

**BLOOD SPILLED
IN GREENVILLE.**

**Desperate Fight Between
Constables and George
Howard.**

Special to The State.
Greenville, Dec 5.—This afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock a desperate fight took place at the bridge over the Southern railway on the road to Paris mountain, two miles from the heart of the city, between Constables Corwell and Cooley of the State constabulary, and George Howard, whose home is just outside the city limits, on the Hancock road near the Sampson and Pocotton mill. It seems that Corwell and Cooley were on the seat of whiskey wagons and met George Howard with another man coming from towards the mountains, but there is no accurate information as to what took place except that shooting began without any unnecessary delay, resulting in George Howard receiving a mortal wound, Corwell being severely, if not fatally, wounded, and Cooley receiving a shot through the thigh. Corwell was brought to the Windsor hotel, where physicians were called immediately and he was put under the influence of chloroform. He was suffering so much that he could not give any account of the trouble, but said he felt certain that the shot from his pistol killed Howard. This is said to be a mistake, however, and that Howard is still alive, though there is no hope for his recovery. Cooley's wound is not considered dangerous and he will probably survive the combat.

The man who was with Howard is unknown as yet, and it is said that he made a quick escape.

Howard formerly lived in the Dark Corner, but recently has made his home near town. He is a cripple, about 45 years old and has a family.

**Cornwell and Howard Both
Succumb to Their Wounds.**

Special to The State.
Greenville, Dec 7.—State Constable John Bennett Cornwell died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was partially conscious during yesterday and last night, being kept under the influence of opiates. He recognized his mother and other members of his family, who came in yesterday. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker Mackey. Coroner Wilbanks organized a jury and the body was viewed and the physicians' testimony taken. The inquest was concluded this afternoon, when Cooley's deposition was secured.

The body was sent to Chester by way of Laurens at 12 o'clock today. The mother and wife of the young man and the two sisters, Misses Kate and M. L. Cornwell, Sheriff J. Cornwell, T. J. Cornwell and Col. T. J. Cunningham composed the funeral party. Mrs. Cornwell insisted on going although in a very feeble state. The afflicted ones have been the recipients of the tenderest attentions. The death of Cornwell is a great sorrow to the community. Coming here over a year ago almost a stranger and in a somewhat despised avocation he won the friendship and esteem of all with whom he was associated. The conduct of all three constables, Lufar, Cooley and Cornwell, has been above reproach.

Mr. Cornwell's wife was told of his death this morning. She bore the news with unexpected calmness, considering her terribly nervous state, after ten days serious illness and this late trouble and excitement. Her brother, J. H. Wise, of Chester, is with her.

J. B. Cornwell was a student at Furman university several years ago. His brother, Sheriff J. Cornwell, of Chester, and T. J. Cornwell, president of the Savings bank of Bessemer, Ala both graduated at Patrick Military institute, when it was operated here.

Constable Cooley is doing well and will go to his home at House Path in a few days.

Howard is reported sinking today. Later—George Howard, the second victim of Tuesday's fight, died at 3:30 today. He made no sworn statement. Cooley testified that he fired the shot that killed Howard. Cooley's testimony before the coroner was important.

Cooley's condition is somewhat dangerous.

It is easy to believe the story which comes from South Africa that many of the Boers have never heard of the Red Cross and have been firing on its flag, mistaking it for the British symbol. Such ignorance would be impossible in a regular army but is natural in primitive farmers thinly scattered in remote regions. The Boers by many and constant acts of humanity toward the British wounded and prisoners have shown that they seek to observe the rules of civilized warfare. The British soldiers, however, do not give them the benefit of the doubt and because of Boer firing on the Red Cross flag at Modder River a party of Argyle Highlanders who stormed and took a house during that battle killed every man in it after the white flag had been raised. There are other reports—unlike this, from Boer sources—going to show that violation of the laws is by no means confined to one side.—The State.

**Republican Rough Riders.
PARTY MEASURES RAIL-
ROADED THROUGH
CONGRESS.**

Washington, Dec 8.—Congress has mapped out enough work during its first week to make sure of this being a busy session. Besides barring out Roberts and adopting the old Reed rules the house majority has perfected the financial bill prepared by its caucus committee, which, by the way, is right in line with the financial recommendations of the president's message, and arranged to push it right through the house. The financial bill prepared by the republican members of the senate finance committee has also been introduced and referred to that committee. There is a little difference between the two bills, but there are reasons for the belief that these differences are intended more as a feeler of public opinion than anything else, to ascertain which is the most popular of the two measures. The proverbial deliberativeness of the senate will give plenty of time to ascertain this after the house has passed its bill and sent it over to the senate. The senate is rearranging its committees in accordance with the determination of the majority to have increased majorities on all of them. There was a protest from the minority, but it was only made as a matter of form and with no expectation that any attention would be paid to it.

The president's message has received less adverse criticism than is usual from his political opponents. One reason for this doubtless the extreme length of the document. Of ten members of the house, accosted at random, only one would say that he had read the entire document. The other nine said they had read condensations of it, and would read it all when they got time.

Superstitious persons are predicting all sorts of mournful things to happen to the senate because of the adjournment of the senate on account of death, on the first and second days of the session—first for the late Vice President Hobart, and second for the late Senator-elect Hayward, of Nebraska. Others besides the superstitious confess to having been given a sort of creepy feeling by these death announcements, following so closely.

Mr. Roberts, of Utah, would save time and money by packing his trunk and going home. Even if he had had a chance to get the seat he claims in the house, his speech on the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against him, which was adopted by a more than nine tenths vote of the house, only 31 votes being cast against it, would have destroyed that chance. He should have known that making charges against others, even if substantiated by the strongest proof, would not be accepted, either by the house or by the country, as a valid defense of himself. Public sentiment had settled the case of Roberts before the house met, and it is as certain as anything not yet actually done can be that the committee, now investigating, will report against him, and that the house will adopt that report, probably without a dissenting voice. But those who represent that public sentiment say they are not going to stop with keeping Roberts out of Congress, but intend to keep on until a Constitutional amendment making it impossible for a polygamist ever to knock at the doors of Congress again is adopted.

The eight populist and silver republican Senators held a caucus this week and decided to vote with the democrats on all political questions, as they did in the last Congress.

If all the bills and resolutions introduced in the House this week were to become laws the size of the U S Revised Statutes would probably be doubled. Members of the House broke the record by introducing nearly nine hundred, on every conceivable subject, in a single day. Only a few of them will ever be taken up.

Robbed the Grave.
A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

**Richard Coleman Burned at
Stake.**

Maysville, Ky, Dec 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight at the hands of a mob, consisting of thousands of citizens, by burning at the stake after suffering indescribable torture. The dreadful spectacle occurred on peaceful cricket grounds on the outskirts of this city.

**NO PROHIBITION
IN GEORGIA.**

**House Bill Defeated by Al-
most Two to One Vote.**

Atlanta, Ga, Dec 8.—By a vote of 26 to 14 the Willingham bill was killed in the senate today and State prohibition defeated. The various roll calls consumed an hour, a great many senators rising to explain their votes.

The debate in the senate commenced two days ago and was carried on with great vigor. Every interest in the State influenced by the whiskey traffic fought the passage of the bill and all moral agencies were used in its favor. Had the measure passed the senate it would have been so amended as to kill its purpose.

The entire fight has been one of the fiercest the State has ever known along this line but it is now believed the question is effectually settled for some time.

The Willingham bill provided for the closing of all saloons, the abolishing of all breweries and distilleries and made it a statutory crime for any one to give a drink of intoxicating liquor to another except as a medicine prescribed by a physician.

The bill further provided that no club or hotel should have liquors in its dining rooms or cafe, but this did not apply to private entertainments or banquets.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada, report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the Office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required. Nov 1-3m

Tampa Cubans Excited.

Tampa, Fla, Dec 7.—Cubans here are much excited over several speeches which were made in cigar factories this morning by Cubans whose names will not be revealed. The speakers were bitter and incendiary in their language regarding the American occupation of Cuba and advocated the use of force and dynamite to rid the island of all Americans. There are several thousand Cubans in Tampa and it is believed these orators have come from Cuba to excite the colony and to raise money later on to carry out some plan of insurrection.

**WOOD WILL SUCCEED
BROOKE AS GOVERNOR.**

Washington, Dec 7.—Gen Leonard Wood had a conference with the secretary of war today respecting his future. While neither of the principals had anything to say for publication as to the conclusions reached, it is gathered that Gen Wood is to be the next governor of Cuba, succeeding Gen Brooke, who will return to the United States.

It is expected that the military force in Cuba can be greatly reduced in the near future, so that while Gen Wood, by commanding the troops remaining will be a military governor, there will be so little left of the military establishment that his office will be much more civil than military in fact. The reduction in force will enable the war department to withdraw some or perhaps all of the general officers of the regulars now in Cuba.

Ben Hur Dramatized.

The presentation of the dramatized Ben Hur in New York last week has attracted the attention of all the dramatic critics and of the public as well. All agree that it is one of the most artistic and expensive productions ever witnessed. One writer sums it up in this way:

"To the average theatre-goer the story and its mode of telling will appeal; to the lovers of the beautiful in stage pictures the play will prove a rare artistic treat, and to the religious element in the community, which seldom enters a theatre, it will be a revelation and an object lesson of great educational value. 'Ben Hur' is impressive, spiritual, beautiful, massive and effective, both as a spectacle and as a drama."

The famous critic, Allan Dale, declares it is a "banquet for the eyes." The veteran, William Winter, says: "It excels in scenery. The pictures quite overwhelm the action, and their dazzling opulence will amply suffice to hold the public favor. The Chariot Race alone would suffice to win the multitude. This was managed by the use of two cars, each drawn by three horses, each team being driven on a treadmill, and the two parallel treadmills with their spirited steeds in action being backed by a vast panorama of a crowded coliseum, stretched over three sides of the stage and moved with the swiftness of light. The cheers for this splendid stage effect were long and loud and General Wallace who was called before the curtain, briefly expressed his pleased acceptance of the public tribute. There is not a single essentially dramatic situation in the piece, but several of its incidents are momentarily effective. An ocean of talk could be out of it, to great advantage."

**An Ominous Outlook
In South America.**

**Bubonic Plague Steadily
Spreading and Revolu-
tions.**

Kingston, Ja, Nov 28.—Passengers from the west coast of South America report an ominous outlook in connection with the spread of the bubonic plague. There seems little doubt that the epidemic is slowly but steadily working westward in South America.

To this dangerous plague is added the general condition of political unrest in all the western provinces of South America.

Chili is on the eve of a financial crisis, and possibly of revolution, which has only been postponed, and not averted, by the government's reduction of the issue of forced paper currency from \$50,000,000 to \$20,000,000. In Peru and Bolivia serious revolutions are going on. They are disorganizing trade. Ecuador is in a condition of incipient revolt against the dictatorship of President Eloy Alfaro and a strong revolutionary movement, directed by the clerical party, and supported by a majority of the people, is said to be in course of organization on Peru vian soil.

Best and Quickest Built.

Columbia, S. C., Dec 5.—W. D. Evans; S. C. Wilborn and C. W. Garis, the state railroad commission, accompanied by Superintendent P. I. Welles and a party of railroad officials and contractors, examined the recently completed link in the Southern's new Florida line. The commission reported officially that this was the best and most rapidly constructed piece of new road built in this state, and the new line was declared open for traffic. The special train yesterday ran at a very high rate of speed to test the roadway. After December 9th, the Southern will discontinue the use of the Florida Central and Peninsular for fast trains, using the new line instead.

A bill was introduced Wednesday by Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to pension Mrs. Gridley, wife of the late Capt. Gridley at \$100 per month.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Count Tolstoi has been seriously ill. For two days he was unconscious, but he is now slightly better, although great anxiety is still manifested in Moscow regarding him.

Memphis, Tenn, Dec 7.—Purchases of mules in America for the use of the British government seems likely to upset the calculations of American live stock men. It is said orders have been received to purchase 10,000 more animals. Almost this number have already been shipped from southern points.

Augusta, Ga, Dec 7.—The Manufacturers association which includes the cotton mills in Augusta and those in Bath and Langley, S. C., have determined to make a substantial increase in wages on Jan 1. This action is voluntary on the part of the mill men and not the result of any demand from operatives.

New York, Dec 6.—As a result of the mass meeting held here Monday in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala, a number of gifts have been made, including one from Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, who today gave \$50,000 toward the endowment fund of the institute. A conditional subscription of \$25,000 toward the endowment fund has also been made by a woman in the west through Grover Cleveland.

New Orleans, Dec 7.—It is said a movement is on foot in this city, backed by eastern capitalists, to control the rice industry. A circular letter has been issued to mill owners, asking for 90 day options on their plants. There are 13 mills in New Orleans. Those who are interested in the undertaking decline to give out details.

Charleston, Dec 7.—The petition of the Seaboard Air Line for right of way through certain streets and for the grant of a large track of unused city land in the extreme western part of the city, was granted by city council tonight. The joint committee on streets and railroads reported favorably on the petition and it went through unanimously. The opposition contented itself with quiet work on the outside and in the committee room and with a formal protest to council on the plea of the deterioration of the property along the route of the railroad.

A Thousand Tongues
Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

Georgia Cane Syrup.

**Growing Demand for it North
and West.**

"Georgia syrup has come to be a standard item in the northern market and there is quite a demand for it. There are now agents of Northern houses through Georgia buying up our syrup from the farmers and shipping it to northern firms. Georgia syrup is making quite a reputation at the north. It is far better than the ordinary syrup of commerce and is regarded by many people at the east as equal to maple syrup."

Unfortunately syrup makes throughout the country are beginning to practice adulteration and trying to make their Georgia syrup like New Orleans syrup or other syrups on the market. They do not realize that pure cane syrup, as it comes from the first boiling on the farm, is just what the people are learning to love and that by adulterating it or reboiling it or changing it in any way they are making a different commodity and spoiling the very advantage which they are apt to gain in the market. Georgia syrup is being established as an article of prime merit in the eastern market. It is becoming known in New York, Philadelphia and other large markets as Georgia peaches and Georgia watermelons are, and it is gaining an enviable reputation as a wholesome and delightful article.

There is much difference in the syrup as it is made on different farms, but there is nothing better than well made cane syrup, free from adulteration of any character. All through Southern Georgia it is becoming an important factor on the farm and in commerce and excellent syrup comes from Scriven, Effingham, Bullock and Emanuel counties. This is no reason why sugar cane may not be as profitably grown in Burke, Jefferson, Washington and the other counties around us. There is more money in sugar cane, made into good marketable Georgia syrup, than there is in cotton. I am told that they produce from 300 to 500 gallons to the acre. Taking the lowest figure at 25 cents a gallon, there is \$75 to the acre. Cotton does not yield one bale to the acre, and a man can make twice as much on the same ground if he produces a good article of Georgia syrup.

There is a great outlook for this industry in Georgia. These facts and figures which Mr. Frank Lowe has given are not theoretical, but are the actual experience of the trade. There is so much adulteration of syrup in New Orleans and other points where syrup is made for market that the people north and east have hailed with delight the pure Georgia syrup that has recently found its way into that market. If our farmers will have the good sense to maintain the purity of their product and ship it to the consumer in its purity, there is money in the business for our people.—Augusta Chronicle.

Laurens Advertiser: The Yankee keeps presented the Admiral with a house already furnished in recognition of his service at Manila.

A sweet widow captured the admiral and they were duly made one indivisible until death do them divide. Whereupon the Northern newspapers and the Yankees who subscribed to the house fund made a big howl and crying aloud that they had bought the house for Dewey, clamored for their money back. It is a shame and just like the Yankees. Of course the Admiral had no other use for the house except for his darling. Just the difference between the Northern Yankee and a Southern gentleman? A Yankee rooster scratches up a tid bit, crows clucks up the pullets and gulps up the precious morsel as they reach pecking distance but the Southern game cock scratches up a pearl, calls around him the golden plumaged pullets, and retires while it is appropriated.

A Danish engineer has invented a new phonograph attachment to telephones, so that in the absence of the person for whom telephonic communication is intended the phonograph receives it and repeats it at will. The method is entirely different from the system which employs a waxed roller, a steel band recording the conversation, and from which the record can be wiped off with a cloth.

A letter under date of Aug 1, just received by the father of a Pennsylvania boy serving with the Twelfth regiment in Manila, contains two interesting passages. One of them reads as follows: "How are the harvest apples back of the barn? Are they ripe yet? Great Scott! if we only had them down here; but your life they'd taste good." His second contribution to Philippine literature gives this view of a much-criticized man: "There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about Gen. Otis. They claim that he cuts no ice, but in my opinion he shovels the snow off the sidewalk all the same. He hasn't got the dash and brilliancy of Lawton, but is a cool, careful, level-headed man who counts all the chances before he makes a break."

Dr. M. A. Simmons' Live Medicine searches out all impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly by the natural channels.

What is the Limit?

The trust problem grows graver every day; the dangers which the trusts are creating and the wealth which they are laying up against the day of wrath, increase between the rising and the setting of every sun.

The Springfield Republican says:

"The citizen is reminded of the trusts wherever he goes. If the purchase is of woollen clothing for the winter, he meets an advance of prices, and is told of the American woollen company or trust, which is still only in part responsible for the increased cost. If the purchase is of cotton cloth, the higher price reminds him of the Fall River cotton manufacturer's combination under a joint selling agency. If of tinware, he is told that prices are higher because of the tinplate trust, if of kerosene oil, that the 30 per cent. advance in the retail price is due to a large or a larger advance in the wholesale price by the Standard oil trust, which may or may not have legitimate reasons for making the increase. Prices of leather, of furniture, of paper, of nearly all articles of iron and steel manufacture, of rubber goods, of glassware and earthenware, of many prepared food-stuffs, and of a hundred other things entering into the daily consumption of the household, are higher than they were, and in most cases much higher, and back of each of them can be seen a trust or combination which may not deserve all the blame for the increased cost of living, but which will be given all the blame by the average citizen."

"The trust is touching the pockets of the people to an extent that arrests the attention of every person. It commands or affects so many lines of trade and is apt to be so extortionate in its over-capitalized demands, that it provokes and angers the shopper at every turn. As matters are now proceeding it is bound to become a vital issue in politics. It can hardly be kept out of politics."

Do the men who are engineering the trusts suppose that the people of this country will stand everything?

Are they such fools as to believe that they can follow with impunity and without limit the instincts of their gluttonous greed in violation of the rights of others, of the common laws of trade, of the federal statute and state laws, which, if properly enforced, would curb their conscienceless rapacity?

The trusts remind us of a remark of an elderly colored preacher to a "smarty" youngster who argued with him that there was no hell. The old man paid no attention to the reasoning of the youthful skeptic, but simply remarked:

"If you believes dey ain't no hell, you jess keep on."—Atlanta Journal.

Our friend Julian Ralph, now representing the London Mail in South Africa, in a letter from Cape Town draws this picture of the Uitlanders in whose interest all the slaughter and suffering of the war has been undertaken: "It is disgusting to leave these men (English officers) and turn into any one of the Cape Town hotels to find yourself surrounded by the rich refugees from Johannesburg, and to hear them cry like children as they tell you what they will lose if the British do not hurry up and take the Transvaal before the Boers destroy Johannesburg. They actually cry in their plates at dinner, and half strangle themselves by sobbing as they drink their whiskey at bedtime. The Mount Nelson, the Queen's and the Grand hotels are all full of these merchants and millionaires, faring on the fat of the land, idle, loafing, all of every day, and discussing what per cent of their losses the British government will pay when they put in their claims at the end of the war." Ralph is a straight and manly man, and we believe what he writes. It is sickening to think of the brave men on each side who are being sacrificed to the greed of these sordid cowards.—The State.

To settle the stomach and overcome the nausea of prospective mothers, take Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

Pictures

The most popular pictures this season are the artistic and beautiful Platina prints and Artotypes. The Platina prints have all the fidelity to detail of a photograph as well as the finish and artistic value of a steel plate engraving. The Artotypes are high class artist's prints—copies of famous paintings. We have a very fine line of pictures in handsome frames that we are selling at less prices for this class of work than we have ever known in Sumter. Our pictures make suitable wedding presents, for nothing is more acceptable than one or more fine pictures.

We have recently added this line of pictures to our stock and we invite an inspection of our pictures. Many sizes, various styles of frames, and prices to suit.

H. G. Osteen & Co.