HE STILL BELIEVES IN IT.

Recommends the Abolishing of The County Boards of Control and Suggests Other Changes in Its Management.

The following is what Gov. Ellerbe had to say in his message about the Dispensary:

Nothing connected with the administration of the State government at this time is of so much interest and importance as the Dispensary Law. This method of controlling the liquor traffic has now been in force for five and a half years, and the protracted and bitter struggle between its friends and its foes has reached a critical stage. It must be firmly and permanently established or completely done away with.

It will be remembered that, at the last session of the Legislature, the litigation instituted in the United States Circuit Court by Vandercook had reached the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from Judge Simonton decision. For almost a year there had been absolute paralysis of the Dispensary Law, so far as its punitive features were concerned, and the constables had all been discharged. The Dispensaries had been forced to fight free whiskey, on terms of absolute equality; yet, strange to say, they fought it successfully; for while the profits were reduced by this lawless competition, there was still enough business to make the dispensary self-supporting and leave a small margin of profit. In May last, the supreme court at Washington handed down its decision, sustaining the constitutionality of the dispensary law in all its features, with the limitation only as to importation for personal ·use. The long and hotly contested legal status of the dispensary was removed. The original package dealers at once closed their shops, and shipped their liquors out of the State, with my permission. I did not deem it wise or right to take advantage of them, as they sanction of the Federal judiciary. The Constabulary was reorganized and put force has been kept busy trying to deprotection of Judge Simonton's decis-

I desire, in this connection, to recall to your attention the fact that, in 1894, the dispensary law unconstitutional, the Legislature changed this provision, gave the illicit liquor dealers encour- and created a new State Board of Conwidespread demoralization, with liquor- elected by itself. The Governor was After that decision had been reversed | tem has now been in force three years, and the dispensaries reopened, and a and, in my opinion, it has failed to acmore or less rigid enfor cement of the | complish the purposes of its advocates. law for two years had extirpated in a The idea was to divorce the Dispensary arge measure the illegal traffic, came system from politics and to put it unhe interference of the Federal courts and the imprisonment of the constables No such result has followed. It is for contempt. This interference gave notorious that the Dispensary is as encouragement to a large number of illicit dealers, and induced them to continue in the business; and when the paralyzing decision in the Vandercook case came, there was a phenomenal in crease in the number of illicit dealers engaged in this taaffic in South Carolina. This is shown by the number of United States revenue licenses issued. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the number of retail revenue licenses, or permits to sell liduor, were 322; in the year ending June 30, 1898, there were 625. In other words, the, present unsatisfactory condition-and I do not hesitate to say that it is unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the final triumph in the courts-is owing, in large measure, to the interference of the Federal Judge. with the consequent encouragement to all who saw fit to engage in the sale of liquor, nothing more | deprecated and almost forbade the being required than to pay the Unite! months of laborious and strenuous effort to restore the conditions of tolerably successful working of the dispensary law which prevailed at the time nuisances in the form of open barrooms, dered. The friends of the dispensary, and those who have too readily turned | antagonism with the State Bord of Conin mind, and still evidence hope and

overcome in time, and the law will work features. There are a great many people who

will never be friendly to the dispensary system, or to any like regulation. Many men are opposed to it on principle, some as extreme Prohibitionists, and some as extreme advocates of liquor traffic. These two widely separated camps meet on common ground in their hostility to the dispensary; others are influenced by political considerations, and even by past political prejudices, now happily being fast dissipated. The the matter of profit or to anything other dispensary law ought to be judged by than to teach the people to use whiskey its fruits rather than by motives of political prejudice or self-interest. If for as possible, the evils inseparably contion to education rather than governthese fruits have not been hitherto al- nected with its tarffic and use. Moretogether of the kind or quality that its over, under the present system, the friends still hope to see it bear, there is | State Commissioner is a mere figure head yet sufficient premise to ask that this | without power and almost without duties. The State Board of Control tree, which has been almost uprooted and blasted by the blight of judicial have absorbed nearly all of his funcinterference, shall now be given opportunity to show what it can bring forth under fostering and friendly influences. | best plan of organization: The details I beg to remind you that at the beginning of my term as Governor, I recom- to the State Commissioner, while the mended and urged this policy, and I have seen no reason to change my opin- to purchase liquors and to exercise genion. The law has never had a chance | eral supervision over the whole system. hitherto to show what it can do, but | The Board of Control should be apnow, since there is no longer any question as to legal limitations or powers. we are free to address ourselves to perfecting and improving the system. The large vote received by the Prohibition candidate for Governor in the second primary of the late election canendorsement of Prohibition, excellent reason conclude that the Prohibition candi- of Control are not even required to give | death of silver and the demise of Brydate polled the full Prohibition vote in | bond for the faithful performance of an so often that they had come to the | ing that I had acted wholly for the pubfirst primary, while in the second priduty, yet they have absolute control of conclusion that it was true. But they lie good. The next morning The State pers that have been saying the man was mary he polled the vote of the majori- an institution doing annually ty of the antagonists of the dispensary | and a half dollar business. system, from whatever cause that an- | The County Boards of Control Herald. s their votes would seem to show, it is grand juries, would reduce peculation numbers.

because they feel sure that under that and embezzlement to the smallest system there will be practically no restraint on the sale of whiskey. Turning now to the practical consid-

eration of the Dispensary, I do not think whiskey should be sold in any county where a majority of the people favor prohibition. I therefore recommend the submission of the liquor question to the qualified electors of each county. That each county may vote as it prefers. Any county that votes for prohibiton should be made to bear all expenses of enforcing the prohibitory law; and such county should not receive any of the profits from the Dispensary. Under the Constitution, the profits accruing from the sale of liquor go to the support of our free schools. Now, the county of Marlboro, which never had a Dispensary, and which is now under the most rigid form of prohibition, with no possibility of legal liquor traffic within its borders, receives it proportionate share of Disppensary profits, while at the same time the State is charged with maintaining constables in that county to enforce the law and prevent the sale of liquor. I submit that this is unfair to the other counties. The same thing obtains in the county of York, where the only Dispensary. the one at Tirzah, has been discontinued leaving the county without any place where liquor can be legally bought. You will call to mind that these two counties are close to the North Carolina boundary, and it is well known that there is a large influx of whiskey from distilleries acorss the line, by wagons

and other conveyances, Of course, these counties may have liquor imported for personal use without restriction, but it cannot be sold in them legally. I believe that it is but right and just for those counties which have prohibition, or may hereafter adopt it as the means of controlling the liquor traffic, to be taxed to enforce such law, nor should they receive any part of the profits arising from the sale of liquor in the other counties, to add to their school funds. If the county officers, magistrates and sheriffs, enforce the law, well and good-there will be no need for constables; but if they do not, the Governor should be given the authority, upon petition setting forth such violation, to appoint constables, and to require a levy in such counties sufficient for their main-Now let us consider matters concern-

ing the administration of the law other than those mentioned as dealing with had been doing business under the its violations. When the Dispensary system was first inaugurated, the State Board was composed of the Governor. to work, and from that time to this the | the Comptroller General, and the Attorney General, ex-officio, and in these stroy the unlawful traffic which had was vested the power to appoint the gained foothold in the State under the State Commissioner and the County Board of Control, and to exercise general supervision over the working of the Dispensary in the whole State. After the retirement of Governor Tillman, in the State Supreme Court, by declaring the middle of Governor Evans' term, agement, and as a result there was trol, consisting of five members, to be selling prevalent almost everywhere, left without official connection with the even in the country, notwithstanding | Dispensary, except the right to appoint the law prohibited its sale absolutely. and control the constables. This sysder a strictly business management. much or more in politics than it ever

was. As Governor, I have had little or no authority in connection with the administration of the law and no power of restraint or direction over it; and vet I have been held responsible by the people at large, and by my enemies in particular, for the mistakes and shortcomings of its management. Responsibility without authority is a most unpleasant and unjust burden, and while I do not seek additional responsibilities in connection with the Dispensary, I sub nit that justice and fairness make it necessary either to relieve the Governor absolutely of all connection with this institution, or else give him some potential voice and influence in

The Legislature itself, last session,

by a particularly unanimous resolution,

granting of beer and hotel privileges, States revenue licenses. It has taken | but the State Board of Contro. paid \_o attention to this expression of opinion from the law-making body, and I had to use the constabulary to suppress the when the Vandercook decision was ren- | which resulted from the granting of, these privileges. This brought me into their backs on it, should bear all this trol-an antagonism which might have been avoided had these gentlemen paid any heed to my suggestion or consulted The demoralization produced by the me as to the best policy to be pursued. various causes mentioned can be readily As 'ong as the original package stores were running in open competition with more successfully and be obeyed more the Dispensary, and illicit sales were willingly as time goes by. Our efforts also unchecked, there was, perhaps, should be especially directed to perfect- some excuse for the State Board of Coning the system in its administrative | trol to continue that policy; but after the Supreme Court of the United States Simonton's support of the State's comthink there was any excuse for the con-

> I submit what seems to me to be the of the business should be turned over Board of Control should have authority pointed by the Gevernor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the constables should be appointed by the Board of Control and State Commissioner. If objection is made, it may be pointed out that the regents of the Hospital for the Insane are appointed considered entirely an by the Governor, and the management for of the institution is excellent. Note, the hold Mr. Bryan still has on the thing was done, and I went to work in to also, the members of the present Board country. They have prophesied the good faith to carry out my part of the

tagonism arose, and, in addition the should be abolished, and two or three strength of all the "soreheads" and dis | inspectors should be appointed to look gruntled office seekers and politicians of both factions. The election in age. This would be a much more eco-Charleston is a striking evidence of this. | nomical method than the one now pur- | ing his profession. This may account | It will hardly be disputed that, if the sued. This system or organization, to- for the opinion he recently expressed people of Charleston want prohibition, gether with the supervision of the that Bryan and free silver are back

arrount possible. The State Commissioner might be either appointed by the State Board or elected by the General Assembly. We have both systems now in force in the State. The Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, who is giving perfect satisfaction, is appointed superintendent of the Penitentiary, an equally efficient officer, is elected by the General Assembly. But there should be vested somewhere the power by which both State Commissioner and County Dispensers might be suspended. and, if neccessary, be removed for cause.

I suggest also what seems to me a needed improvement, and that is a change in the manner of purchasing liquors. Whiskey is as much a staple article as corn or flour, though it varies in quality and price, according to age and the methods of distillation and manipulation. The large bulk of liquor consumed by the people is obtainable in absolutely pure form and of good quality, without the necessity of recourse to chemical analysis, for it can be bought directly from government warehouses without passing through the hands of rectifiers and manipulators who are almost sure to adulterate it for the sake of profit. think that the law should provide that purchases should be made, under annual contracts, with parties who would agree to furnish liquors from the bonded warehouses of the United States, of the required age and strength, upon the most reasonable terms. These contracts should be let in such a way as to preclude all possibility of collu-sion or fraud. If blended or rectified whiskeys are bought, as is now the case, there is absolutely no safe test by which adulteration can be shown, unless the liquor is so bad as not to be fit drink. These remarks apply to the and XX whiskeys, or liquors of the first and second quality, enumerating from the lowest to the highest, as has been the rule in the state. I do not believe it is, reputable, in the state's business, that there should be a swarm of whiskey drummers meeting at Columbia once a month to sell the required suply in driblets. Arrangements should be made under contract for the purchase, as I have indicated, and the orders for additional supplies will go forward with as much assurance of being honestly filled as if salt or bacon were bought. The special brands and wines

need be made in the present modes of There is another matter that appears worthy of mention. With the experience gained by the employees in botling and packing and shipping of quors, there ought to be practically no breakage, if the bottles were of good quality, and the packing were well one, for the cars are loaded alongside the State Dispensary building, and there is hardly ever a transfer from one road to another. This matter of breakage has been the main reason for continuing the County Boards of Control. It can be readily seen what a saving would follow if these boards were abolished, and it can be safely asserted that the prevention of breakage would make these boards no longer necessary.

required could be purchased in the

same way, as these constitute only a

small part of the business, no change

There is one other matter to which I invite the careful attention of the Genmportation of whiskey for personal use. The protection given by the Supreme Court to those who desire to exercise not show the pledge to anybody unless this right in good faith is in no sense he failed to observe it, in which case I objectionable. The State does not need, nor does it wish, to restrict its citizens in this right; but the abuse of it gives loophole for illicit dealers to obtain their supplies, under the pretense that it is for personal use. The provisions to show it to some of the politicians." of the law which was declared uncon. stitutional in this respect I think can be amended so as to make the importation of such liquors come within the terms of the Court's decree. But for for the opportunity thus afforded to evade the law, by importing liquor under the pretense that it is for personal use, there would soon be small need for constables. I earnestly urge that Mr. Weston came to my room and handthe Judiciary Committee consider the subject carefully in the light of Justice White's opinion, and see if some provision for inspection cannot be enacted, and addressed: "Mr. F. H. Weston that, while imposing no onerous bur- Columbia, S. C., Personal," Opening vision for inspection cannot be enacted, dens on the citizen who imports for his | it I read: own use, will yet insure the importation of pure liquors, and limits, as far as possible, the abuse of this right for the purpose of sale. Let the law define fully and clearly the methods to be followed in such cases. I have already pointed out how we may purchase, for the dispensary liquors that are pure; some provision requiring bonded warehouse stamps on liquors consumed in South Carolina, it seems to me, would answer the purpose; but I only throw out the suggestion for what it is worth and call attention to the subjects be-

#### ause of its importance. A Good Speech.

President Thomas E. Miller, of the colored college at this place, delivered at Spartanburg an Emancipation Day speech in which he said many wise things to his brethren. The burden of had confirmed the validity of the Dis- | the speech was to the effect that notpensary Law, and forbidden Judge withstanding the prattle to the contrary, Negroes receive better treatment in petitors, leaving the Dispeneary Law in | the south than in any other portion of ull possession of the field, I did not the world where white and blacks are trying to live together. He advises continuance of the policy upheld by the | the Negroes that the white people are State Board; for I believed the former going to rule, no matter what comes, law, and I believe the present law, and that they are going to keep within should be administered as a temperance | the constitution sufficiently to guard measure, with no regard whatever to against Federal interference. He tells his brethren, also, that they will do well to submit quietly to the superioriment. "I am convinced,' he says, "that the south is the place for my people. Here we will in the end become a strong people; yes, we will be a great factor in the accomplishment and development of this nation; but we must not rely upon assistance from without. We must depend upon the aid that is to be had at our door. Each family, every individual, must depend on itself. The greatness of a race is the measure of the greatness of each person, of each family, of each community.'

## The Issues of 1900.

In his latest deliverance on the subject of expansion Mr. Bryan says: "It is useless to ask what effect this new issue will have upon other issues. Issues must be met as they arise; they my justification until the Legislature cannot be moved about at will like pawns on a chess board." That is true. will find differently when the issues of 1900 are presented. -- Spartanburg

It is now reported that Ex-Attorney-

ELLERBE SCORED

By N. G. Gonzales, Editor of the Columbia State.

SAYS HE WAS BUNCOED.

The Story of the Famous Local Option Deal Between the Editor of The State and the Governor.

In a signed editorial in The Columbia State Wednesday morning, Mr. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, exposes the history of the deal between himself Governor to a policy of local option for lates as follows:

hat Mr. Weston and Col. Neai had that night at Mr. Weston's bank office. I kept the appointment.

We talked for nearly an hour on indiferent topics. At last Col. Neal said to me, slapping his knees:

'Well, let's come down now to busiess. Nearly every paper in the State s jumping on the Governor; he's pretbadly worried and is very anxious for you to help him out. Can't you do

I replied that I had told Gov. Ellerbe all along that I would not support nim for renomination if he stuck to the ispensary, and he had stuck to it. Mr. Weston said: "The simple fact f the matter is that the Governor feels that he is obliged to have the support of The State, and we have asked you here to find out on what conditions you

will support him. Without hesitation and on the spur of the moment I replied: "If he will pledge himself to me in writing to urge the Legislature to pass a local option law, allowing each county to decide for itself between high license, prohibition and the dispensary, I will support him." This idea had been with me for a year; it had been the object of all my

effort the previous f. ll and winter, and it came spontaneously to my lips. did not stop to consider the price might have to pay in public misunderstanding of my motives if he should Mr. Weston looked at Col. Neal and

then said: "I don't think there will be much trouble about that; do you, Colonel?" And Col. Neal replied, to me: 'I think he'll do it easy enough; he's got to do it if you insist.

Mr. Weston then asked me if a verbal about Ellerbe's verbal assurances alwhite for my own protection-but he could tell the Governor that I would would. Then Mr. Weston asked: Would you object to having the letter addressed to me? I am going to Charleston to try and help the Governor down there and I would like to be able I answered that I would not object to that, but that after he had used it in Charleston I must have the custody of

The conference broke up with their assurance that they would see the Gov ernor next day and bring me his an-

The next day, Friday, September 9, ed me an envelope bearing tl e familiar engraved lettering, "State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber, Columbia,"

State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber, olumbia, S. C., Sept. 8, 1898. (Confidential.)

Dear Frank: In reply to your inquiry, will say-I fully concur in your view as to the best solution of the liquor question. After mingling with the people for three months and thorough consideration I have come to the conclusion that the dispensary act should be amended so as to allow each recommendations and was greatly surcounty to settle the liquor question for prised and disappointed; that he had itself, and have determined to make not said what he had pledged himself such recommendation to the next General Assembly. Your friend. W. H. Ellerbe.

To Mr. F. H. Weston. All of this except the printed caption and date line was in Gov. Ellerbe's handwriting. The date was wrong-

one day behind hand. It was not as precise a pledge as I would have dictated, but whatever of vagueness there might be in the phrase 'allow each county to settle he liquor question for itself" was offset by the initial statement, "I fully concur in cord, that Mr. Weston's "view" was the same as my own; that he favored county choice between the dispensary. high license and prohibition. While I did not have any confidence in Gov. Ellerbe's simple word I did not believe he would dare to incur the obloquy of of exposure for violating this pledge, and I thought I had him fast. As Mr. Weston was going that afternoon to Charleston and wished to use the original to secure votes for the Governor there, I took a copy of the letter, on on the people as the only endurable alhis promise to hand me the original on his return.

He did return it and I have kept it in my pocket most of the time since. I must confess that the Governor's prompt compliance with my ultimatum was not altogether gratifying, for I had thought the matter over and concluded that to carry out my part of the agreement would subject me to much criticism and perhaps suspicion of my motives and that I would have to withhold met. On this account I half regretted my impulsiveness, which had entailed A great many people seem alarmed at upon me a severe ordeal. But the compact, having the satisfaction of feel-

> nomination. three weeks after his nomination by own handwriting that he had lied.

the second primary. He had called at me messages asking me to visit him; so ously in this matter, but under dire

After an exchange of civilities he

asked my opinion of the clause in the State constitution permitting the issue of licenses for the sale of liquor, saying that according to that clause all liquors sold under high license would have to be bought from the State dispensary. I analyzed the section and showed that it could bear ne such interpretation. He persisted in his claim, however, and I realized that he was trying to find a loophole by which to escape the redemption of his pledge. This realization angered me so much that I could hardly trust myself to speak. I paced fuming up and down he executive chamber, and finally told him that I was in no mood to be dallied with in that fashion; that if he and Gov. Ellerbe for conversion of the intended to bunco me, as several newspapers had predicted he would do, he iquor control, and the Governor's fail- | might rest assured that I would publish ure to keep his promise. After explain- the pledge and show up the whole affair. ng his failure in 1897 to induce the Then I started out, but as I had my lovernor to accept a local option policy, hand on the door knob he called me which failure he attributes to the influ- back and offered to leave the interpretaence of Senator Tillman, he comes to tion of the clause to any lawyer I would the campaign of last summer and re- select. I proposed Chief Justice Mo-Iver, but he objected. I then suggested This afternoon, September 8, when I Mr. R. W. Shand and Gen. LeRoy F. went to The State office I found a note Youmans; and he chose Mr. Shand and on my table from the cashier stating said he would submit the question to him. (Weeks afterward I questioned been to see me and, having failed to do Mr. Shand, and he told me that the so, asked me to be sure to meet them Governor had not said a word to him about it.)

> The main issue then came up, after some talk, and Gov. Ellerbe barefacedly denied that he had made any agreement whatever. (I had his letter in my pocket at the time.) He attempted to unload the whole responsibility on Weston and Neal, saying he had told them when he wrote the letter that he had not changed his views, was still for the dispensary and would make no agreement. Assuming an air of virtuous indignation he said he would send for them and make them set him right. (He never did.) I was so disgusted that I again started to. leave, saying I would expose the whole affair and let him settle it with Neal and Westson as he could; but again he begged me to come back, and then leaving his seat and coming to my side, in front of the west window at his right hand, he said: "Don't get mad; let's talk the thing over quietly and see if we can't compromise it." And then he proposed do precisely what he had promised and what I had expected-to urge the Legislature to pass an act permitting each county to choose by ballot between prohibition, high license and the dispensary. It was a lightning deadens their consciences to the prickchange on his part that almost took my breath away.

He went on to say that this was no new thing on his part; that he had held those views before he had written the letter to Weston and had told W. D. Evans, of them. Then he added: "But I don't see how I can put through an administration measure carrying out the plan." I answered that that did not matter; that I did not like this assurance would satisfy me. I told him "administration measure" idea anyhow, no; there had been too much question and that I thought in this case it might eral Assembly: it is with regard to the ready; I must have it in black and pected was that he would do what he had promised to do and leave the consequences with the Legislature. He said again that he would make these recommeadations, and I went away satisfied. I did not see Gov. Ellerbe again until last Saturday afternoon. On Friday Mr. Weston informed me that the Governor had read him that part of his message relating to the liquor question, and that it seemed to him throughout an argumuent for the retention of the dispensary system, although it did made a brief and bare suggestion as to letting the people of the counties settle the question for

> said. I told him that if the message did not come up to promise I would show up Ellerbe ruthlessly. The next day, Saturday, Mr. Weston gave me a proof of the liquor section of the message, with an invitation from the Governor to call on him at the mansion at 5 o'clock that afternoon. I read the proof and was greatly incensed at what I found in it. My disinclination to see the Governor was strong, as I was afraid I could not control my temper after this revelation of his duplicity; but I did not wish to bring Col. Neal and Mr. Weston into the matter as I must do if I exposed Ellerbe -I finally

determined to keep the appointment.

At 5 o'clock I went to the executive

mansion and found the Governor con-

versing with a visitor. When the latter

themselves. He did not like it, he

left I told him I had read his liquor to say; that he had defeated his half way endorsement of local option by other recommendations of the strongest character. He asked me to specify. I pointed out this paragraph for one: "It (the dispensary) must be firmly and permanently established or completely done away with." This, I said, clearly meant the establishment of the dispensary on its present basis or its elimination from the whole State-it was adverse to partial elimination under the influence of local option. Then I showed that the context of his recommendayour view as to the best solution of the | tion as to local option limited the choice liquor question." I knew, and it was to prohibition and the dispensary only, a matter of public knowledge and re- wholly ignoring high license as an alternative. This, I said was not what he had promised me; if adopted it would defeat the very policy to which I was committed and which I preferred -high licease. - I went on to say that the whole deliverance was obnoxious to his professions and pledges, and that I quite understood his motive in limiting the choice to prohibition and the dispensary and in imposing special and onerous burdens on prohibition counties-he sought to force the dispensary

> He had made the word of promise to the car and broken it to the hope. said. He replied with marvelous effrontery, that he had made no promises that Frank Weston had not acted properly in concealing from me what he had said, and that he would make him publish his letter. I answered that I would do that; that Iproposed to show the public that I at least had acted in good faith. I got up, bade him good evening, and walked out of the sitting room, while he was saying:

can do as you please. So this is the end of my hope of do-ing something through W. H. Ellerbe for a fair and democratic solution of the liquor question. I have made my contained a signed editorial urging high | faithless and The State newspaper and | license voters to support Ellerbe, and Columbia would be buncoed can have each day until the election the paper their fling at me. I am fair game; I did its best for him. If it changed as have been buncoed. I can only [lead many as 2,600 votes which would oth that I thought I had guarded against it I did not see Gov. Ellerbe from the he would be quite so shameless as te

To do him exact justice I do not bemy office when I was out, and had sent | lieve that Ellerbe has acted spontanewent one day to his office at the State | compulsion; that he has taken what he considers the safest choice between evils. I belive that Senator Tillman holds his written pledge to support the dispensary, in terms more specific than those of his letter to me-or else some paper the publication of which would damn him. Tillman, I am informed, was here last week and week before last; be whipped Ellerbe back to his feet a year ago and it is quite likely that he put his collar on him again the

other day. However that may be, I plead guilty to being cheated. I expected to be lied to. but I did not expect to be brazenly swindled. I did not think that W. H Ellerbe would adopt the device of sneaking out of an obligation in writing by accusing men who had been almost his only friends of bad faith toward him and toward me. Messrs. Weston and Neal will doubtless speak for themselves; I have refrained from quoting them as to the statements Gov. Ellerbe made to them. My own story is too

Meanwhile Mr. Weston is a member of the House of Representatives and will doubtless have occasion to state his. views on the liquor question; and the other members can consider in connection with the recommendation in the Governor's message the following extract from his letter now in my posses-

"Dear Frank: I fully concur in your view as to the best solution of the liquor question.

### Significant Object Lesson-

The city of Chicago has recently had very significant object lesson in the centralization of great wealth in all sorts of trusts and monopolies for the oppression of the people. This is only one of the many evils made possible by the gold standard. The straw that broke the camel's back was the effort of certain capitalist to procure a permanent control of the city franchise of the street railway transportion. The great Chicago papers, all of which opposed Bryan in 1896, jumped on the scheme and denounced it. To show how these papers viewed the matter we will quote from one of them. The Times Herald "The anarchists of today are the men

who corrupt legislatures and purchase aldermen. Their attack upon our business, political and social life is infinitely more to be dreaded than the mouthings of Spies, Parsons and Lingg. It is an insidious serpent that wraps its coils about the cupidity of men and ings of honor and honesty. It besmears all public spirit with the slime of selfishness and personal aggrandizement. The anarchy of corruption goes armed with boodle where the poorfools of 1886 threw bombs. It uses secret gold for arguments instead of open threats. It masquerades in the garb of capital, and pleads necessity for corruption while it prostitutes legislatures and city councils to steal the people's

purchasable element in Chicago. This is very strong language as well as a very humiliating confession on the lid all it could in 1896 to put Mark Hanna and the very anarchists it now denounces in charge of the government by the election of McKinley to the Presidency. The old adage that chickens will come home to roost is true, and we are glad that some of the Chicago chickens are going home to roost so soon. When Bryan charged the same crimes against the monopolists in 1896 that these papers now charge against them they called him a "calamity howler," and said he was an "alarmist," but two short years have caused them to change their ideas a little, and now they agree with Bryan that the real anarchists of today are the Mark Hannas and other 'corruptors of legislators and the purchasers of aldermen.'

## A Plain Statement.

The South Carolina Spartan says the Spartanburg W. C. T. U has changed its name to the Christian Temperance Workers. It has the same old officers: Mrs. C. D. Whitman, president; Miss Julia V. Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. P, Mulligan, recording secretary; Mrs. J. B. Wertz. treasurer. The same place of meeting, and the same plans of work will be observed. It still conducts the Band of Hope. The society of Christian Temperance Workers is entirely unconnected with the W. C. T. U., local, State or national. It is a State organization for the premotion of temperance, non-political and undenominational. Its president is Mrs. E. S. Herbert, of Orangeburg, S. C. This organization, though new, has met with great encouragement from

the prominent prohibitionists of the A few of the members who did not approve of the change met at Mrs. B. Vofford's residence, and elected her president of a W. C. T. U., which is an auxiliary of the State W. C. T. U., of which Mrs Roach is president, Miss N. Farrow is secretary. The State W. C. I. U. is, of course an auxiliary to the National W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Stevens is president and Miss Gordon is vice-president. In commenting on the above the Southern Christian Advecate says. "Christian Temperance: Workers is the name of the split-off in Spartanburg, in this State, of the lady Temperance Workers there from the National W. C. T. U. The new order proposes to give itself exclusively to life more deserving than he, for public work of Temperence Reform and to have nothing whatever to do with Woman's Suffrage or any other kind of politics. This latest secession we hail with undisguised and enthusiastic delight.

Mr. James M. Smith of Columbia. S C., writes: Dear Sir-It gives me great pleasure to say that the Uld North State Ointment bought of you has entirely cured me of eczema when everything I had used previously failed to give any relief. It is a great medicine, and I would not be without it in my house. I use it for almost everything, where any medicine is needed. and have gotten the best of results every time. Respectfully, James M. Smith.

Mr. Wm. P. Houseal has assumed ed itorial charge of the Newberry Observ er. He was one of the original found ers of the paper and a member of the firm of Wallace, Houseal and Kinard for several years. He is also publisher of the Lutheran Visitor. We welcome him to the secular field and trust that hewill find it both pleasant and profitable.

Ir Spain could not whip the Cuban rebels into peace during half a dozen wars since 1829, how long will it take any verbal promise, but I did not think | Uncle Sam to drub the Cuban and Philippine insurgents into perfect trantime I returned from Cuba until some invite the production of proofs in his quility, with Yellow Jack and malaria on their side?

Vest Shows It Up. The Atlanta Journal says the impe-

the North American Review, but they will find it easier to whine than to answer the solid arguments or to offer substantial reasons against the apprehensions which he declares. Senator Vest holds that the program of the administration for the forcible assertion of the authority of our government over the the Filipinos is utterly inconsistent both with the theory and the traditions of our government. He appeals to our own history in a way that must affect all except those blind and blatant expansionists whose only argument is that no good citizen will advocate a withdrawal of our power where it has once been asserted Senator Vest shows conclusively that from the decisions of the supreme court and from the speeches and writings of the great men who founded and fostered the republic that such a thing as the extension of our government over people who did not ask or desire it, was not only never contemplated, but was repugnant to the principles of the fathers. He exhibits also in a series of decisions of the supreme court a very important fact which the imperialists seem to ignore entirely-namely, the fact that we have in our system of government neither a scheme for a colonial. system or the right to make one. Senator Vest speaks boldly, but it is time for plain talk. He says: A great crisis is upon us, and our free institutions must be maintained by the intelligence and virtue of the people, or cease to exist. We cannot escape the peril by stopping our ears, as did Ulysses those of his sailors, when allured to ruin by the sirens songs. Let us keep them wide open, that they may hear the truth. Let us listen to that lofty resolution of congress declaring the war with Spain to be waged not for conquest, but for humanity and the liberation of Cuba from Spanish despotism; and then let us hear with impatient disgust those who are shouting against "haulling down the flag," which they would dishoner and degrade by violating this solemn pledge. Let the flar of our republic not be 'hauled down," but brought back to congenial soil, where it will wave over freemen, instead of floating above conquered islands in another hemisphere and ten millions half barbarians bought for \$2 each." As the Journal says, Dewey's victory was glorious, but it did not subvert the constitution. If it changed our notions of governmen then it was worse than a defeat.

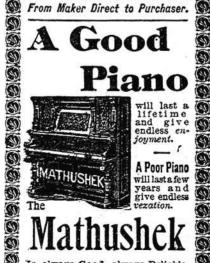
#### Tighter and Tighter. While the trade journals are enthu-

siastic over the large amount of business done in 1898 by our different lines of industry, there is a general complaint from the retailers that their profits are very small. This is fully explained by the Augusta Chronicle when it says that "under the gold standard, to make any profit at all, in most lines of business, vast amounts of goods must be sold at bargains, because the masses, impoverished by falling values, birthright. Against his anarchy of will not and cannot purchase in any corraption is arrayed every honest, un- other way, when they purchase at all. Even in the old-fashioned city of Bal- which many other stubborn timore, where 10,000 houses are esti- diseases have been experimated to be vacant, there is hardly a part of a strong Repulican paper that week passes now that some trust com pany is not formed, and the only two rival street car companies are making a fight to absorb one another. If this thing should go on, and there is noth ing yet to prevent it, and everything to provoke and compel it, the middle class will be afflicted and despoiled, just as the cotton planters are today, and the wheat farmers will be tomorrow. The president's plan, colonially, will only intensify, aggravate and demoralize the situation, so far as the masses are concerned. So, we look for a tremendous following for Mr. Bryan, in 1900, that was opposed to him in 1896. They are having their eyes opened, as savings banks presidents have been illuminated. with compulsory cutting of interest, and they may prefer to take even free coinage rather than trust to McKinley's

threat of the wrath to come. Murders Last Year.

The total number of muders committed throughout the United States during 1898 shows a decrease-being 7,840. as compared with 9,520 in 1897; 10,682 in 1896; 10,500 in 1895. The causes of these murders may be roughly classified as follows: Quarrels, 3,867; unknown, 2,678; jealousy, 205; liquor 207; by highwaymen, 222; infanticide, 248; resisting arrest, 147; highwaymen killed. 82; insanity, 89; self-defence, 33 strikes, 22; outrages, 5; riots, 25. The criminal work of mob murderers throughout the country has decreased, as com pared with 1897, being, smaller than in any year since 1885, except 1890, when the number was the same. Judge Lynch has executed 127 persons—122 males and 5 females. The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Arkansas, 17; South Carolina 14; Georgia 12; Missouri, 6 Kentucky, 6; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 3; Maryland 2; Oklahoma, 1; Washing ton, 1; Wyoming, 3; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Mississippi, 15; Indian Territory, 3; New Mexico, 1; Alabama, 12; North Carolina, 4: Tennessee, 6; Virginia, 1 Florida; 1; Alaska, 1; Montana, 1.

It is rumored that Lieutenant Gov. ernor McSweeney will be a candidate to succeed Governor Ellerbe. Governor McSweeney has not expressed any intention of being a candidate, but should he enter the race he will be a winner, as there is no man in public 



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ly Heat and all skin diseases. or money refunded. Only 25 cents per box. The discovery was a case of seeming necessity. His little daughter had a fearful case of eczema of the head and eyes, and it finally got into the upper lip, causing it to turn inside out. He had her treated by leading-the best-physicians in Columbia and Charlotte for nearly two years, and the disease constantly grew worse. He began reading a standard medical journal, and saw many things recommended for exema, and went to work and took of the many things and compounded this nedical wonder, Old North State Ointment, and cured, in the case of this little girl, one of the most stubborn cases of eczema; after

mented with and cured. Cuthbert, Ga , September 1, 1897. Mr Jasper Miller, olumbia, S. C: Dear Sir-A friend of mine had eczema, in Sav. nash, and he had tried everything recommended to him without success. I recommended your Old North State Ointment. He use 1 o e box, which made a complete cure I take pleasure in recommending it to any . ne suffering from eczema or any skin affection. Yours truly, G. C. Bacot.

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