

# SHOT THE MAYOR DEAD.

## CARTER HARRISON OF CHICAGO ASSASSINATED.

### Four Shots Fired Into His Body from a Revolver—A Deliberately Planned Crime—The Famous Politician and Leader Dies in a Few Minutes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Carter Henry Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, ex-Congressman, ex-county commissioner, editor, capitalist and author, was assassinated in his own residence at 231 South Ashland avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. Three bullets entered his body and in less than one hour after the first shot was fired death ensued.

The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up at the Des Plaines Street Station. There the man gave his name as Eugene Patrick Prendergast. He was at one time a member of the Chicago police force.

The incidents that led up to the killing show that it was premeditated and deliberately planned. At 7:50 o'clock this evening a man ran up the front steps of Mr. Harrison's residence and rang the bell. Mr. Harrison, who was in the parlor, answered the bell and the man outside asked for Mr. Harrison. She said he would have to wait a moment as Mr. Harrison was asleep on the sofa in the parlor. At the same time going back through the hall to call him, leaving the door open.

In a moment Mr. Harrison stepped from the parlor into the hall and in an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the abdomen just above the navel. Two more shots rang out an instant later, the first of which entered the mayor's body under the left arm, penetrating the heart.

Mr. Harrison, when the first shot was fired, had started toward the door, and the second shot struck him when within a few feet of the assassin. Mr. Harrison was so close to the murderer that the revolver, when the third shot was fired, that the bullet shattered one of the knuckles of his left hand and the powder burned the flesh.

Mr. Harrison's coachman, who was in the rear of the house when the first shot was fired, ran into the hall and fired three shots at the man as he started out of the front door. The murderer stopped for an instant to reload and then ran down the front steps and passed rapidly North on Ashland avenue.

Mayor Harrison, after the last shot was fired, stepped into the parlor and started toward the living room. He had taken but a few steps when he fell into the butler's pantry, which led to the rear of the house. His son Preston, who was sleeping in the room of the shooting, ran down and was at his father's side in an instant. Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston, and cannot live, where is Annie?"

Mr. Harrison hastily left his father's side and rushed out upon the street in pursuit of the assassin. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the shooting, and they had heard the shooting. Mr. Chalmers had made a pillow of his overcoat, which he placed under Mr. Harrison's head.

"I have been shot and cannot live," said the mayor, as he gasped for breath. "You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers, "you have only been shot in the abdomen."

"No, I have been shot in the heart and I know I cannot live," was the reply.

These were the last words of the mayor. He immediately became unconscious and died at 8:25. The murderer, pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashland avenue toward Monroe street, at a breakneck pace. Coming to Monroe street, he turned to the East and started for the city hall. The pursuer, who had been reinforced by the officer and several citizens, gained rapidly on the man. On the corner of Des Plaines street was reached, when the hunted man again turned to the North and in a few moments had reached the Des Plaines street police station. He walked in and approached the sergeant at the desk. He was about to speak when the foremost of his pursuers rushed breathlessly into the station.

"Lock that man up," said the coachman, "he has killed Mayor Harrison."

In an instant the sergeant was out from behind his desk and catching hold of the man's arm pulled him within the wide enclosure as though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner, he was quickly taken back and placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited people and the sergeant went for a talk with the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Prendergast," he said in response to the first inquiry.

"Do you know that you have killed Mayor Harrison?" asked the sergeant.

"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer. "He promised to give me the corporation counselship and he has not kept his word."

"Where do you live?"

"At 609 Jane street with my mother," said the prisoner.

This ended the interview. The sergeant at once telegraphed the central station in a few moments several officers from that district were at the station. A patrol was called after a few minutes and the prisoner was brought to the central station down town.

Here another examination was held and the revolver which had been taken from the murderer at the Des Plaines Street Station was given into the keeping of the officer in charge. Shortly after 11 o'clock the case was again brought into regulation for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the county jail. The news that the murderer had been apprehended spread rapidly down town, and when the officers emerged from the station in the big county building, they found a crowd of nearly 500 persons assembled about the entrance.

The prisoner was instantly brought back into the station and a consultation held. The officers fearing violence to the prisoner, feared to make a detour and asked reinforcements. A detail of six officers was summoned and, 11:15, the prisoner, closely guarded, was brought out of the station, hurried through the long passage to the street and hustled into the wagon in a jiffy. The officers were barely seated before the wagon was in motion and, amid the hurrying of the crowd, hurried off to North Side, where he was lodged in the county jail for safe keeping.

When asked at the station house why he killed the mayor, Prendergast said, "He said he would make me corporation counsel and he did not do it. That's what I shot him for."

Miss Annie Howard, the fiancée of

Mr. Harrison, was in the house at the time the fatal shot was fired. In accordance with the wounded man's request she was at once summoned to his side and was present when the end came. When it became evident that Mr. Harrison could not survive his injuries and Miss Howard's grief was pitiable. She was completely overcome and was led away by friends, who feared for her effect upon her grief. She was taken in a close carriage to the home of Carter H. Harrison, Jr., where she spent the night.

## A MATTER OF FINANCE.

### Construction of Good Roads Valuable for Both Labor and Capital.

At the recent convention of the American Bankers Association in Chicago, Judge E. H. Taylor, of Canton, Ind., delivered an address upon the subject of good roads. Mr. Taylor considered the subject of good roads as a matter of finance. In the main he said:

All civilized and semi-civilized nations recognize the fact that the laborer needs employment. Nations have been waging a struggle to give him something to do. This republic by engaging in legitimate enterprises alone, has been able to furnish employment for its great masses of workingmen. But has not this continent come face to face with the labor problem which the old world has sought in vain to solve for centuries? Have not the large enterprises, such as railroads, mines, and iron and steel industries, nearly reached the limit of their capacity and profitability? While the nation may continue to prosper and grow in wealth and population it is not reaching that point when something besides the use of our own things is essential to furnish employment to labor? As the country emerges from the crisis which has left a mass of meritorious workmen on the shoals in compulsory idleness and made their lot the most miserable of all who have suffered from the business depression the great truth confronts us that the problem now to solve is how best to furnish them employment.

While I do not claim to lay before your association a solution of the question in its entirety, I believe the plan that I have to suggest is of a feasible nature that it can be carried out to accomplish grand results in that direction. Conservative and reliable statisticians estimate the cost of bad roads in this country at more than \$250,000,000 per year. This vast sum somebody must lose. Probably it is divided quite equally among all the people in proportion to each individual's expenditures. For this reason it is no less a loss, and for this reason the necessity is all the greater for stopping the loss. A bid to scheme for saving that amount, another for furnishing employment to the idle million, and here is a project worthy the advanced civilization of the age.

It is not a question of increased taxation, but one of using to the best advantage the money annually contributed by the people for road purposes. It is with a bound to put the sum spent each year in the maintenance of country roads at \$80,000,000. As a rule the \$80,000,000 goes each year to keep in repair the \$250,000,000 destroyed by mud. Undertaken at an early day in twenty-five years every mile of road commonly used by the public and made a thoroughfare by law, save perhaps in the thinly-settled States or in the more mountainous regions, could be built with stone or gravel made durable and permanent, always in condition every day in the week upon which a full wagon load of produce or merchandise could be hauled and without the payment of a dollar additional tax. Skillful financing and intelligent investment of the taxes now paid will do this and the cost, principal and interest be liquidated inside of five years, putting the rate of interest at 3 1/2 per cent. Employment will be furnished the surplus labor of the land and the money of the people kept in circulation, and unprecedented thrift and prosperity go hand in hand with the prosecution of the work, followed by perpetual benefits to every business interest. This plan, embodying the borrowing of money on bonds issued by counties or their subdivisions, will meet with but slight opposition when the voter is convinced that the money will be judiciously and economically expended; that it does not mean increase of taxation and does not bring expected results. With the plan now in vogue no person can look ahead to the time when there shall be less taxes levied for road purposes than annually levied upon us as is now the custom in all the States and in seventy-five years there will be no more to show for the taxes paid than there is now to show for the taxes paid in the last seventy-five years.

For a more complete plan, which the State should not contribute toward to each mile of road built within its limits. I would not, however, have either the government or the State build the roads. This should be done by the counties or their subdivisions permitting the intervention of the State so far as necessary to secure the State contribution.

The time is rapidly approaching when the saving made by good roads may be essential for stopping the dismal cry of "overproduction" and the demand for more food and raw materials. Rob mud of the millions it levies upon the people and conduct that vast sum into the pockets of the farmer, the wage-earner, the producer and the consumer and the republic will add to its annual resources a wealth equal to one-half the mineral products of the land. With good roads traveling every school district and leading to the village and towns the serious question how to prevent the depopulation of the country and the congestion of the cities will be settled to the advantage and with the use of every interest known to American genius and American enterprise.

**Class of the Fair.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The World's Fair has ended. This evening was to have been one of gayety and dazzling brilliancy, but the death of Mayor Harrison changed all that. The total paid attendance at the fair from the opening day and including today was 21,545,743, divided as follows: May, 1,050,057; June, 2,675,113; July, 2,760,263; Aug., 3,515,493; September, 4,568,902; Oct., 6,799,102. The total admissions on passes, including the employees of all kinds, exhibitors, concessionaires, etc., has been 5,958,818. To-day's admissions reached a total of 242,575, of which 208,173 paid.

**Foretold by a Sheriff.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 1.—A special night says: Forty men went to the Rutherfordton, N. C., jail last night to Lynch Wilmer Duggott, a negro who had been found guilty of the murder of a prisoner away. He was taken first to Shelby and to night was brought to Charlotte for safe-keeping.

# THE FINAL VOTE

## BY WHICH THE SENATE REPEALED THE SHERMAN ACT.

Cleveland, ex-Umat, Carries his Point and Silver is Given a Black Eye—The Vote Stood Forty-three to Thirty-two for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The galleries were crowded today when the Senate met. A roll call showed the presence of fifty-two Senators. As soon as the Vice president entered the chamber at 11 a. m., he announced that the Senate resumed its session and that House bill No. 1 (the silver purchase repeal bill) was now before the Senate. Huntton of Virginia explained briefly the situation which he occupies on the repeal bill. He subscribed in good faith to the repeal of the Sherman law. He should vote for its repeal. But he stood ready to join his silver friends in a fight for silver and should strive earnestly and manfully for victory.

Cameron read a statement as to his position and gave his views on the bill. Morgan then took the floor. While he was speaking, and as the hour (2 o'clock) suggested for taking the final vote, he approached many of the members of the other house, including Sprincker, Bland, Fellows and Geisenhauer, entered the chamber and either took seats which happened to be vacant, or stood around at the rear of the Democratic side. The galleries were so crowded that the outer doors were beset by men and women watching the chamber and trying to get in. The speaker's duty was to yield up his ordinary exclusiveness and to admit favored persons, including Mrs. Carlisle. The two rows in the lady's gallery which are set apart for the use of the President's family were also full.

At 2:30 Morgan was still speaking with no indications of his bringing his speech to a close. The uncertainty of the time at which the final voting would be held, that all the members of the other house withdrew from the Senate chamber. Voochess showed signs of impatience and had interviews with Jones of Nevada and other anti-repeal Senators. But Morgan heeded not and went on with his speech as if there was no need of hurrying. At 2:40 Morgan said that he had now finished what he had desired to read the Senate. He had preferred it because he had not wished to see his State of health, to make efforts in an extemporaneous address. He left the subject with the knowledge that the die was cast.

Yest he spoke briefly, closing with a declaration that the issue in the next political campaign would be equality among the people, justice to all men; no monopoly in mining and centralization in finance. Cockrell and Carey occupied the time until 4:15. Then followed Dubois' remarks, which were a close hull in the Senate and the Vice President announced that the Voochess bill was before the Senate and open to amendment. Pasco immediately moved to take up the amendment of which he gave notice last Saturday to appoint a commission of three to establish a ratio between gold and silver by the first day of January next, after which silver dollars are of equal weight fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be a tender. This amendment, Pasco said, was in order, unless there was any other amendment to precede it.

At this point Stewart hurriedly entering the Senate from the lobby, in the rear of the presiding officer, said amidst laughter: "I have another amendment." Stewart proposed an amendment reducing the amount of gold in the coinage twenty-five per cent, so that the amount of gold in the standard dollar should be nineteen and thirty-five one-hundredths grains. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Then Pasco's amendment for a commission to establish a new silver ratio was rejected by a vote of twenty to forty-seven. In a brief interlude Gray, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill amending the Geney Chinese restriction law. Perkins (Rep.) of California asked that the bill be made the special order for next Wednesday, but on objection by Huntton that the subject was too important to be disposed of thus hastily, it was sent to calendar, where it can be reached by a majority vote.

The Vice President again said the Voochess bill was before the Senate and open to amendment, but the expectation of a speedy vote was again dashed. Jones of Nevada, expressing his extreme hesitation and reluctance to again ask the indulgence of the Senate, and he would proceed as rapidly as possible to conclude the argument he commenced two weeks ago and interrupted on Friday last. At 8:25 Harris interrupted Jones to make a motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Harris started to argue his motion and was called to order by Voochess, who insisted that his motion to adjourn was not debatable. Harris was persistent, however, and continued talking until Voochess, by unanimous consent, made a statement in which he urged Senators to remain until the vote was finally taken. Harris was taken from his feet by Jones, who declined to yield further, and went on with his speech.

At 8:45 Jones finished his speech and Peffer began speaking, saying he would occupy only five or six minutes of the time of the Senate. He was exact as the time, finishing at 7 o'clock. Harris spoke ten minutes, and was followed by Stewart, who began with the prefatory remark that "the die is cast." Stewart closed at 7:40, and then the Vice President stated that if no further amendment was offered the vote would now be taken on the bill. That was agreed to without a division and then the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended and it was passed—yeas, 43; nays, 22; as follows:

Yeas: Aldrich, Bruce, Caffery, Cameron, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Duff, Faulkner, Fiske, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Huntton, Lister, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Reardon, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voochess, Washburn, and White of Louisiana, 43.

Nays: Allen, Hale, Berry, Blackburn, Borah, Call, Cockrell, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Geisenhauer, Harris, Ledy, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Peffer, Lister, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Sharp, Stewart, Vance, Vest, Wallhall, and Wolcott, 22.

The following were the pairs: Mitchell and Allison, Chandler and White of California, Colquitt and Wilson, Palmer and Hansbrough, Gordon and Morgan. As soon as the vote was announced, 7:50 p. m., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

To-morrow the Senate will appear at the bar of the House with a message informing that body that the bill has been passed, with an amendment and requesting the concurrence of the House in that amendment. The message and bill may remain on the Speaker's desk until it is convenient to have it laid before the body; or it may be referred to a committee; or the Senate amendment may be concurred in without reference to any committee and by a direct vote of the House. Not only was the repeal bill brought to a termination to-day, but so also was the abnormally long legislative day of Tuesday, the 17th of October. The Senate will meet to-morrow at noon and the session will be opened with prayer and the usual formalities.

**An Important Decision.**  
ANDELSON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Judge Wallace has just delivered an oral opinion on the bench, upholding the constitutionality of the Dispensary Act. Second case was an indictment against John O'Donnell for selling liquor and keeping a place for selling liquor. O'Donnell was represented by Messrs. Murray & Watkins, Tribble & Prince, Biese & Biese and Winter & Simpson. The State was represented by Solicitor Ansel and Mr. J. E. Breazale.

When the case was called yesterday afternoon the defence interposed a demurrer to quash the indictment on three grounds: first, that the selling of liquor was not a crime under the Dispensary Act; second that if it was an offense, no punishment was provided; and third, that the Act was an unconstitutional long and strong arguments were made against the validity of the law. Mr. Breazale and Mr. Ansel, which were clear and brief and confined strictly to the law. The argument on both sides occupied the evening session yesterday and part of this forenoon. Judge Wallace at once delivered orally a carefully prepared and unmistakable decision overruling the demurrer and sustaining the Dispensary Act as clearly constitutional.

He held that selling liquor, except as provided in the Dispensary Act, is an offense against the law. Second case was a charge of a misdemeanor and that the court can inflict a penalty therefor, under Section 2063 of the Statutes. Third that the Act is clearly constitutional. In deciding the third point, he was very emphatic in his opinion that the Legislature in passing the law did not restrict the sale of liquor. He opposed Judge Hudson's view that the purpose was to raise revenue and held that the raising of revenue was only incidental. He held that the Act was one to regulate the sale of liquor, and that it was for the public good and was without doubt a proper exercise of the police power of the State. He said that most of the objections to it were as to the question of the wisdom or the unwisdom of the Act, with which the courts have nothing to do. He said that the people, who by the ballot-box cast correct mistakes in legislation, if they think there are mistakes.

As for him, he was clearly of the opinion that the Act was honestly passed and that it makes such an offense a misdemeanor and that the court can inflict a penalty therefor, under Section 2063 of the Statutes. Third that the Act is clearly constitutional.

**The Worst in Over.**  
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 29.—Only seven new cases of yellow fever were reported today. Five of the new patients are whites, viz: Maggie McInry, M. E. Greens, Thomas Hendricks, Mrs. A. C. Douglass and Mrs. R. Farmer. No deaths have occurred. Twenty-seven patients were discharged, four of whom are whites. Mrs. Henry Cox, wife of Mary Ferguson, J. B. Gunning and D. R. Gunning. The weather today has been cool and tonight it is cold. The cool wave is expected to last only a short while, and frost is not expected to come before November 15.

Surgeon Murray sends the four New Orleans professional nurses home to-morrow as he thinks the epidemic can now be handled without them. One of the nurses left tonight for home, sickness in his family hastening his departure. Surgeon Murray has requested that General Wymann let Surgeon Carter come to help him. If Surgeon Carter comes, Surgeon Murray will devote a great deal of his time to active practice. While the backbone of the epidemic seems broken, the danger is not yet over, and non-immunes are not allowed to return. Both waiters in Wallace's restaurant were stricken today while serving dinner and had to be sent home.

**Senator Butler's Idea.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Senator Butler has introduced a bill in the Senate which has for its object the establishment of a government ownership for telegraph lines. The bill restricts the organization of a board to consist of the Secretary of State, the secretary of war and the postmaster general who are directors to arrange a system of trunk lines, connecting the various sections of the country with the city of Washington. The bill connects along these lines as shall be served public good. This system is to be carried on as part of the postal system of the country, and discrimination in rates is provided against, except that a lower rate is allowed for a press message than for current business. The carrying on the telegraph business by individuals, or corporations is not prohibited. The bill is voluminous and deal largely with details of how the lines shall be connected. An appropriation of five millions of dollars is made to begin with.

**Takes Her Own Life.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Miss Daisy Gair, aged 23, daughter of ex-Artillery General Gair, committed suicide at her home here this afternoon by shooting herself through the head with her father's revolver. There was nothing in the young lady's condition to indicate any mental disturbance, and she was conversing with the family in regard to a theatre party which was to be given to-night. Afterward she went to her room and ate luncheon. When one of the family went to call her, the young lady was found lying on the floor dead. The body was still warm, indicating that she had been fired only for a short time previous. The cause of the tragedy in the house heard the shot. Miss Gair was the young lady who recently left home mysteriously and who was found in Baltimore three days afterwards. Miss Gair's friends say that she had been troubled by mental aberration and lately has been suffering with religious melancholia.

# THE PHOSPHATE TROUBLE.

## Farmers' Company Sends Notice of Resolutions to its Members.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 31.—The trouble about the phosphate industry, caused by the August hurricane, still continues to be a matter of the greatest public interest to the parties concerned as well as to the people at large, and the final outcome is awaited with the greatest degree of interest. Yesterday Governor Tillman, as chairman of the State board of phosphate commissioners, that his company was once more ready to resume operations, and asked some very pertinent questions which are of vital importance to all the phosphate miners. This is the letter and it is self-explanatory.

ORANGEBURG, Oct. 29, 1893. Governor B. R. Tillman: I saw published in the Charleston News and Courier of the 16th of September last a set of resolutions claimed to be adopted by the phosphate commission assembled at Beaufort. I have never received any official notice from the board of its action, which I have been expecting until yesterday. I received a letter informing me Mr. Brotherton had received a communication of some sort, but did not say what it was. I commenced work immediately after the storm, and now I am ready to go to work with one dredge. I do not know what the companies are going to do. I do not understand the resolutions exactly. The point is if the Farmers' Company alone goes to work and guarantees its proportion of the \$75,000 will be entitled to all the phosphate mentioned by the board? We assume this to be the meaning, but before proceeding to so important a matter wish official assurance that we are correct. Another point is, does the board expect or require an unconditional guarantee of what the directors of our plant by fire or storm for damages which have got to be quiet common now, operate as a release for a pro rata portion according to the time of such accident. We have just succeeded in clearing over and raising our dredge Delaware, and she is reported as being a wreck and not restorable. We are ready with the Columbia and her wash boat to go to work, and beg the favor of a reply at the earliest convenient opportunity. Very respectfully submitted, H. C. FELDER, President Farmers' Mining Company, Orangeburg, S. C.

Governor Tillman at once wrote the following in reply, which, in view of the present status of the phosphate trouble will be of the greatest interest to the other miners and the people. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30, 1893. Paul S. Felder, Esq., President Farmers' Mining Company, Orangeburg, S. C.: Sir—Yours of the 27th received and contents noted. The resolutions published in the News and Courier of the 17th of September last are official; and are binding on the board of phosphate commissioners. The resolutions are plain enough, but to remove all possibility of doubt or misunderstanding I will state:

1. Only those companies can avail themselves of a reduction of the royalty of fifty cents per ton, on the rock on hand August 27, or mined and sold up to the first of January next, which notify us in writing before the 15th of November of the acceptance of the conditions imposed in those resolutions. The companies which do not accept must pay the royalty as heretofore at the rate of \$1.05. If all do not accept then the royalty will be collected at that rate and a rebate of 55 cents a ton given those who agree to resume operation.

2. During the year 1894 the State must set apart \$75,000 in phosphate royalty to redeem the new bonds. Until that amount is raised the royalty on the rock mined next year must continue, at the same rate prevailing at the time the contract with the bondholders was made, viz: \$1.05 per ton on dried rock and after said amount of \$75,000 has been received all the rock mined during the year 1894 will be free of charge.

Should the amount of rock mined next year be less than 75,000 tons the royalty will remain as heretofore. Should any of the companies drop out of business the \$75,000 to be raised will be prorated among those companies continuing to mine, which notify us of such purpose by the 10th day of January, 1894.

In brief: To get the reduction on the rock on hand or mined up to the 15th of January next we must have written notice by the 15th of November, 1893; to get the reduction on rock mined next year, we must have notice by the 10th of January, 1894, of intention to resume. We do not require a guarantee of the \$75,000, but cannot reduce the royalty during the year 1894 until that sum has been paid in. You can understand the difficulty of making any fixed rule to govern the concessions we wish to make unless all the companies accept the conditions offered. The trouble is we are hampered by the contract with the bondholders, and cannot change the conditions existing at the time the bonds were issued without breaking faith with them, the request made by the companies for a reduction to 50 cents for five years is not to be considered because the price might go up and then the State would have no share in the State cannot afford to oppress them and that our successors on the board could not doubtless would consider the situation which many then exist and act wisely and justly towards them. If they cannot trust the State they cannot in reason ask the State to trust them. Yours respectfully,

B. R. TILLMAN.

So far none of the other companies have sent any intimation of their intentions in the matter, to Governor Tillman, and the situation is just as much unsettled now as it was before the meeting of the board. The Governor says that he has sent the miners his ultimatum and that the board is powerless to do more than it has done. If the companies do not "accept" within the time indicated in the Governor's letter given above, then the matter will be referred to the Legislature in accordance with the views of Governor Tillman, which have already been fully explained.

**Guilt of Murder.**  
ANDERSON, S. C., Oct. 28.—Arguments in the Sullivan-Gilreath murder case were begun this morning at 10 o'clock and closed at 7:30 tonight. Eight arguments were made. Solicitor Ansel opened for the State, and Judge Melton closed for the defense and Col. Earle for the State. The arguments were all very fine. Judge Wallace's charge occupied about forty five minutes, and was a clear and well explained of the law. The case went to the jury at 8:30. After being out one hour and a half, they brought in a verdict of "guilty." The defendant heard the verdict with no perceptible change of expression, though on the trial a trial was entered and will be argued Monday.

# Pianos and Organs.

Now is the time to buy summer pianos. See the list to choose from. \$25 cash balance November 15th 1893. Will buy a Piano at spot cash price \$10 cash, balance November 15th 1893. Will buy an organ at spot cash price. See the list to choose from. Stolway, Mason & Hamlin, Mathushek and Strling Pianos, Mason & Hamlin and Strling Organs. Fifteen days test trial and freight both ways if not satisfactory. A large lot of nearly new and second hand Pianos and Organs at bar gains. Good as new. Write for prices W. N. Trump, Columbia, S. C.

1893. 1893.

## 25th Annual Fair

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SOUTH CAROLINA

WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF COLUMBIA

NOVEMBER 6TH TO 10TH

ENTRIES FOR COMPETITION MUST BE MADE NOT LATER THAN

OCT. 26.

AT WHICH DATE ALL ENTRIES WILL CLOSE.

The success of former exhibitions is a guarantee that the coming Fair will not be less interesting and successful than in the past.

It is at these annual exhibitions that all of our people have an opportunity to witness the increased interest in stock raising, samples of the products of the farm, and the farm implements which go very far to lighten the labor of the husbandman. The Railroads in the State will charge their usual rates of freight on exhibits one way, returning them free. This should not deter our people from being liberal exhibitors, who receive in the way of premiums about \$8,000 annually. This fact alone should encourage a very liberal display of all classes of exhibits. The City of Columbia as in the past will use all possible means to entertain visitors at lowest rates, and to furnish entertainments for their amusement and edification.

Unusual and encouraging enquiries are being received that the meeting will be a full one, and that the purses offered will be vigorously contested for.

## LOST, MONEY FOUND, FARMERS' MANUFACTURERS:

A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AND MONEY FOUND, A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA, CUTS, SORES, BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND LAMENESS.

TRY T. X. L. It always relieves pain when properly applied.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Prepared by T. X. L. COMPANY, 230 Main Street, COLUMBIA, S. C.

RICE HULLERS. CORN MILLS. SAW MILLS.

Rice Planters and Rice Millers can buy a single machine that will clean, hull and polish rice ready for market for \$350.00. Corn Millers can buy the best French mill, in iron frame, fully guaranteed, capacity ten bushels meal per hour, for \$115.00. Saw Millers can buy the variable friction feed DeLoach Mill from \$190.00 up to the largest size. Also Gang Rip Saws, Edgers, Swing Saws, Planing Machines, and all kinds of wood working machinery. "Tabbot" Engines and Boilers. Special discounts made for cash.

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