he didn't think it was. He then looked over some of his

other signatures. There would be no sense in his signing the receipt as superintendent in the settlement of a private transaction. Answering Mr. Patton he said he never received a dollar from Watson on convict hire. He said it was not true that Watson gave him the money to pay on his note for \$1,560 for convict hire, and that Watson never had insisted on him signing it as "superintendent" before he would accept the receipt. There was not a thing about it. Coming to the contract of Watson for convicts and the reconveyance of the farm back to witness, he said both contracts were made on the same day and one would not have been made without the other. He was not aware that the state prohibited him from entering into such a contract, but he knew it was imprudent. Answering Mr. Patton, he said if everything had come out like he expected he would have had the farm, Watson would have gotten his \$14,000, the state its convict hire and "every thing would have been smiling," as witness expressed it. He was then excused and Mr. Cunningham took the chair. He said he learned of irregularities in January, when the bank told him about the Regadale notes which the board knew nothing of. He called on Colonel Neal, who said he was too sick, but as soon as he got better he would explain. He then went to the office and the best information he could get was to connect them with the Watson contract. He reported to other members. Mr. Garris and himself were asked to go to Colonel Neal and ask him about it. They met Watson and asked him about it. He asked whether a contract would not be made with him for eleven convicts. I told him we couldn't until his matters were straightened up. He proposed to give a check for the Regadale note, which witness thought was for hire for 1898. Garris and himself went to Colonel Neal. He was very sick. Watson came in with the contract for this year. He had a draft also. He repeated to Colonel Neal the conversation with Watson. Colonel Neal endorsed it. Garris and himself went to the bank to see Mr. Clark. He said it was drawn irregularly. Another was made out and Watson signed it and the Regadale note was taken up. To his astonishment he found no note for '88 hire, but the Regadale note was for '97. He told Mr. Burris to tell Mr. Watson what the facts were. We decided to inform those due the penitentiary that they must pay up in February. Most of them had contracts made by the superintendent for this year. Hammond and Fowler said they had settled with Colonel Neal. We went to see him. He said, I will go to Anderson and we will settle up. Witness inferred from his acknowledgment that he had given receipts. The board passed a resolution to make collections at once. He wrote letters to various parties. Colonel Neal, who went to Anderson, came back and said he had arranged to have all the matters settled. Nothing was done and he sent Mr. Burris to Anderson. He reported that he had seen receipts given to Hammond, Fowler and Fretwell. He reported that Colonel Neal's friends were trying to raise money to settle. He asked Watson and Neal whether the latter was to use the convicts. Watson said he had a deed to the farm. Witness said he didn't know the profits on the cow purchases had gone to the farm. He said he didn't know the board did not authorize Colonel Neal to collect money and apply it to his own use, nor did they know it was being done. Remarkable Escape. Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of the Great Discovery at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1. A Major Convicted. Santiago, March 8.—Major Howard Wilson, of the Third Immune regiment, who was recently tried by court-martial on charges of forgery, falsifying records and conduct unbecoming and officer and a gentleman has been convicted and sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement for one year at hard labor in the penitentiary. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor, taking into consideration Wilson's a previous good character and the redemption from an honorable position to the status of a military convict, considers that clemency may be shown him without detracting from the force of the example to others, and directs that the sentence be remitted so far as the confinement at hard labor is concerned. Rome, March 7.—The Italian government is fully determined to obtain an apology from China for the Tsung Li Yamen's refusal of the demand of Signor Martino, Italian minister at Peking, of a concession at San Mun bay, province of Che Kiang, to be used as a naval base and coaling station. A squadron of five cruisers, with one hundred guns and 1,500 men will soon arrive at San Mun bay.

ABSOLUTE NEED FOR ANNEXATION. Some Santiago Cubans So View the Situation. GROWING DISSATISFACTION. Correspondence of the Associated Press. Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 28.—The complexion of political affairs in the province of Santiago has been gradually changing since the beginning of January. This is due to more than one cause, but the main reason is probably the fact that the people themselves are out of sympathy with everything, even a benefaction, that comes to them through Habana. Men who a few short weeks ago were enthusiastically in favor of annexation are to-day talking about war against the United States if the troops are not removed from the island by July 1. The business men of Santiago are very grim over the condition of affairs and say that it is impossible for people to invest any large sum of money in the island until some settled for of government is established and that form Cuba to be an independent republic would mean the utter ruin of the island even supposing that the Cubans were better able to govern themselves than any people in the world, for at one blow the sugar industry would be annihilated as the United States is in possession of Puerto Rico on the one side and Hawaii on the other, which are also two great sugar producing islands and the sugar from those places would go into the United States free of duty, whereas, even on the best terms, the sugar of Cuba, unless the island was annexed, would have to pay some duty and would be entirely unable to compete with that of the other islands. Herr Schumann, the German consul here, an influential business man, says that nothing would please Germany more than for Cuba to become independent, because it would mean that they would still be able with their beet sugar, to hold their own in the United States. He believes that Cuba has great possibilities before her, but, from a purely business point of view, he thinks it is impossible for the island to succeed in any way unless annexed to the United States. Other merchants here are favorable to the Cubans getting home rule, in the way that any state in the union has, believing that they should have the right to govern themselves in the matters of local taxation, elections and everything of that nature. But it is absolutely impossible in Santiago to find any man of business standing, any man who owns any large amount of land, or any man of intelligence who does not say that he is strongly in favor of annexation to the United States, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of purely business common sense, though many of them agree that had Puerto Rico and Hawaii not been annexed, they would have been in favor of Cuba being an independent republic. Many thousands of men have gradually drifted into the city expecting work. This, however, it was impossible to supply them with, for the work that was to have been given them had to be suspended owing to the complaint from Habana that the estimates are very large for this province, although \$50,000 of the revenue of the last month was sent to Habana. The work of roadmaking on an extensive scale has practically been stopped, and the dredging of the harbor and numerous improvements that were intended have had to be delayed on this account. All these causes combined have tended to raise a spirit of dissatisfaction to say nothing of the long delay in the payment of the employees who are paid from Habana. In this province, in the course of the next three weeks, there will only be the four white regiments and the Ninth immune available. A regiment of regular cavalry is very badly needed in the department and were it here it could do a lot to prevent any wholesale taking to the woods by the Cubans. At present there are only two companies in each regiment mounted, but Gen. Wood hopes to get the cavalry regiment mounted here within the next month. The White is King of Sewing Machines. Rome, March 8.—The Tribune says it learns that the Chinese government has offered to send to the Italian minister, Signor Martino, a written apology, through Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister at Peking for the terms in which the Tsung Li Yamen coached China's refusal to grant the concession recently demanded by Italy of San Mun bay, province of Che Kiang, to be used as an Italian naval base and coaling station. Dallas, Tex., March 7.—Rev. Father A. B. Harnett, a Catholic priest, died at the Parochial home here to-day of smallpox. He contracted the disease while visiting patients in the Dallas pest house in the blizzard three weeks ago, when he walked six miles with the thermometer at 11 degrees below zero.

MUSTERED OUT BY THE FIRST OF MAY. All Volunteer Troops to be Withdrawn From Cuba. Washington, March 3.—Orders were issued at the war department to-day for the Twelfth New York volunteer infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York city, where it will be mustered out. This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all volunteer troops stationed in Cuba, and indicates that the administration believes that the time has come when it can safely reduce its military forces in Cuba. The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops there. The home movement will have to be gradual because of the limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the war department. There are now about 25,000 volunteers in Cuba, and their withdrawal will leave about 15,000 regular troops there for the enforcement of the policy of the administration for the establishment of a stable government on the island. HESTER'S ANALYSIS. New Orleans, March 7.—Secretary Hester's analysis for the cotton movement for the six months of the season since September 1, to the close of February, inclusive, shows that compared with the crop movement last year, Texas, including the Indian territory, has brought into eight this season in round figures 425,462 bales more, while other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma have marketed 476,495 less, and the crop of the Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, shows a decrease of 116,696. In other words all of the states outside of Texas and Indian territory have decreased 593,188 bales, against an increase for Texas and the Indian territory of 425,462, leaving the net decrease in the total of the crop marketed of 166,727. Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight by groups of states for the six months of this season as follows: Texas and Indian territory 3,179,735 bales an increase over same time last year of 425,492 bales. Other Gulf States 2,707,570, a decrease under last year, of 476,492; Atlantic States 3,523,238, a decrease under last year of 116,696. Total crop in sight at close of February 9,410,542, a decrease under last year of 167,726, and an increase over year before last of 1,798,445. "Out of Sight Out of Mind." In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring, But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come. Kidneys.—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa. Dyspepsia.—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me. Hip Disease.—"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNIE ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. The Drug Store Kind. It is Exactly the Same Soda. To get the best you must insist on packages put up by the manufacturer with the ANVIL BRAND TRADEMARK. OSBORNE'S Business College. Augusta, Ga. Actual Business. No Text Books. Short time. Cheap board. Send for Catalogue. RISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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