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NOT GUILTY.

W. R. Crawford Acquitted By a Kershaw Jury.

WAS OUT FIFTEEN HOURS.

The Jury Asked Judge Buchanan to Charge Them Again on Certain points of Law.

The non-conviction of W. R. Crawford was due in a great measure to the fact that the prosecution failed to put in evidence the fatal bullet, which took the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, Saturday evening, February 25th, at Columbia, S. C. The case was tried at Camden, Crawford having been granted a change of venue.

At 12 o'clock Thursday the jury announced that it had arrived at a verdict. Judge Bunchanan was not in the court house at the time, but was summoned immediately. In order to prevent any demonstration in the court room, he ordered the sheriff and his deputies to take stations in different parts of the hall, and to preserve order. Mr. L. L. Block, foreman, arose and announced that the verdict of the jury was "not guilty." There was no show of excitement. There was no change on the expressionless face of W. R. Crawford.

The crowd in the court house was dissolved in a few moments, Crawford and his friends hurried to the telegraph office where they wired to friends in every county that the trial had ended and the accused ex-constable had not been convicted.

The jury was out 15 hours. At first, so it is reported, and generally accepted in Camden, there were nine for acquittal and three for conviction. It is stated that, when the jurors went to sleep at midnight, two of those for conviction had given in. Thursday morning at 9 o'clock there was a large crowd gathered around the door of the courthouse awaiting the arrival of the judge.

The opinion of every one present was that when the judge arrived the jury would announce that it had been unable to agree, and a "mistrial" would be ordered. Judge Buchanan arrived at 10 o'clock. The doors of the court house were thrown open.

When the jury had been polled, Foreman Block said they wanted further information in regard to certain points in the judge's charge. He asked the judge to explain the rights of an officer in enforcing the excution of a warrant where he is opposed by violence. The jury did not understand the charge of the court on this point. "We wish to find out if Mr. Crawford had the right to search the house with violent force," he said.

Solicitor Thurmond rose to object, but was overruled by the judge, who then addressed the jury:

"That involves a mixed question of law and fact. The court instructed you that an officer could use force in reasonable circumstances, to meet force with force; but unless force were necessary he should not exercise any force at all. Whenever the law gives a man a process and tells him to search a house, it gives him everything necessary to accomplish that purpose, and if he meets with force, being authorized by law, being a law officer, he may overcome that force using so much force as is necessary to do that.

"His first duty is to use gentle means if gentle means will avail, and when gentle means will avail, he cannot use violent means.

"After he uses gentle means, if this does not suffice to overcome the resistance, he may use such force as is necessary even to the extreme of taking life, because he comes clothed with the warrant of the law, and every citizen must yield to the law.

"When a man obstructs an officer, the officer's duty is to put his hand gently on him, push him out of the way, unless he sees by the use of gentle means he will be taken at a disadvantage, or his life will be put in jeopardy then he may resort to harsh means at once. If he must resort to such means, then violence is justifiable. When a man is authorized by law to do a thing, he has a right to do all things necessary to accomplish that object, and if a person obstructs him he becomes a wrongdoer and if anything happens to him, he will be the author of his own wrong."

After elaborating this point, he said: "The officer must go forward using gentle means if gentle means will do, but if gentle means won't do, it must be done anyhow. He can overcome force with force, no matter what the result."

He continued that an officer is not responsible for the result if he is prudent and acts with ordinary firmness. He has the right to be there and go forward, but he must not do so ruthlessly, and with due care. He concluded by saying that the violence must be commensurate with the resistance. Gentle means must first be used, but not when useless, for the law does not require a man to do a vain thing.

The jury retired. It is reported that prior to that time but one man had held out for conviction. He submitted to the construction of the law by Judge Bunchanan, and in half an hour the jury had agreed.

A combination of circumstances entered into the acquittal of Crawford. The first axiom of a trial for capital punishment is that the burden of proof must be against the prisoner at the bar. While the State introduced strong evidence, the defense had a greater number of witnesses.

Attorneys from another State who happened into the court room while the arguments were in progress, declared afterwards that they did not know of a case on record where the fatal bullet was not in evidence.

The bullet was extracted by Dr. L. B. Owens and put in the keeping of Chief of Police Daly. The attorneys for the prosecution claim that Chief Daly neglected to take it to Camden, and that the attorneys did not attach much importance to it.

The defense did not prove that the fatal bullet was fired by Stuart, but by ingenius argument showed, by its absence, that there was "a reasonable doubt" that Crawford fired it. The benefit of any doubt is the right of the prisoner.

Another circumstance which probably influenced the jury was the fact that the defense laid considerable stress on the lapse of time between the slapping of Stuart's face and the firing of the first shot. In legal parlance this is known as "cooling time"—time for the passions to subside, for the mind deranged with anger to return to its normal state. In reply the State endeavored to prove that the interval was of but few seconds duration, and that Crawford's pistol covered Stuart during that time.

CONFLAGRATION IN AUGUSTA.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Loss.

The largest fire in Augusta's history in many years burned over the same district that was swept seven years ago, when the Augusta Chronicle was burned. Several buildings that escaped at that time are now smoking ruins. The fire started in the drug store of Davenport & Phinizy, on Wednesday. A negro was mixing a pot of Venus turpentine, which is hard rosin melted and mixed with turpentine. Fire got into the pot and the flames spread so rapidly that employees in the front part of the store barely had time to escape. Smoke issued in dense volumes from the back and front of the store. Owing to the oil, paint and chemicals in the stock it was seen from the beginning that it would be fortunate if the fire was confined to this building. The flames made quick headway, and in a short while the following stocks were burned out: Kress & Co., five and ten-cent store, loss $10,000, insurance, $7,000; Lamkin & Co., groceries, loss $7,000, insurance $5,000; Thomas & Barton, musical instruments, bicycles, furniture, loss $24,000, insurance $24,000; Alexander Drug company, loss $17,000, insurance $17,000; Davenport & Phinizy, loss $24,000, insurance $22,000; Stulb & Co., liquor dealers, loss $5,000, insuarnce about $3,000; Smythe, china store, loss about $7,000, insurance $7,000; William Schwight, jeweller, loss very slight, fully covered by insurance. Buildings burned were valued in the aggregate at about $150,000 insurance about $75,000.

August Dorr's Sons tailors and furnishers, loss on stock $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

Besides these there were a number of smaller losses, as the upper stories of the buildings were used as offices, making the total losses in the neighborhood of $250,000.

Outrage Repaid in Kind.

A dispatch from San Antonio De Los Banos, Cuba, says that Jose Labregat, a notorious agent of Gen Weyler, who outraged defenceless women and killed children, arrived there Tuesday. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of relatives and friends of those whom he formerly persecuted. The excitement continued throughout the day and Tuesday night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and begun to threaten him. He attempted to escape, and on meeting the demonstrators emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd immediately closed in and captured him and he was lynched in the public square. The anxiety following the excitement caused a committee of Spaniards to come to Havana to ask the interference of Gen Brooke. He could not receive them before a late hour of the evening, but he readily offered to send a detachment of American soldiers to the town. The committee, which left San Antonio before the lynching, returned to find Labregat dead.

Many burglaries have been committed recently in hotels, stores and private houses, and the police believe an organized band of American crooks is at work.

Gen Fitzhugh Lee has sent three troops of the 7th cavalry to scour the provinces of Havana and Pinar Del Rio, and squads of ten, fifteen and twenty men with provisions for ten days are visiting the small towns at night.

Aguinaldo's Latest Move.

Special dispatches from Manila Thursday say it is reported that Aguinaldo has disolved the Filipino congress and has proclaimed himself dictator. The officials in Washington are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo in declaring his dictorship is animated by a desire to rid himself of his refractory generals, Pilar and Lunar, or whether he aims to consolidate in his own hands the power to make terms of peace. It is known from the reports of President Schurman of the American Philippine commission that these two generals own only faint allegiance to Aguinaldo and their attitude towards the peace, negotiations has made them ineffectual, the civilian members on the Filipino side of the Filipno joint commission being overawed by these generals. It is dominated by the military element controlled by these generals. It is believed here that if Aguinaldo can bend these men to his will and assume supreme control he will at once make for peace, being able to secure better terms for himself than he would otherwise.

Suicided Before His Wife.

A dispatch from Anderson, S. C., to the Columbia State Wednesday says: "Mr. J. Claude Dickson committed suicide at his home on North McDuffie street, this city, this morning about 5 o'clock. He had been out part of the night and came in about 5 o'clock and told his wife he was going to commit suicide, and before she could get up to try to prevent the rash act, he put a pistol to his right temple and fired. Mr. Dickson was a young man of about 24 years of age and had been married about three years. No one knows what his troubles were, as he had said nothing to lead to suppose he was going to kill himself. He had been employed as bookkeeper for O. D. Anderson & Bro., for the last two years and was a quiet and peaceable citizen."

A Pious Scoundrel.

Jacob Fagley, a farmer ,of Hartville Mo., who had been a justice of the peace, chairman of the Populist county committee and a minister of the gospel, was Thursday found guilty of complicity in the robbery of the Kansas City and Fort Scott and Memphis train at Masomb last January. He was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

HIS LAST DAY.

Touching Scene at the Bedside of the Dying Governor.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Loved Farm Life. A Clean Official Record. Honored for His Honesty by all Who Knew Him.

The following pen picture of Gov. Ellerbe's last day on earth will be read with interest. It is taken from the News and Courier:

This morning Governor Ellerbe was getting along as well as could be expected. He was holding his own—that was all. Dr. Monroe had done about all that could be done by human hands. He was leaving the house to visit another patient near by when he was quickly summoned. Governor Ellerbe had said he was choking. He asked to be raised up, so he could battle with the troublesome and death dealing phlegm or accretion. Those about him, who were ever ready to do all that could be done, gently raised the patient. It was not high enough. He asked to be raised higher. This was done, and finally he asked to be placed upright. This was done. Governor Ellerbe tried to cough up the accumulation. He was too weak. He tried again and again, and finally said to Dr. Monroe, who was standing by, doing what was possible: "I am gone," and the plea for help in those eyes was touching. Dr. Monroe gave his patient brandy to give strength by which the accumulation could be thrown off. The brandy was not quick enough in its strength-giving and again Governor Ellerbe said: "I am gone; I am choking." Dr. Monroe got his medicine chest and gave a dose of digitalis, morphine and strychnine as a powerful stimulant. It gave the small strength requisite for the work, and piece by piece the accumulation was worked off, but not without a severe tax on Governor Ellerbe's strength and a severe shock to all, for Dr. Monroe had said the end would, he thought, come by just such a strangulation or by heart failure, for his heart was already woefully weak.

CONSOLED HIS WIFE.

The strain was so severe on Mrs. Ellerbe that she began to cry and Governor Ellerbe, turning toward her, shook his head and asked her not to cry. They all say that never was there a brave heart, nor more devoted wife, than Mrs. Ellerbe.

After the attack Governor Ellerbe himself asked for opiates and they were given him, and he went to sleep and rested moderately. Once he woke up and asked to have his position changed. It had already become a delicate matter to move him. All under his person were piled pillows and about the hips was medicated cotton in layers, so thin and frail was his frame.

There were thirteen brothers and sisters in the family, but one, Mrs. Moody, is dead, and today the eleven brothers and sisters were all at his bedside save one, and she was sick. Then there were many nieces and nephews, who were there to do what little they might, and kinsmen by marriage and blood came in during the day, and so serious was the condition regarded that they all remained over.

THE GOVERNOR GAVE UP.

Today for the first time Governor Ellerbe completely gave up and indicated that he awaited the end. He made a hard and desperate fight. Although the day was quite pleasant Governor Ellerbe wanted the windows opened; he wanted air and light, and with all that two or three anxious and devoted hands were fanning fresh air and breath to him. Once in a while he would wake up, look about him and recognize some one, say a word or two about what he wanted, and doze off again into a peaceful slumber.

A SKETCH OF GOVERNOR ELLERBE.

Private Secretary W. Boyd Evans, who has been intimate with Governor Ellerbe, has prepared an elaborate sketch of him. It is given in his own words. He writes:

Governor William H. Ellerbe, a native of the "Palmetto State," is a direct descendent of Capt. Thomas Ellerby, of Revolutionary fame, who served in Gen. Marion's brigade. William H. Ellerbe is a great-great-grandson of this distinguished officer. The first of the name to come to America from England were two brothers—Thomas and John Ellerby. They settled first in Virginia, but in 1737, emigrated to the Pee Dee's and brought a large property with them. Thomas was the first slave holder on upper Pee Dee, he having a large number for that day. The name is still known in England and is spelt "Ellerby."

It was changed to its present form by a teacher of Thomas and William, after Thomas Ellerby's death, and while his sons were very young. Governor Ellerbe is a great-grandson of William Ellerbe, grandson of John C. Ellerbe, one of the most scholarly men of his day, having graduated with honor at the University of North Carolina, in both the scholastic and law departments in 1823. His father, Capt. William S. Ellerbe, was the oldest son of John C. Ellerbe, and was born in Marion county in 1832. He was one of the largest and most successful planters in this section. Was married in 1851 to Sarah E., daughter of Major James Haselden, of Marion county, of which union thirteen children were born—four sons and nine daughters. Capt. William S. Ellerbe died on June 17 1889.

BORN IN 1862.

The present Governor, William Haselden Ellerbe, was born at the old Ellerbe homestead in the historic county of Marion on the 7th day of April, 1862. Both parents were of English decent, having emigrated direct from the mother county, and settled in Virginia, thence, between the Pee-Dee nearly a century and a half ago. W. H. Ellerbe received his education from private tutors at the home of his father and later at "Pine Hill Academy," a neighboring school, taught at that time by the best educators of the county. It was at this academy that he was fitted for college by Mr. L. B. Prince, a well known educator. In 1880 he entered Wofford college, at Spartanburg, S. C., which he attended two sessions. He then entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until his health failed, and his physicians advised him to return home to his father's plantation, recommending a life of active outdoor exercise. His father placed him in charge of one of his large plantations, where he worked for a while, but subsequently bought one of his own. In 1887 he and his younger brother, the Hon. J. Edwin Ellerbe—graduate of Wofford college, member of the legislature, and also a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention — began merchandising on their plantation, where they ran a successful business until 1889, when W. H. Ellerbe sold out his interest to his brother and became a member of the firm of Holiday, Ellerbe & Co., where he continued until November, 1890. During his business career he also conducted his plantation—each year purchasing additional land—and was uniformly successful. He is now one of the largest landowners in the eastern part of our State, owning part of his father's magnificent plantations, with the additional ones purchased.

GOVERNOR ELLERBE A HOME LOVER.

Wm. H. Ellerbe was married in June 1887, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry S. Rogers of Marlboro, S. C. Of this union five sons and one daughter have been born. He is a member of the Methodist church. His family life is one of the happiest, he is devoted to his home, he loves and cherishes all within it, and is loved by them with a strong affection. His ideas of manhood are exalted, but he does not except himself, and at all times tried to live up to his ideal. Every one knows him as a brave and honest man. Every position of responsibility to which he has been called has been filled with ability and distinction.

At the beginning of the reform movement in 1886 Wm. H. Ellerbe allied himself with it, and in 1887 he joined the Alliance, but was suspended from membership during the same year when he engaged in merchandise. In 1890 he was nominated, without solicitation for the position of comptroller general of the State, and was elected without an active canvass. He is the youngest man ever elected to a State office in South Carolina. He took a conservative position during the campaign, and was voted for by both factions. His administration of the office of comptroller general was vigorous, able and entirely satisfactory, being above that of older officials. This office was filled by him without fear or favor. His only desire was to do his duty. In 1894 he was a candidate for governor—defeated he bowed gracefully to the will of the people, withdrew from the busy whirl of political life, and retired to the seclusion of his farm, where he remained quiet and resigned, neither seeking political favor nor troubling with the formation of political rings.

In the same year there was an effort made by some of our people to reconcile factional differences and to inspire a feeling of peace and unity. Following this was another effort in 1895 on the part of prominent reformers and conservatives to unite the whole people and elect representative men to the constituttonal convention. As a result of these pacific efforts a feeling of peace and unity prevailed in the State and in the constitutional convention. Without this feeling, and its consequent concert of action, it is doubtful whether the constitutional convention ever would have been called, and when it assembled, whether the suffrage, liquor and other important questions ever could have been so wisely and successfully settled. Besides, the whole people, without regard to faction, were represented in the convention, and all of them are irrevocably committed to every provision of the new constitution, many of which secure the many achievments of the reform party. In 1896 this was the political status in the State. As Governor Ellerbe favored a liberal policy he was nominated for governor, carrying every county in the State, except one—the home county of one of his competitors. It was known that he had been a zealous reformer but that he felt the time had come when factional lines were unnecessary, and that the strife and bitterness which characterized politics should be modified. It was supposed that he could represent both factions and could administer the State government in the interest and to the advantage of the whole people. In his canvass he proclaimed his determination to know no faction, and, if elected to rule the whole people. At the election, he was chosen by a large majority of the voters which demonstrated that the people, irrespective of past factional differences, had supported him.

After his inauguration he determined to put his pledge into action and to bring the whole people of the State in accord and political affiliation. No one can form any adequate conception of the difficulties and embarassment which surrounded him. His position was a trying one, beseiged by office seekers, confronted by new conditions growing out of new constitutional provisions, continually thwarted and painfully annoyed in his efforts to aid in the execution of the dispensary law; being called upon to fill an unprecedentedly large number of vacancies in important offices, and having the responsibility cast upon him by the war of appointing military officers and organizing regiments—these, and others, are the official cares and difficulties with which he had to contend.

1861–65 EXCEPTED.

No other governor for half a century has occupied such a trying position. It was a continual and intolerable strain upon his mental and physical constitution. The number of applicants for office during his administration have been legion. Friends of all these applicants urged their appointment, and in this way much of his time was occupied. And when they were made, friends of the disappointed aspirants seized upon every pretext to form opposition.

He never at any time shrunk from these responsibilities. In all of his official acts and under all adverse circumstances he discharged his duty faithfully. In honesty of heart and judgment he endeavored to do right, regardless of the consequence.

He was elected Governor for a seconp term over a most formidable opposition. His victory was one to be proud of, opposed by a combination of some ministers and liquor men, by his personal enemies, disgruntled politicians, dissatisfied office-seekers and sore heads of both reform and conservative factions.

Governor Ellerbe regarded the war against Spain as a just war and believed that it will profit this country in many ways. He said that it will lead to the introduction of American civilization in the West Indies and will dismiss from this continent the cruel ferocity of a past age and a decayed nation. It has shown our people everywhere that no one section of America is more patriotic than another, and has brought a balm to ancient wounds in the general expression and general action of a deep seated and fervent patriotism. This war has revealed the United States in their true light, and never was the good feeling of the people more transparent, and its prestige among the nations was never so high. He said: "It will be worth the costing to broaden the views of the people. Believing it would elevate the patriotism, cement the good will, stimulate the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the whole people, he says it will bring new questions which must be coolly and carefully considered; that it might entail burdens, but all in all the war will profit this nation in all directions of its advanced civilization. But care must be taken to suppress its tendencies toward great standing armies, toward arbitrary power and extravagant expenditures. The people will see to it that this is regulated. He felt that America's keen sword was not drawn for aggrandisement, but for humanity.

AT GREAT WINTHROP.

Brilliant Closing of South Carolina's Woman's College.

Wednesday was commencement day at Winthrop! Two thousand were present to witness the 59 graduates receive their diplomas. The chapel was packed to its utmost capacity and hundreds were in the hallways and parlors unable to get near the doors.

Seated on the right of the rostrum was the graduation class, clad in their immaculate white uniforms, while on the left could be seen the familiar faces of the faculty and the board of trustees.

The Cecilia chorus, consisting of 75 under the directorship of Prof. W. R. Brown, occupied a position near the front. President Johnson is justly proud of the senior class, for they are the first to go forth from this institution who have completed the full four years' course.

Winthrop college is no longer an experiment, but an established reality, and if every citizen of South Carolina could have been present Wednesday to witness what has and is being done for the elevation and uplifting of our fair young women their hearts would swell with pride.

There is no period in life more inviting and bouyant than when the chimes of commencement music calls the sweet girl gradutes to the arena of their triumphs and bids them pour out the harmonies of their grateful hearts for the beneficence which unselfish tutelage has showered upon thoir young lives. Sweet womanhood in its "blush and bloom" of youth steps upon the tapis to be greeted and cheered by the echoes of man's most responsive impulse, and providence looks on in smiling approval because the climax of his creative power was realized when the woman was made to cheer and comfert the man.

Living as we do under the protection of an enlightened government, where the principles of religion, liberty and law are recognized, we ought to congratulate ourselves at the great strides of educational advancement which exists on every hand and which portend in the future a better apportionment between the sexes of the avenues and opportunities of employment and enterprise for the promotion of the comfort and happiness of the race.

Fireworks Blown Up.

Thirty-six buildings comprising almost the entire plant of the Nordlinger Charlton Fireworks company at Graniteville, Richmond borough, New York were blown up Thursday afternoon and the entire fireworks plant practically wiped out of existence. Although the fires which followed the explosion lasted for several hours, the wreck was complete within a few minutes. No lives were lost, and but three persons were injured, two of them seriously. The operators in the various buildings rushed out into the yards, the flying rockets, many of them of the greatest power, made it almost as dangerous for the employers to be out of the buildings as to be in them. As they rushed out explosion followed explosion as the buildings flew into the air. After a score of explosions three heavy ones that shook the ground for miles, occurred. These were the three store houses in which supplies for the Fourth of July were being held. Loss, about $40,000.

Fond of Obscene Literature.

Edward Gould, a white man, aged 45 years, was given a year in jail at Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, for sending obscene and blackmailing circulars to parties by express. It is said that he recently sent one each to President McKinley and Secretary Alger, and attempted to blackmail a prominent lawyer of Norfolk.

Gould was sent to King's County, (N. Y.,) penitentiary two years from the United States court at Richmond a few years ago for using the mails for the same purpose

Kidnappers Indicted.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, accused of kidnapping little Marion Clark, waived examination before Justice of the Peace, Herbert at Garnerville, Rockland County, and were committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury which meets in October. All efforts of the New York county authorities to obtain possession of the prisoners have failed thus far.

Rigo is Not Dead.

A London dispatch says: Princess Chimay, formerly Clara Ward, of Detroit, telegraphs from Cairo that Jansel Rigo, the Gypsy, with whom she eloped, and later married, is not dead, but is quite well in Cairo.

MILES B. M'SWEENEY

A Charleston Boy in the Executive Mansion.

FIRST IN MANY YEARS.

What his Old Play Fellows Said of the New Governor While Talking About Him.

The sketch below of our new Governor is taken from The News and Courier of last Monday:

For the first time in many years a Charleston man, born and raised, is Governor of South Carolina. Of course, Hampton County claims the distinction of furnishing the present Chief Executive of the State, for it was while a resident of that place that Governor McSweeney was raised to the Lieutenant Governorship. Still the new Governor was born in this city, and spent a number of the years that will comprise the first half of his life in Charleston. Not a few of the present residents of Charleston remember the Governor as a small boy, playing around the old West Point Mill—a famous play ground for the youngsters of twenty or twenty five years ago. At that time the embryo Governor was not different from the other boys with whom he played, save that he went about amusements with a quiet and silent determination that got all the boyish pleasure that was abroad, and at the same time attracted very little attention. "Miles," as he was then called, was a good swimmer, a fair jumper and could hold his own in a foot race with any of the other boys who were not fleet footed to a marked degree.

It was this same unobtrusive determination displayed while acquiring the prowess that boys covet, which has finally succeeded in placing Governor McSweeney in the Executive Chair of the State of South Carolina. When it came time for Miles McSweeney to earn a living he followed the footsteps of several of the older members of his family and entered the printing business as an apprentice. In the old printing offices of that day—not so long ago—he began as "devil." In the office of the Gazette "Print" McSweeney was considered a fast and correct compositor. In his own quiet way he had worked hard at his cases during his apprenticeship and had kept both eyes and ears open for any informatian that might assist him in the future. Few people outside a newspaper office understand the splendid liberal education that an intelligent printer secures at his cases. The editor of many a paper would be surprised with the intelligence that the compossitors use in dissecting the editorial page on which he has labored so diligently. The printer's business is to put in type the history of each day's doings throughout the world, as well as the learned discussion on these doings by the best brains of the day. Naturally the compositor becomes a thinker and reader, a combination that is always sure to amount to something if it ever comes in contact with opportunity. Governor McSweeney was of a careful, thoughtful turn of mind as a printer, and for this reason acquired an education that colleges cannot furnish, but merely lay a foundation for, because the education he secured from the start was practical and useful in itself, and not simply as a stepping stone to further knowledge.

Besides having the quality of learning surely and fast, Mr. McSweeney was ambitious, and his old friends say he never entertained the idea of continuing in the service of other people during his whole life. He saved money and always said that when he acquired the information he thought necessary that he would go into one of the smaller cities of the State and establish a paper of his own. How well carried out this intention is now a matter of history, for the Hampton Guardian, M. B. McSweeney, owner and proprietor, stands foremost among the weeklies of South Carolina. It is larger than most others, contains a great deal of well selected reading matter, and the editarials are stong and never abusive. A newspaper man can read the Hamwton Guardian and tell where the editor received his early training. The typographical make-up of the paper indicates the neatness and thorough solidity that is now only found in Charleston, among the larger cities. There is nothing flashy or shody about the Guardian, but it is an excellent weekly paper.

The growth of the Guardian under Editor McSweeney is strong evidence of his business qualifications and his knowledge of what a newspaper must be to succeed. He has worked year after year until, from a small "4x6," as the old folks say, it has become a journal of which a city much larger than Hampton might be proud. A glance at its advertising columns shows that the merchants of two States appreciate its usefulness. In Augusta the merchants know "Mac," as they call him, quite as well as the people of Charleston in a business way. He makes monthly pilgrimages to the Georgia city, and, receives a hearty welcom and business support on each trip.

It was as editor of the Guardian that Governor McSweeney first gained prominence in State politics. When the Reform Movement first started he joined it and threw the influence of his paper to the success of that cause. His editorials during the campaigns which have ensued since the inception of the movement were always strong for his chosen side, but they were always free from vituperation. He argued points without dealing in violence For this reason Governor McSweeney to-day is on more cordial terms with the Conservatives than most Ex-Reformers. While ardent in the advocacy of his beliefs, he never allowed politics to interfere with his friendships. He is what the politicians call a "good mixer," and can advocate strongly without making mortal enemies of his opponents.

The people of Charleston are pleased to find one of themselves in the Gubernatorial chair after years. Governor McSweeney will without doubt, receive many sincere congratulations from his old friends in this city, and also from those who are of the opinion that a conservative Reformer is in the State Executive office.

A SKETCH OF THE GOVERNOR.

The following carefully prepared sketch will be of interest to the many friends of Governor McSweeney just at this time:

The Hon. M. B. McSweeney, the subject of this sketch. can truly be referred to as a self-made man. He was left fatherless at the age of 4 years his father dying of yellow fever in Charleston.

Yonng McSweeney's struggles for a livelihood began before he reached his 10th year. He sold newspapers and clerked in a book store. While clerking he attended a night school, and became very fond of reading and writing.

While in the book store he met Mr. Augustine Ford, a member of a company that had just begun the publication of a paper known as the Gazette. This was in 1867.

McSweeney afterwards worked for Burke & Ford, job printers. From there he went to Edward Perry's, where he completed his apprenticeship as a job printer. At this time Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Va., had offered a scholarship to the Charleston Typographical Union, which was to be awarded to the most deserving of the young men then employed in Charleston printing offices. By a majority of votes of members of the Union young McSweeney was chosen and the scholarship given to him. On account of the lack of means he found that he could not pay for his board and clothing, and was obliged, after spending part of a session, to give up his desire for a collegiate education. Like all good typos at that time, he was a union printer, and served Columbia Typographical Union as corresponding secretary and afterwards as president.

He was among the first to sign the roll for reorganization of the Pheonix Hook and Ladder Company, and served as secretary of the company for a number of years.

McSweeney's record as a Democrat is well known, and he did faithful work for the party in 1876.

McSweeney moved to Ninety-Six, in Abbeville County, and commenced the publication of the Ninety-Six Guardian. This was his first business venture. He had a capital of $65, and purchased a second-hand press and outfit for $500, paying $55 cash as first payment.

But he had energy and was a good workman and gave the people a newsy paper, lived economically, and in the course of a year he paid every dollar that he owed.

On the 22d of August, 1879, the first issue of the Hampton County Guardian appeared, and it has been published ever since by Mr. McSweeney. The paper has been well managed and is looked upon today as one of the best in the State. Mr. McSweeney has ever been foremost in everything calculated to help his town and county.

He is regarded as one of the best business men in his section, and has been successful in every undertaking. His progressive spirit is seen in different parts of Hampton, and he has developed and improved every lot purchased by him in that town.

He has shown his confidence in Hampton county and her people by investing every dollar he has made in his county.

The school house in Hampton was built by money loaned to the town by a few citizens. The resolution was offered by Mr. McSweeney at a public meeting and it was unanimously agreed to.

As intendent of the town he afterwards saw every dollar of indebtedness paid. He served for five terms and then declined re-election.

Mr. McSweeney also took a prominent part in building the Methodist and Baptist churches. He not only contributed liberally, but solicited subscriptions in Augusta and Charleston.

McSweeney has always been prominent in politics and has been twice honored as a delegate to the National Democratic convention.

At the first St. Louis convention in 1888 he voted for Cleveland and Thurman, and at the Convention in July, 1896 he voted for Bryan and Sewell.

He served the Democracy of his county for ten years as county chairman declining in 1894, when he was elected to the Legislature.

He has alwaystaken great interest in the military of his State, and was on the staff of Gen. Stokes and Gen. Moore with the rank of major and lieutenant colonel, and is now on the Governor's staff, with the rank of colonel. During the last two sessions of the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on military.

Mr. McSweeney takes a keen interest in all educational matters, and is a trustee of the South Carolina College and a member of the board of vistors of the Citadel.

He is a member of the Orders of Knights of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, and has been honored by both organizations.

Mr. McSweeney is a member of the State Democratic executive committee, and has been for a number of years. He was for eight years president of the South Carolina Press Association.

Mr. McSweeney was married on the 12th day of July, 1886, to Miss Mattie Miles Porcher, and their union has been blessed with six children.

The Altgeld Plan.

The plan of ex Governor Altgeld to fight the trusts is to have the government go into business as a trust. A government trust would, he argues, be able to swallow all the others. Competition would be out of the question. In fact, there would be a central despotism, bestriding the narrow world like a colossus, whilst (with apologies to Shakespeare) petty men would walk under its huge legs and peep about to find themselves dishonorable graves.

Town Totally Destroyed.

The market town of Ottensheim, Austria, about five miles west of Linz, on the Daube. has been totally destroyed by fire. Four women perished in the flames and a number of people were injured.

Shot Himself.

J. C. Dickson, a young married man, shot himself in his home in Anderson Wednesday morning. He was a bookkeeper. No cause is assigned for the act.

NEW STATE REGIME.

Gov. McSweeney Assumes the Duties of His Office.

HE ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

He Has No Enemies to Punish and No Friends to Reward, and Will be Guided by a Strict Regard for Duty.

Governor McSweeney returned to Columbia from Hampton Monday afternoon. He has taken up quarters at the Hotel Jerome, until he moves his family to the executive mansion. Monday night the Governor issued the following address:

To the People of South Carolina:

In the providence of Almighty God his Excellency, William H. Ellerbe, late Governor of South Carolina, has passed to his reward. I regret the sad event which makes it necessary for me to assume the duties of Governor of South Carolina. The constitution, however, is mandatory. I have taken the oath of office and assume formal control of the Executive department to-day. I have thought it proper to address a word to the people of the State. I realize fully the responsibility of the position, I shall endeavor to be faithful and conscientious in the discharge of the duties which shall be mine. In the wisdom which devised our system of government, three distinct departments were made, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, to make the laws, to execute the laws, to interpret the laws. Under our Constitution these are to "be forever separate and distinct from each other," and no person exercising the duties of the one shall assume to discharge the duties of the other. It is a wise provision. My duty mainly is to see that the laws as placed on the statute books by the legislative department are enforced. This I shall attempt to do faithfully and impartially, and without fear or favor, following only where duty points. In doing so, however, I ask and shall expect the hearty co-operation of every officer in South Carolina, whether he holds a State office, a county office or an office under a municipality. Not only so, but I ask the hearty support and encouragement of every citizen of South Carolina in the enforcement of law and in the promotion and advancement and progress of our own Commonwealth. I realize the impotency of any officer, however faithful he may be, who does not have this support.

We are on the eve of a great industrial advance—in manufacture, education, commerce and agriculture—and I stand ready to contribute my part as citizen and officer of this forward industrial movement, and to do anything in my power for the welfare of my people. I have no political punishments to inflict and no political rewards to pay. It shall be my aim and steadfast purpose to give the people of the State a strictly business administration and to be the Governor of all the people. To this end I seek their sympathy, their counsel and their prayers, praying myself that peace and happiness and prosperity may come to every home in South Carolina.

Yours respectfully,
M. B. McSweeney,
Governor of South Carolina.

Curing Consuption.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association Wednesday at Columbus, Ohio, a sensational report was presented on the cure of consumption by Francisque Crotte, of Paris. Mr. Crotte has cured more than 1,000 apparently hopeless consumption cases. He now offers to treat gratis 500 consumptives from the different States in the Union. He comes to America with the highest credentials from the most eminent physicians and the press in Europe. The treatment consists of inhalation of formaldehyde vapor, transported directly through the tissues by the aid of light tension static electricity.

A Deal in Columbia.

The Columbia Electric Light and Railway Company was sold Thursday to a syndicate, represented by Mr. P. H. Gadsden, of Charleston. It develops that Mr. Gadsden has had control of a majority of the stock for some time, and called upon the local holders to come in on the deal. This they unanimously decided to do, and the sale was consummated. The price paid was $237,000, and the stockholders get about fifty cents on the dollar, which they consider the best offer that has been made them. Negotiations have been in progress for some time looking to the sale of the road to other people, but none of them amounted to anything.

Volunteers' Extra Pay.

Gov. McSweeney, when asked last week if any change would be made in the matter of collecting the volunteers' pay from the Federal government, said he proposed to let all existing arrangements made by his predecessor stand. This means that Judge C. P. Townsend and Mr. W. Boyd Evans, who were placed in charge of the matter by Gov. Ellerbe, will conclude the work they have begun.

Non-Union Men Run Out.

A number of non-union glass blowers arrived at Bridgetown, N. J., Thursday night from Strandsburg to work in the Cumberland glass company's works. The train was met by a large number of strikers and many blows were exchanged. The non unionists were finally prevailed on to leave town, the strikers paying their fare back to Strandsburg.

Committed Suicide.

George Sturzenbegger, undertaker of Jersey City, suicided Friday morning, after making every preparation, even choosing his coffin and filling out his own death certificate. He shot himself while lying in the coffin and died almost instantly. He had quarreled with his wife shortly before he took his life. He had buried many suicides and often said that when he died it would be by his own hand.