GRO'S NECK-

The Crowd Were Determined, However Zand Took the Fiend from Two M little Companies Who Captured Him Again

After Killing Two of the Mob. WASHINGTON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—In the criminal court today Jasper Dolby, the a search was going on for arms and negro who assaulted Mrs. Mary C. Bird ammunition and for dynamite. Shouts of Parrott's Station a week ago, con-fessed the crime and was sentenced to "Blow up the dogs along with the black the penitentiary for twenty years. fiend." There was every prospect of a bloody pressed fight to-night as a great mob was in town bent on lynching Dolby and the and in the street were members of the Sheriff had two companies of State mob, as far at least as personal feelings militia here to help him protect the prisoner. A special grand jury was ty of organization of the forces going called. Dolby was indicted today and on, for that eminous stillness that forehis trial and sentence followed promptly. The county officers hoped by this means to quiet the mob and avert a light. The sheriff with three companies of militia started this evening to take is no doubt of a purpose to blow up the Dolby, the negro rape fiend to the penitentiary, but at the depot the mob got possession of the prisoner. The militia charged killing two of the mob and recapturing the prisoner. He was then hurried back to jail. A call has been made for the First and Fourteenth re-

people surrounded the court house and there is danger that many of the milital which are really one building, yelling lynch him lynch him.' Finally some one threw a stone which struck a soldier on the breast. Then Colors! Coit, whose anger was aroused, addressed the people in language which was very plain and forciable. He told them not to repeat the offence. 'If you want to injure any one,' said he, 'hit me, and not those young men,' and with hat uplifted he walked out into the crowd, and said here I am, his face ashen with anger. The crowd gathered around him but not a man lifted his hand to strike the Colonel. It was probably well that they did not for standing on the court house steps were the soldiers with guns loaded waiting an order to fire. The crcwd surged closer and closer to the court house steps, becoming bolder as the darkness increased. Col. Coit addressed them again or rather attempted to do so, but they would not listen to him. He shouted that he would have to order the soldiers to fire if they did not fall back, but on they came and finally the order to fire was given. Many were seen to fall and the

mob fled like a lot of frightened sheep. The dead are: Smith Welsh, 18 years of age, son of a grocery man, shot in the head and abdomer; Jess July, 25 years old, shot in breast and abdomen. He was a laborer. Mack Johnson of Williamsburg, Brown County, shot in bow-el. The wounded are: William Sam, 23 years old, a laborer from Adams County, working here. Theodore Ammerman, shot in right thigh, serious; Frank Neiterhouse, an aged man, shot in left leg; George Keating, 14 years old, shot in groin and in both legs, will die; Frank Smith, flesh wound wound in foot; Ernest Ellis, snot in foot. Others were undoubtedly injured, but these were the most serious cases.

The crowd secured a battering ram and began to beat down the door. Not door fell in, when the troops fired the volley which resulted so fatally: The remainder of the soldiers were stationed at the South entrance and unmindful that a portion of the crowd were making an attempt to batter down the door at the North entrance. The first fright following the volley having died away, the mob became more boisterous and bold again. They are gathering about the court house and though they remained at a respectful distance, uttered loud imprecations against the soldiers and fears were entertained for their safety if reinforcements did not quickly come. The crowd made an at-tempt to secure dynamite and swore that they would blow up the court house. The wounded and dead were house. The wounded and dead were carried into the engine house and the stores near by. It looked very evident that the prisoner would be secured be-fore morning. At 9 o'clock to-night Adjutant General Howe ordered out as an additional force Battery B. of the

First Artillery at Cincincati. The first message was received from Col. A. B. Coit, in command of the State troops at Washington U. H. since the report of the assault at 10 o'clock to night. It was addressed to General J. C. Howe and was as follows: "Your telegrams just received. No reinforce-ments have yet arrived. We can hold the court house for hours. The doors were broken in and the guards fired Reported to us that two were killed and three wounded. It is reported to the sheriff that the mob has broken into the powder house and taken the powder It is the most determinded mob I ever saw. The troops used every precaution. The sheriff and Judge Maynard approved our action. I pleaded and begged of the men to peacably disperse. Our men are all right now." Adjutant

General Howe has been unable to get any answer to Colonel Coit and Sheriff Cooke. He believes that the mob has them surrounded and that they have cut off communication. He is also having trouble in securing the necessary communication to move the troops ordered to Colonel Coit's aid.

At 10 o'clock the troops from Marysville and those to go from here joined them on a special train over the Midland Railway. It is thirty seven miles from here to Washington. General Howe urged the railway company to send the train forward at the utmost speed. He has arranged that the train bearing the Cincinnati troops shall reach there about the same time so that there can be no question about having a sufficient force on the ground to control the mob when the first soldiers arrive. The mob is so in-censed against the soldiers now that a small force would be in danger there. General Howe is afraid the mob in its frens; over the shooting of the citizens may try to blow up the whole jail and court house. The command of Colonel Coit is now in the jail and this would result in a terrible ioss of life. "If they can hold the jail against the mob for a half hour longer" said General Howe at 10:30 tonight, "I think the danger will be over. I Sir: To-day I received a pocket memorwill have enough troops in Washington anda, containing a short diary, the court house by that time to control all property of the late Lieut F. J. Lessene, the people in Fayette County." The acting adjutant 25th S. C. V., who was safety of the little command of Colonel killed in the short but sanguinary en-

all directions. Immediately all places in defence of the cause they thought to the purpose of collecting a debt, will of business in the city were shut up, be right, was buried on the field of receive recognition at the hands of the of business in the city were shut up. be right, was buried on the field of Mayor Creamer peremptorily closed all battle. places where liquors were sold. Every I wil street was filled with people. No time any of his family or relatives on receivit will be amended when Congress was lost in carrying away the dead and ing intimation of their desire to posimeets. It may become necessary for wounded. Business houses and the sess it. engine house were converted into hospitals. All the surgeons in the city servant, were called into service. Mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, crowded Germontown, around the dead and wounded and add-October 11, 1894.

ed pathos to the scene and fire to the rage of the mob by their lamentations. Against the militia, the indignation was bitter, vicious and vehement. It pervaded all classes. As the time passed, the mob grew in size and fury. All over the country by telephone, by courier and by electric wire, the news had spread. All the roads leading to the city were filled with men on horseback, in wagons and on foot, pushing with all possible speed to the scene of blood-

shed, breathing vengeance at every step. Meanwhile, in Washington court house "Blow up the dogs along with the black These shouts but feebly ex pressed the pent-up passion of every-body, for everybody was in the street mob, as far at least as personal feelings were concerned. There was a certainbodes supreme excitement and deadly resolution succeeded the ebulttion of feeling. Men moved about as if bent on business, but said nothing. There aware. A full moon lighted up every approach to the court house. If military reinforcements do not reach here before the moon goes down, there is danger of further and greater bloodshed between an organized armed mob and

Governor Tillman Has a Large Oil Paint ing of It Made.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18.—Mrs. A. J. Robertson of this city has completed for Governor Tillman a large oil paint-ing on canyass of the Coat of Arms of South Carolina and a small plaquer painting of the great seal of the State The paintings will be hung in the executive office and will remain there. They are the first ever made and will go down to the generations as the official pitcures. The object in having them painted was to perfect, as near as possible, the figures, emblems, etc., which have remained without perfection for so many years.

The history of the seal of the State is known but nobody has any Enowiedge of the bistory or exact meaning of the Coat of Arms. It will remain a mystery.

The Secretary of State's office furn ishes the following history of the seal: "The Great Seal of the State of South Carolina, by order of the General Assembly, March, 1776, was designed by William Henry Drayton, assisted by some of the Privy Council, after the Fort on Sullivan's Islands had defeated the British fleet, which event suggested some of the devices.

"The Palmetto tree represents the fort, which was constructed of the Palmetto trees that grew on the island; they still grow there. There are two will die; Frank Smith, flesh wound in foot; Dial Parrott, 20 years old, shot in right foot; John McCune, flesh State Constitution was adopted, is in Desporters & Edmunds Co.... scribed on the one, on other, July 4, 1776, which refers to the Declaration of Independence.

peculiar The sun rising with splendor refers to the 28th of June, as a shot was fired by the soldiers until the a fair day—also bespeaks good fortune to the State; a torn up oak, with its branches lopped off, lies prostrate at the base of this erect Palmetto. The twelve spears, points raised, representing twelve colonies, are bound crosswise to the Palmetto-the thirteen colony—and upon the band which unites them is inscribed 'Q its Separabit.' Beneath the prostrate oak is inscribed Meliorem Lapsa Locavit,' and in large figures underneath '1776.' At the top of exerque are the words 'South Carolina,'-at the bottom, 'Animis Opibusque Parati.' Reverse—A woman

walking on seashore, over swords and daggers; in right hand a laurel branch, in her left the folus of her robe; she looks with hope to the sun rising in great splendor over the sea. The azure sky is above, and at the top of exerque are the words, 'Dam Spiro Spero.' In the field below is the word 'Spes,' showing that the design above it represents

"The first use made of this seal was by President Rutledge, May 2, 1777, who issued a pardon under the seal of the state."

If as much was known of the Coat of Arms Governor Tillman would be a happier man. He has ransacked every history to find out something about it and has offered areward of \$25 to any person who would give him the infor mation desired. He is no wiser than

when he began.
The Coat of Arms, as is known, is made up of the seal of the State as a centre. Supporting the seal on the right side is the figure of a revolutionary soldier; on the left a female flaure; above the seal and between the other figures, the figure of an angel blowing a trumpet, supposed to be a herald angle communicating tid-

ings of some kind to the world.

The Coat of Arms is presumed to have been adopted after the seal, as the centre of it is the seal. According to instructions for Governor Tillman, Mrs. Robertson has painted, as near as she could do so from the facts known, the face of General Moultrie on the figure of the soldier, and the face of a lineal descendant of Emily Geiger on the female figure. In the female picture the right leg is thrown forward and is exposed to the knee. This was painted this way because is some manner there has arisen a conflict as to whether the right leg or left leg should be thrown forward Some of the metal cuts used by the State in the past have been printed one way and some another. Owing to the position of the female it is impossible that the left leg could be advanced.

future no other position will be official. An Sacistmed Diary.

Consequently Governor Tillman had the right leg put forward, and in the

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19 .- Postmaster tioned. The Supreme Court in any letter which will be of interest to the family referred to: Postmaster of Charleston, S. C.—Dear

Coit, consisting of seventy-five men and the inmates of the jail and the jail of mand and the Red Star brigade, 21 if the evidence will warrant, and it ficers as well as the wretched prisoner division, 18th army corps, U.S. A., at will not be allowed to be removed from

I will gladly mail it to the address of

respectfully your obedient Very C. A. HECKMAN, Late of the Red Star Bridge.

LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET.

The August Report of Charters Granted by the Secretary of State.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 18.—The report of the Secretary of State has been finished up to date. The proposed capital stock of the companies that have been chartered during the fiscal year is \$2,764,000 and of this amount one company in-tending to manufacture a car coupler s put down for a million dollars There are a great many corporations that have taken out commissions for charters which have not yet made the proper return to the Secretary of State for the charter. The summary of the returns for last year did not divide the commissions from the charters and the aggregate amount reported last year was \$7,413,000. There were a number of companies that reported increases of capital stock during the year, but that statement has not yet been made up.

The following is a copy of the summary of the charters granted by the Secretary of State up to this time:
Cold Storage, Manufacturing and Transporting Co..... \$ 5,000
Cumberland Buff Stone Co... 30,000
Linion Labor Co. of Part Royal Union Labor Co., of Port Royal. Consumers' Coal Co...... Citizens' Building and Loan

Association, of Sumter ..... nderson Telephone Exchange Darlington Brick Co..... J. R. Stokes Lumber Co..... 10,000 Oconee News.....

Blacksburg Phosphate Guano 

South Carolina Detective Agency.....Bryan Printing Co..... Planters' Grocery Co...
Livingstone Printing and
Publishing Co...
Ganson Dry Goods Co...
Homestead Building and Loan
Association, of Columbia... National Manufacturing and

3 000

5 000

25,000

2.000

facturing Co.
Milford Mill Co.
Elliott Manufacturing Co. Home Savings Association.... Harley Medical Manufacturing

tion.... Sumter Track and Park Asso-

Carolina Pleasure Club..... Exchange Bank of Batesburg. Fulton Industrial Aid Association..... Charleston Investment Co..... Charleston Provision and Com-

Newberry county..... Eiias Goodman Co..... Reform Patriot Publishing Co. Rock Hill Hardware Co..... Savings, Loan and Investment 

Okeetee Club.... 

C).... Southern Land Advertising Agency.... Beneficial Life Insurance C), South Bound Land and Im-

Harris Automatic Air Brake Co 1,000,000
Tucapau Mills 150,000 Bicycle Co..... Chester Mills 100,000 Southern Investment and

Home Building Co...... Farmers' Basket and Package Co.... Walterboro Dry Kiln and Plan-Cooper Limestone Institute Co. Whitmire-Good Co.....

3 000 China Hall Importing Co..... 5,000

Reault of His Visit. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct 17.—Governor Tillman returned yesterday from Washington where he went to see Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller on the subject of taxes on whiskey seized from course, that if one State may do this, distillers and taking possession of it for the State. When asked for an account of his trip the Governor said: that was to prevent any conflict of authority or friction between the

Federal and State authorities. I found Commissioner Miller very desirous of co-operating with me in the matter. There is some doubt in his mind as to whether he has authority to allow the to pay the same. The law (sections State to seize liquor in a distillery warehouse and to pay the tax on it. The question has never been raised before and there is no judicial decision along this line. There have been cases of sheriffs attempting to selze liquors and imported goods in bonded warenouses under warrants for the collection of debts, and the courts have held that this was not permissible. Until the passage of the last revenue law, the Wilson Act, as amended by the Senate liquor in warehouses was held under certificates which were sold in the markets and anyone holding the cer tificates was considered the owner and could pay the fare and remove it. Congress for some reason changed the paraseology and the law now provides that the tax must be paid by the distiller, and under a strict construction no liquor within its borders, whether manufactured or imported, was unques-

"The Commissioner will submit the matter to the Attorney General whose inquiry. He was told however that opinion will govern our course until the matter is under consideration and the Legislature and Congress meet. The whiskey in question will be prowhose beastly crime has caused all the rioting and bloodshed, depends upon the events of the next half hour.

Arrowfield Church, Va, on the after the warehouse until the matter is finally determined. I have no doubt that the events of the next half hour.

Adjt Lesesne's body with those of the police power of the State, which ly determined. I have no doubt that Upon the firing the mob dispersed in his gallant comrade who fell that day differs from the attempt to seize for Federal authorities, and if the law is at present defective, so as to prevent this,

by Congress on the subject, also con-

BONDED WHISKEY.

THE QUESTION BETWEEN THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

Commissioner Miller Thinks if Governor Tillman's Ideas are Carried Out the United States Will be Deprived of Some

of Revenue Commissioner Miller, which presents in ditail the question raised between Governor Tillman of each in the enforcement of the South take action. Carolina Dispensary law.

The letter is as follows: Washington, Oct. 16, 1894.

Treasury. Sir: I enclose nerowith a letter from

and a printed copy for warded by him of the "State Dispensary" law, and I 5,000 have the honor to request that the did was to organize preparatory to a 25,000 same may be submitted to the Hon. more extended meeting this morning. Attorney General for his opinion as To day it will receive plans and specifi to the course which should be taken 40,000 by this office in the event of seizures by State officers, for confiscation under sites. the Dispensary law, of distilled spirits deposited in distillery bonded talk with Mr. Blalock on the objects of warehouses under the internal revenue the commission. Mr. Blalcck is blind 6000 laws. It is proper to state that the and is naturally interested in all that is natural effect of acquiescence by this office in the course proposed to be taken would be the probable complete destruction of the bonded warehouse system within the State; the consequent | the bill passed by the Legislature aucessation of the business of manufac- thorized the commission to accept offers turing distilled spirits under the inter- from cities and towns in the shape of nal revenue laws and the loss to the sites, money, etc. He would be glad United States of further income from 140,000 that source.

The Dispensary law, it appears, has been construed by the State Supreme Court as not absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. But it appears also that under the law a distiller in the State cannot the law a distiller in the State cannot appears and the place where they are now taught affords no opportunity for this. He said that the sell his product to private persons within the State, nor if I rightly apprehend the provisions of the Third Section, to private persons to be shipped out of the State, but only to the State Commisssoner or to persons outside of the State and under regulations which would seriously inconvenience the shipper. Under such restrictions, there would hardly be any further lawful production of distilled spirits within the State. No distiller would be willing to produce an article to be sold only on compulsion to a single purchaser, and at the price fixed 10 000

The question is broadly presented whether a State can so legislate as incidentally to deprive the United 2.500 States of one of its declared sources of appears to me a proper 40,000 matter for the consideration of the highest law officer of the government. Supreme Court in McCulloch vs. Mary-5,000 5.000 land, 4, Wheat 315, declared that "the 25,000 20,000 or in any manner control the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by 1,000 Congress to carry into effect the powers vested in the national government." And in Hannibal and St. J. R. R. Co. vs. Husen, 95 U. S., 465, it; was held that "neither the unlimited powers of a State to tax nor any of its large police 30,000 powers can be exercised so as to work conferred by the Constitution upon 150,000 Congress. And in numerous other 1,500 cases it has been held to the same effect. On the other hand such cases as Boston Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts, 97 U. S., 25, the right of the State to absolutely prohibit the manufacture and 10,000 sale of intoxicating liquors was upheld. Applying what appears to be the established law to the present case, it would seem that while the State of South Carolina has the right in the ex ercise of its police power to prohibit State will have to build an addition if the manufacture of and traffic in dis-40,000 tilled spirits within the State, it is doubtful if it has a right without pro-hibiting the manufacture or traffic to practically take possession of business in all its details and carry it on, and through its own agencies, for its own profits, thus perhaps forcing the Unit ed States to surrender the income derived by this source. It follows, of

all may, and the police power of the to work a practical assumption of the "I accomplished all I went for, and powers of Congress," and to "impede, burden and control the operation of its

laws." You will note that the Governor proposes to recognize the lien of the Unit ed States upon the spirits in the warehouses for the taxes due thereon, and 48 and 50 of the Act of Congress, August 28 1894,) limits the right of withdrawal of spirits from the warehouse to the distiller himself. The State now proposes to personate the distiller. Such authority has been denied by United States Courts to stay officers. See McCulloch, Jr., vs. Henry Large, United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, at the May

term, 1894, Justice Bradley of the Supreme Contt concurring. It is to be observed also that it frequently happens that a distiller is in-debted to the government in a sum greater than the tax upon the spirits themselves then in the warehouse Such indebtedness is by section 3,351. Revised Statutes, declared to be a lien upon the property and rights to property of the distiller. Taking spirits one else is allowed to do it, not even an by the State in the manner proposed administrator or executor. I contend-might easily impair if not destroy the ed that the government only held the liquor for the purpose of securing the lits debt. For my own guidance, I tax; that the State's right to police wish to be particularly advised whether or not I may lawfully consent to permit the withdrawal of spirits in bonded warehouses in the State of ginning and guano bills, leaving the South Carolina upon seizure therein by Mowry has given to The News and number of decisions concedes this in South Carolina upon seizure therein by Courier for publication the following the most emphatic language, and the State and tender of tax to the Wilson Act of 1890, the last legislation Collector, or upon judgment of for

fetture by the State Court. Governor Tillman personally yester day requested an early reply to his will be disposed of as soon as possible. duced in consequence, and the cotton Respectfully yours, gned) Jos. S. MILLER,

(Signed) Commissioner.

Cuba Panadated, HAVANNAH, Oct. 17 .- In this provnce as well as the Vuelta Abain district much damage has been done by the overflowing of the rivers due to the monies on Saturday, October 20, at 3 recent heavy rains, destroying all kinds o'clock in the afternoon in Bryant Park of crops: The low lands on which to- 421 street and 6th avenue Addresses bacco plants, are sown to be afterward will be made by Dr. George F. Shrady transplanted, were entirely washed and Dr. Paul F. Mundi, after which the Legislature to pass an Act to provide for the licensing of stills in this State and the control of the output by State officers. One thing is very certain the lilent selection of a still party in the fillent selection of the state and the control of the output by State officers. One thing is very certain the lilent selection of a heroic statue of the erection of a heroic statue. State of the state of the state of the erection of a heroic statue of the erection of a heroic statue. The state will be presented to the city and accepted by the Hon. Thomas F. Governor Flower is going to Bath, arrived here. The cargo and bark are stimated to be worth \$150,000. A tigers' have hundreds of gallons of whiskey stored in various places away by the flood. Railroad as well as the statue will be presented to the city

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Interesting Talk from a Blind Member of

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19 .- Two years ago the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to pass on the advisability of separating the blind department of the Cedar Springs Institute from the other departments and of making a separate institute for WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Secretary the blind. The commission was duly Carlisle has forwarded to Attorney Gen- appointed and recommended the separaeral Olney for his decision, the letter tion. The last Legislature provided for the appointment of a commission to select a site for an institute for the blind, to report on the probable cost of the building, to secure plans and specifica-South Carolina and the United States tions from architects and to put everyauthorities as to the jurisdiction of thing in shape for the Legislature to

The following commisssion was appointed: Representatives W. H. Yeldell of Edgefield and T. J. Kirkland of Kershaw from the House; and Senators R. Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of R. Hempbill of Abbeville and T. S. Brice of Fairfield from the Senate. These gentlemen selected Rev. P. P. Governor Tillman of South Carolina Bisleck of Edgefield as the fifth member of the commission.

The commission held its first meeting in the Jerome Hotel last night. All it cations and estimates of cost from ar chitects and builders, and will visit sev eral places which might make cuitable

A Register reporter had an interesting to be done for the benefit of others similarly sacted.

Mr. Bialock said that so far as he was concerned he wanted to see the in stitute built in Columbia. He said that to see Columbia make a bid, but if it did not do so he was in favor of putting opportunity for this. he said that the Cedar Spring Institute is far away from any city or town and is not even on a dirt raod. The afficted pupils have no chances there to learn except what is taught them in the regular curriculum. Great progress is being made by the blind. They are learning to become musicians and in Philadelphia there are seventeen blind organists in prominent churches. In Columbia the blind musicians would have chances to show their learning and their knowledge of such things. They would have a chance to practice. They would have opportunities to visit concerts. By hearing is the only way the blind learn music. At Cedar

Springs there are no such chances as in Columbia. Mr. Blalock continued by saying that the blind are taught to make brooms. chairs, etc. At Cedar Springs there is no market for these thing. If the institute were in Columbia there would States have no power, by taxation or be a good market. O her State instiu-otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, tions could buy what was made if mar-

chants did not want the articles. Mr. Blalock said he was in favor of asking the State to give a tract of land belonging to the South Carolina College on which to erect the institute. The block nearly opposite the South Carolina College, bounded by Sumter, Main and Greene streets, he thought, would a practical assumption of the powers | be a splendid site. This property is not being used by the College. Mr. Blalock said that the advantages of this location would be many. The institute would be near the college, which the blind students could attend to listen to lectures. They would also have access to the li-

brary of the college. Mr. Blalock estimates that the building would cost about \$15,000. He says that the accommodations for the blind at Cedar Springs are so limited that the

separate, as is proposed. The commission will today visit the site spoken of by Mr. Blalock and confer with President Woodrow as to whether the college can spare that much ground.

Stop Overproduction. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—A special meeting of the executive committee of States will have been "so exercised as the State Agricultural Society has been called to assemble in Macon on Wed nesday, the 24th inst, to "consider the present ruinous price of cotton and to take some steps if possible to remedy and avert impending disast rs." The call is issued by Hon. John O. Waddell, president of the State Agricultural which begins at Macon on the 231 inst. President Waddell, in issuing the call says he wishes "to be distinctly understood as opposing the selling of cotton to the injury of creditors, but it is be-lieved that the best interests of debtor and creditor will be subserved if advances can be secured on cotton so as to allow it to be held over, thus stopping the large daily receipts and at the same time giving the farmers an opportunity ful and at a low interest rate in the banks. The banks and commission merchants, who are our friends can be induced to advance a reasonable amount on cotton and thus allow the farmer to hold his cotton another year, and at the same time, enable him to pay his obligations to nearly the full amount of his cotton. At present prices, it is impossible to more than other just obligations. If the plans and suggestions which you may pro-mulgate, shall be adopted by the other cotton States, we believe good results will follow. There can be no doubt that the cotton acreage will of necessity be greatly reduced next year, the crop re-

> carried over must command better prices. Dr. J. Marion Sims. New York, Oct. 16 .- The statue in bronze of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the famous Southern physician, is to be unveiled in this city with appropriate cere-

HE HAS GOT ENOUGH.

LARRY GANTT GOING TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF IN POLITICS.

He Says Benceforth the Peldmont Headlight will be Run in the Interest of the People and Not the Politicians as Here-Since the adoption of general pri-mary by the Demorcratic convention, it

means that hereafter politics in South Carolina will be run on a higer plane. It also means that coat-tail swinging and man-worship will be put a stop to, and the successful candidate must look solely to the people and convince them that he is worthy of their support and confidence before he can get their votes. Henceforth and forever, no one man or clique of men will be bigger than the people. Every white voter, it matters not how obscure and humble he may be. will be given an opportunity to record his preference for every public officer, from the highest to the lowest, and his yote will be counted. You will hear no more about Antis and Reformers. Since the ballot has been placed in the hands of the voters, and he alone is delegated the power to dictate who shall rule over our State, factional lines, will disappear, for the great people are in the saddle and it is their will that must be obeyed. And there wou't be any independent candidates, either, for it would mean an open appeal to the negro, and a public epudiation of the white vote.

Henceforth, you are going to see politics in South Carolina conducted on a higher sphere. No office seeker will dare attempt to arraign one class against another, for they will all have an equal showing, and there are enough fairminded, peace-loving men in South Carolina to defeat any candidate that appeals to passion and prejudice instead of to reason and patriotism. And this is

just as it should be. The Headlight editor has long and earnestly battled for a white primary, and now that we have secured our damand, we are willing to bury all past animosities and work only for the glory and upbuilding of our grand old State ty of the State and the amount paid to and the happiness and prosperity of its them: people. We have supported our last candidate until the brand of the people has been placed upon him. We have been in politics for many years, and, with very few exceptions, have found it an unthankful business, and assuredly an unprofitable one. The very men for whom we have worked hardest, were the first to turn the back of their hands to us when their ends were gained and anibition satisted. It is not what you have done for a politician that he appreciates, but what you can do for him in the future.

So we have firmly and irrevocably made up our mind to hereafter cease to run a factional paper, but we shall run a ne vspaper in the fullest acceptation of the term, and battle in the future, as we have in the past, for the relief and the rights of the farmers. All public issues will be discussed from a nonstandpoint, and we shall commend right and condemn wrong, it matters not where they appear. We shall always tell the people the truth, and lay before them whatever information we can find

Strictly speaking, there is not a newspaper published in South Carolina. You either find them partisan Conservative or partisan Retorm papers. Hence, the reading public can only see one side and that reviewed through prejudiced glasses. Politics are permitted to overshadow all else. Well, we have done our full share of such work and now want a change and a rest. We believe that there is a broad field and a useful field in South Carolina for such a paper as we propose to run. Others can keep up this factional fight if they want to but we are no glutton and know when we have enough. What influence the Headlight possesses will be used in bringing about a batter and kindlier feeling among the white voters of our State, and seeing if we cannot by mutual concessions, come together again and work in peace and in concert for the general prosperity of our section and people. We propose to contend for what we believe to be the best and public measures whenever occasion requires. But we shall never again become the champion of any political office-seeker, except to contend for a just representation of our section and to reward real merit. We believe the time has come when our people are ripe for a change from political a station, and they want to hear the truth from an unbiased and non-partian standpoint. If so, subscribe for the Headlight and you will be given unvarnished and fair reports of all public matters. But it you want a Society. The meeting will take place partisan organ that will pander to the on the second day of the State fair, prejudice and passion of the masses and strive to keep up bad blood and animosi

ty among neighbors and men who should live in peace and friendship, then this is not the paper you need. Now that every white voter will be given the opportunity to go to the polls | ton Court House. The train was stopand record his ballot for the candidates ot his choice and there will be an more conventions to force a state ticket on in custody, walked hurriedly, unguardhe people, there is neither need nor neof securing advances on their cotton by cessity for factional lines being drawn in which they can meet their obligations our State. The people know a true man and at the same time hold their cotton and a real friend when they see him, for better prices." Part of the call and will not make mistakes. Let us all reads as follows: A brief suggestion as now come together and work together to the plans indicated. Money is plentifor the upbuilding of our State and section.—P.edmout Headlight.

The Prospectin New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- Gov. Flower arrived from Albany yesterday afternoon and today at 12.30 cailed at Democracic headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel. He was closeted with Maj. Hinckley and Hon. John Boyd Chace for some time, but when he came out he stated that his visit was informal and merely friendly and that he came home to register.

"If every Democrat will do the same thing, which they probably will," said the Governor "we will win the light this fall without any trouble. The prospects are good all through the State," the Governor continued, "and the Democrats will stand in line and be counted this fall." "Do you think that Mr. Cleveland

was asked. "I have heard nothing and know nothing about that," was the reply. "What about Albany, locally speak-

ing?"
"I have been at Waterton all summer and don't know anything about Albany locally, but I do know that all throughout the country the Democratic feelings are strong, and think we will win hands down."

Germontown, Philadelphia, Penn, tain, the illicit sale of liquor at distill-liquor a

SCHOOL STATISTICS

Some Figures Which Will Interest Every-

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18 .- Something interesting regarding the public schools of the State is always to be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Education. These reports reach few people and are made up has already published some figures and ally gaining votes. will give more at times.

Commissioners have been tardy in repited: sending in their reports. The report | "I have recently read the dispensary first of November.

those already built.

The following counties report new school houses built during the past sioner, etc.; the appointment to be apyear and the amount of money expend- proved by the Senate. The same seced in building them: Anderson, 1, \$100; tion gives to the commissioner the right ed in building them: Anderson, 1, \$100; Barnwell, 6, \$1,157.59; Beaufort, 2, \$418.35; Charleston, 1, \$1,500; Chester, 2, \$1.250; Chesterfield, 1, \$60; Clarendon, 4, \$500; Colleton, 2, \$115; Darlington, 3, \$180; Edgefield, 4, \$-; Fatrfield, 6, \$450; State board of control; and makes him ficrence, 6, \$600; Hampton, 1, \$35.25; Kershaw, 4, \$10,200; Lancaster, 6, \$318; tions governing said commissioner in Lexington, 3, \$307.35; Marion, 2, \$680; Marylory, 4, \$1,330; Oceane, 13, \$6,600; of his office, and in a prescribed by the performance of any of the duties Newberry, 4, \$1,330; Oconee, 13, \$6,600; Orangeburg, 10, \$15,591; Pickens, 25, \$2,631; Richland, 2, \$155; Sumter, 9, \$596.32; Union, 1, \$75; York, 1, \$60. The following is a table of the number of teachers employed in each coun-

Teachers. Teachers. \$13,992.48 Abbeville..........212 13.627.29 Barnwell..........129 Beaufort.....84 7,402.00 Barkeley..... Charleston......113 3,926,32 6,224.60 Clarendon ......104 11.187.38 Colleton ......114 14,136.03 'airfield.....102 10.914.95 lorence.....71 2,584.13 eorgetown.....85 reenville......221 6,493.88 Iampton......94 Horry.... Kershaw......81 caster..... 12,293 52 Laurens ..........182 Lexington.....91 10,101,08 Newberry......122 
 Oconee
 103

 Orangeburg
 195

 Pickens
 91
 4 972 27 Richland......99 20,920.20 15,996.81 umter......128 6,682,35

21,837.51 York.....179 There are more female than male teachers employed in the State. This is especially the case in the counties where there are well regulated graded schools, like Charleston, Greenville and

Union......66

Williamsburg.....110

It is interesting to know the salaries paid to teachers throughout the State. The amounts vary in each county. The average amount paid is about \$20, male teachers getting a little more than the single out this law to be enforced at this time? Is it to destroy the peace and harmony of our people for political and harmony of our people for political last an attempt to bring back the male teachers get an average of \$92.33 a month and the female teachers \$41.90. Beaufort comes next. She pays her male and female teachers the ecute the laws in mercy, not in a terfor our farmers, it matters not who it same salaries, an average of \$3502 a rorizing, vindictive manner, calculated offends. We shall criticise public men month each. York county pays unusu- to frenzy the men and frighten the ally small salaries, according to the report of the Commissioner of that coun- bered that when the dispensary was ty, and the curious part is that the female teachers get the largest salaries. nome, under instructions, it was said, The average amount paid fe nales a to open inicit barrooms for the purpose month in York county is \$18. Male of proving that promittion did not pro-teachers in that county get an average hibit. When the Supreme Court decidof \$1450 4 month. Abbeville pays ner el the act of 1892 unconstitutional, was male and female teachers an average it not as much the Governor's duty to or only Si5 a month each.—Register.

COLUMBUS, ORIO, Oct. 18 .- A special train nearing Speciff Cook and Deputy Speciff Bostwick, of Fayeste County, with she negro prisoner, Wm Dolby, alias Jasper, in custoday arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The train bore also six companies of the 14th regiment, all local companies, the rematader of the troops being left at Washingped near the State prison, and the sheriff and his deputy, with the prisoner ed, to the main entrance, and in a few moments Dolby was behind the great. stone walls of the penitentiary, where his life at hard labor.

Quite a large crowd had collected at the Cantral, station to see the prisoner, and were disapointed to see only soldiers when the train drew in. The crowd was a curious one, however, and no violence to run their establishing are comto the prisoners would have been attempted if he had been brought to the union station on the train. The trip the "tigets" ilourish without paying lifrom Washington Courl. House was censes. A good many of them have without incident. The mob was easily been heard to say that as this is a discontrolled. When the reinforcements crimination and as it involves city affects. of militia arrived at Washington Court airs it ought to be taken in hand by the House, at 330 A. M., they gathered in police exclusively. If the police were knots but offered no resistance. The to begin the invasion of illicit estabprisoner was at once taken from the lishments it would not be long until jail and placed upon the train and the they would have to stop business. journey here was begun. Col. Coit did not order the cartridges taken from the low constables around to see that there riles until the coal chute two miles is no trouble when raids are made. north of Washington Court House was There is little doubt now that public passed, as there Sheriff Cook feared an sentiment would back the city authoriattack on the train might be made, but ties in taking charge of the raiding and the train was not molested.

Governor McKinley arrived from Cincinnati at 8 o'clock this morning will write a letter or come to New and after consultation with Sheriff York to take a hand in the election?" Cook, of Favette County, and receiving a number of telegrams from prominent citizens of Fayette County, ordered all troops remaining on duty at Washington Court House to their homes. He says that they are assured that there will be no further lawlesscess there.

Dritting Alone.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 13 .- The bark Thomas S. Flack was picked up in the will be some surprises in store when gulf by the steamer Jari, which has just the officers sweep down on these deposi-

NO. 13. DR. POPE GETS PEPPERY.

WANTS TO KNOW WHY GOV. TILL-MAN IS SO ACTIVE.

In Columbia for the Campaign-Has Something to Say About the Disponsary.

A Series of Pertinent Questions.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16 .- Dr. Sampbecause the law requires it and for the son Pope, who is running as Dr. Pope's benefit of the Legislature. In the forth- candidate for Governor, as a protest coming annual report of Superinten- against "rings" and "ring" methods, is dent Mayfield there are numerous facts in the city. He will be here until afand figures which the public should ter the election and has established know and will be glad to know. Un- headquarters at the Grand Central less the papers publish them they will Hotel. He says that he is confident of never get to the people. The Register success and thinks that he is continu-

Yesterday upon his arrival in the city Mr. Mayfield's report has not been he was seen and asked if there was completed because some of the School anything new in his campaign, and he

will be completed, however, by the act of 1893 closely. Section 2 of the act reads as follows: 'The Governor, the The reports so far received show that Attorney General and the Comptroller common school education is steadily General, shall, ex office, constitute a gaining ground. Year by year the State board of control to carry out the number of children enrolled increases. | provisions of this act.' Section 3 gives the number of teachers employed in- the Governor authority to appoint at creases and more money is being spent | the expiration of the term of the presto build new school houses and improve ent commissioner (see the connection between the acts of 1892 and 1893) and every two years thereafter a commisthe performance of any of the duties of his office shall be prescribed by the State board of control, etc. I fail to find in reading said act, any duty devolving specifically upon the Governor, more than any other law carries with it. The Governor is a member ex officio of several boards—the penitentiary, the asylum, etc. His duties as such are simply those of any other member of them. The majority controls and what is done is executed by the proper officers and not by the Governor. The superintendent of the penitentiary carries them out for that institution, the supesintendent of the asylum for that institution, and by parity of reasoning, Mr. Traxier should do so for the dis-

"If the law had intended that the Governor alone should manage the dis-pensary it would have said so, but it does not say so, for it puts two others on the board with him, all of them ex officio members. It means that a majority of the board shall govern: shall say what Mr. Traxler shall do. The Governor has usurped power which does not belong to him. He admitted during the canvass that he did so when 8.446.17 he said that he did not consult the other members about reopening the dis-

> "He has no more right to issue orders with regard to the dispensary than he has with regard to the penitentiary and the asylum; he is but a simple member of all of those boards, and has only the authority that any other member has. The board, I suspect, has not had a meeting until last week in many months. All that has been done of his own motion then is illegal, unlawful, and is a usurpation of power that does not belong to him. South Carolina has never had but one lawful dictator, John Rutledge, and the power was given him during the revolutionary war when the State wasoverrun by an enemy, and when it was impossible from the very nature of things to call the Legislature together. Governor Tillman has as much right, and it is as much his duty, to issue a proclamation or an order, carrying out the provisions of any other law, as he has as

to the dispensary.
"Has he done it? Then why does he those Reformers who have left the fold because of rings? He has sworn to exwomen and children. Let it be rememclosed many of the constabulary went sale of waiskey, as it is now to carry out the dispensary? Then why is it that he failed to do anything then, and now usurps authority that does not belong to him?"

Dr. Pope may have something more to say on this line later on.

Is Sentiment Changing?

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19. - Phere has been a decided change in the sentiments of the people of this city regarding the Dispensacy law since the decis-ion of the Supreme Court declaring it constitutional. On every side dow can be heard expressions to the effect that thelaw ought to be maintened. Men who have heretofore patronized "tigers" he will spend the next twenty years of declare that they will spend their money with the Dispensaries hereafter. In addition to this the taxpayers are getting anxious to see the law enforceds; that some revenue will be paid to the city. Business men who pay licenses plaining that it is not fair for them to nave to pay money to do business while present the police do nothing but folarrests in Columbia, and doing the work without the assistance of the constables. A Register reporter, in conversation with a constable yesterday, was told

that the raids on saloons would never amount to anything; that no "tiger" pro prietor keeps anything more than a few drinks in his place of business and that these are carried in a bottle in the pockets of the bartender. The constable stated that after awhile the officers will begin to locate where all the "bcoze" is kept and that descents will be made on these places. He predicted that there