MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

# A BOLD SWINDLE.

VOL. XV.

Buncoing the Negroes Out Their Hard Earned Dollars.

HOW THE CAME IS WORKED.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Has So Far Been Stolen from the Trustful Colored Brother.

A dispatch from Washington says thousands of ignorant colored people in this country are being induced to believe that they are to be pensioned by the United States government upon being upable to show that they were formerly slaves. The promoters of this scheme, which has all the ear marks of a systematic attempt to extract money from credulous colored people, by hold ing out to them false hopes of a government pension, have been at work for a number of years, and it is estimated that over \$150,000 has been col lected by the self-constituted missionaries having the project in hand.

The subject came to the service a few days days ago through some correspondence between a colored preacher, in one of the Southern States, and a United States senator. The preacher wrote to the senator to inquire into the matter in view of the fact that so many of the colored people in his state had been assessed to defray the expenses of the proposed legislation. The senator, who is one of the most influential members of that body, by reason of his long service (three terms ) and his appropri ate committee assignments, instituted an investigation, and this is the substance of what he reported to the colored divine who sought information on the subject:

It appears that there has been in existence for about ten years or more an enterprise under the title of the "Ex-Slave Mutual Relief Company and Pension Association, of the United States of America." This association has its agents in every State in the union, for the purpose of locating, if possible, all former slaves. The latter are told that legislation is now pending before congress to pension a'l former slaves as follows:

All persons 70 years of age to receive \$500 and also \$156 more during their natural lives. Persons 60 years to receive \$300 and \$126 more. Persons 50 years to receive \$100 and \$86 more. Persons less than 50 years to receive \$46 more; etc. It is necessary for all the supposed beneficiaries of the proposed legislation to pay into the assocition 25 cents as a registration fee. It is claimed that over 600,000 ex-slaves have been so registered According to the circular sent out by the association. a copy of which is now in the hands of of the senate referred to, the headquarters or main office is at No. 708 Gay street, Nashville, Tenn. I. D. Dickerson is general manager. The circular It also is headed "On to Victory." contains a picture of General Manager Dickerson. It is addressed to "All exslave associations in the United States. We come greeting as ganeral manager and promoter of the movement, which has been so much opposition and more combats in its own circular than any other organization of the present day. Then follows special mention of the membership fee, 25 cents. Also the information that the national delegate in Washington is located at 475 Missouri avenue; and has secured the services of Attorney W. C. Lawson The eircular further appeals to every exslave to send his name with the registration fee of 25 cents It also appeals to every local association to send \$2 50 for a charter at once, and every exslave to send in addition that amount to be used in the movement. assets are to be sent to the office of the national delegate, given above. The circular also announces that the National Convention at Nashville in 1898 made the weekly publication, the Na tional Capital, 25 cents for three months, the official organ of the association. Another and a more recent circular of similar importance bears a picture of Senator William E. Mason. of Illinois, I. H. Dickerson, general manager, 714 Line street, Nashville, Tenn. This circular declares "it is the only incorporated and chartered movement in the United States, and others are frauds. It calls attention to the bill to pension ex-slaves introduced in the House of Representatives, June 24 1890, by then Representative Connell. of Nebraska." In the 54th congress Senator Thurston introduced the Connell bill in the senate and the circular

An Honest Confession. A communication has been received by Attorney General Terrell, of Geor gia, from a State's attorney in Illinois, containing statements which are being read with much interest there. The writer is preparing a paper to be read to a convention of State prosecutors in Illinois refers to Attorney General Terrell information as to capital punishment in Georgia. In the course of the letter the Illinois official says: have capital punishment in our State for murder only, and for the last few years in this part of the State we have had six or seven lynchings for the crime of rape, and I am inclined to believe that it is almost as good a record as is claimed here for some of the Southern States.

calls special attention to the fact that

the bill "passed to two readings and

was referred to the pension commit-

Knights of Pythias. The State Lodge of Knights of Pythias met last week at Florence. On Wednesday the following officers were elected: G. C., G. A. Neuffer, Abbeville; G. V. C., M. B. Woodward, Aiken; G. P., J. H. Thornwell, Fort Mill; G. K. R. and S. D. J. Auld, Sumter; G. M. of Ex., Wilson G. Harvey, Charleston; G. M. at A., H. H. Husbands, Florence; G. I. G., J. Q. McManus, Kershaw; G. O. G., J. H. Bryan, Seneca. Supreme Representative, H. T. Thompson, Darlington. The Grand Lodge selected Charleston

as the place of meeting next year. The number of members in the ment rank in South Carolina during the | accounts was not very extensive.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

The Weekly Summary of the United States Wkather Bureau.

The following is the weekly crop bulletin of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States Weather bureau issued Wednesday by Director Bauer:

The week ending May 15th averaged degrees per day warmer than usual, with the maximum temperatures ranging from slightly below to considerably above 90 degrees each day, and with the minima correspondingly high.

The rainfall for the week was gen erally very light; with moderately heavy rains in the vicinity of Charleston and over the Pee Dee region. The need of rain is general, and the lack of it has materially injured oats, and to a lesser extent wheat and gardens. Rain is also needed to permit cotton and corn planting to be completed, and to germinate recently planted seeds.

Oats are failing rapidly, and spring cats are already a failure. This grain is about all headed, and over the more easterly counties is ripening. Wheat has also deteriorated, but not to the same extent as oats, and in places continues very promising.

Corn continues to maintain a healthy

color, and, with limited exceptions, has a good stand; its general condition, for the whole State, is very satisfactory. In places it has received its second

working. Cotton has come up to from very good to fair stands, except on red lands where the ground is baked and hard and seeds did not germinate well. Caltivation and chopping to stands is general. The young plants are small but

healthy and vigorous. Tobacco is in urgent need of rain, both to finish transplanting and to maintain stands which, although generally good, are in places very poor.

Melons have improved. Rice is excellent. Truck is making rapid growth. Gardens are variable, according to moisture conditions. Berries need rain. Apples and cherries are dropping. Minor crops generally are doing well.

Over the greater portion of the State the weather was favorable for cultivating crops and for general farm work and the staple c.ops, with the exception of oats, continue in a very promising con-

#### A Fatal Lasso Throw

The skill of eleven year old Frank Beaumont of Chester, Pa., throwing a lasso resulted in his death Thursday evening. Since a Wild West shows exhibited in the city recently the boys of Chester have been practicing with lassoes. Young Beaumont, tired of lassoing boys of his own age, looked for bigger game. He stationed himself along the Reading railroad, near his house, No. 412 Front street, and prepared to lasso the engineer of freight train No. 56. The end of the lasso was tied about his waist. As the engine came swiftly up the grade, with a whoop he sent the loop whistling through the air. The engineer was leaning out of the cab window, unconscious of the boy at the side of the track, and was startled to suddenly find his arms pinioned to his sides. The loop of the lasso had tallen with great precision, and as the train moved forward the rope was jerked

taut, rendering the engineer helpless. The fireman was on the other side of cab and knew nothing of the tragedy being enacted. Young Beaumont thrown off his feet when the jerk came, and unable to untie the rope around his waist, was dragged for a square, the roar of the train drowning his shrieks. He was finally drawn under the car wheels. The engineer succeeded in freeing his arms and stopped the train, but when the boy was picked up it was found that he was dead. The wheels had torn the scalp from his head and

#### mangled him terribly. Close to a Thousand.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of regents of the State hospital for the insane was held Wednesday, all the members being present The board found that the population is very close to a daily average of 1,000, the largest in the history of the institution. Wednesday 23 patients were discharged on trial by the board. The board dis-cu-sed the probability of securing the convicts allowed by the legislature for the purpose of manufacturing brick for future building purposes, but the wording of the act and the fact that the prison authorities are so pressed for men in filling contracts existing make it extremely doubtful if the institution will get any of the convicts. -State.

# Decree Against Corsets.

The minister of education in Saxony has just issued an order that all girls and young women attending the public schools and colleges shall discard corsets and stays. Saxony favors the decreee, but the girls affected and their mothers are protesting vigorously. Recent and vigorous agitation of the subject in the press and in the lectures given by professors in the medical schools is responsible for the minister's order. Tight lacing has been denounced unanimously by the physicians of Dresden and other large towns because of its effect on the health and of its increasing prevalence, even little girls in dulging in the practice.

# The Truth Hurts

The Philadelphia Press complains of the following reference to Sherman's barbaric raid in one of the Southern school histories: "Those who sing of 'Marching Through Georgia' forget that the pillage and burning of private houses and the wanton outrages and insults heaped upon old men, women and children along the track of that army were a blot upon the American name and upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, and such a blot as all lovers of our country should wish to commit to oblivion." As the Press cannot deny the facts stated, it must object to the bare statement of them. Perhaps it is one of the lovers of our country who would like to commit the ugly record to oblivion .- News and

# Got Two Thousand Gallons,

It is stated that the constables who were operating in Charleston during the reunion have reported to headquar-Knights of Pythias Lodges in South ters a total seizure of 2,000 gallons of \$1;042. Carolina is 4,770, 12 less than last re- beer during the week. Some other li-

INSURANCE FIGURES

Interesting Statistics of the Business Done in this State.

IT GOES UP INTO MILLIONS.

The Comptroller General Publishes the Figures of the Amount of Insurance Underwritten in the State

in 1898.

Comptroller General Derham La had some interesting statistics compiled relative to the insurance business done in this State. The tables show how many hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent out of the State for insurance premiums and, on the other hand, how much money is received here in los-es. The insurance business is growing in this State, and it is a great pity that there are not more conservative companies doing business in the State, and that some responsible men do not go into the life insurance business on a sound financial basis.

The reports gotten up by the Comp troller General's office show the premiums collected and losses incurred in this State only by the companies of which returns are published.

FIRE INSURANCE. Actna Fire Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$2,632 159, premiums \$36,297, losses incurred \$27,153.

American Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, written in 1898 \$1,360, 922, premiums \$20,911, losses incurred

American Fire Insurance Company. New York, written in 1898 895,449, premiums \$1,278, losses incurred

Agricultural Fire Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$44,100, premiums \$654, losses incurred none. British American Assurance Compaay, written in 1898 \$347.908, premiums

\$6,251, losses incurred \$3.061. Baloise Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$7,400, premiums \$149, losses incurred none.

Boston Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$16,000, premiums \$330 losses incurred none. Caledonia Fire Insurance Company,

written in 1898 \$222,759, premiums \$4,206, losses incurred \$6,495. Connecticut Fire Insurance company written in 1898 \$379,500, premiums \$5,842, losses incurred \$5,916. Continental Insurance company writ-

ten in 1898 \$1,908,002, premiums \$31,-004, losses incurred \$27,840. Commercial Union Assurance company, written in 1898 \$1,023,973,

premiums \$11,814, losses incurred \$12 The Delaware Insurance company written in 1898 \$536,188, premiums

\$9,121, losses incurred \$13,625. Fireman's Fund Insurance company, written in 1898 \$516,030, premiums \$10,694, losses incurred \$5,316, Fort Wayne Insurance company, written in 1898 \$57,751, premiums

\$1,250, losses incurred none. Fire Association of Pennsylvania, written in 1898 \$685 745, premiums \$9.841, losses incurred \$10,836.

German-American Insurance company, written in 1898 \$786,253, premiums \$11,254, losses incurred \$13,

Glenn Falls Fire Insurance company written in 1898 nothing reported. Greenwich Insurance company, written in 1898 \$586,825, premiums \$9,829, losses incurred \$14,037.

Georgia Home Insurance company written in 1898 \$564,393, premiums \$8.634, losses incurred \$12,990. Cermania Fire Insurance company

written in 1898 \$632,222, premiums \$9,203, losses incurred \$3,804. Hartford Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$3,297,052, premiums

\$61,640, losses incurred \$53,278. Hanover Fire Insurance company. written in 1898 \$463,255, premiums \$4,745, losses incurred \$1,037. Hamberg-Bremen Insurance compa-

ny, written in 1893 \$503 822, premiums \$9,346, losses incurred \$17,724. Helvetia Swiss Fire, written in 1898 \$35,405, premiums \$668, losses incurred \$93.3 Home Insurance company,

York, written in 1898 \$2,703,122 premiums \$37,198, losses incurred \$38. Insurance Company of North Amer ica written in 1898 \$1,077,220, pre-

miums \$15,432, losses incurred \$9. Imperial Fire Insurance company.

written in 1898 \$835,343, premiums \$14,968, losses incurred \$14,767. Lancashire Insurance company written in 1893 \$1,923,710, primiums \$28,432, losses incurred \$15,519. Lion Fire Insurance company. writ-

ten in 1898 \$124,861, premiums \$2,026. losses incurred \$309. London and Lancashire, written in 1898 \$702,737, premiums \$6,956, losses

incurred \$3,562. London Assurance Corporation, written in 1898 \$265,684, premiums \$3,484, losses incurred \$3,359. Liverpool, London and Globe, writ-

ten in 1898 \$3,988,073, premiums \$65,-655, losses incurred \$63,086 Manchester Fire, written in 1898 \$501,967, premiums \$6,604, losses incurred \$6,139.

\$251,646, premiums \$2.279, lasses incurred \$1.094. National Fire Insurance company written in 1898 \$447,532, premiums \$2,932 losses incurred \$7,468.

Madgeberry Fire, written in 1898

Northern Assurance company, written in 1898 \$987.312, premiums \$7,549. losses incurred \$10.940. North British and Mercantile written in 1898 \$1,197,138, premiums \$17,745. losses incurred \$21,572.

Niagara Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$219,220, premiums \$3,748, losses incurred \$4.875. Netherland Fire, written in 1898 \$27,300, premiums \$450, losses incur-

red none. Norwich Union Fire, written in 1898 \$909,660, premiums \$15,343, losses incurred \$1,042. Orient Fire, written in 1898 \$271,

Palatine Fire, written in 1898 \$534.port. Forty thousand paid to endow- quors were seized. The work from all S18, premiums \$9,803, losses incurred \$23,635.

Pacific Fire, written in 1898 \$230,-659, premiums \$3,816, losses incurred

Pennsylvania Fire, written in 1898 \$821,625, premiums \$13,933, lbsses incurred \$8,232.

Phenix Fire Insurance company, Brocklyn, written in 1898 \$738.010. premiums \$9,456, losses incurred \$9,-Phoenix Assurance company, New

York, written in 1898 8870,610, premiums \$12.731, losses incurred \$14, Phoenix Fire lasurance company,

Hartford, written in 1998 \$1,216,439, premiums \$20,157, losses incurred \$22,-

Queen Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$1,291,944. premiums \$13,833, losses incurred \$18,300. Royal Exchange Assurance, written in 1898 \$11.200, premiums \$198, losses neurred none.

Royal Insurance company, written in 1898 \$2,061,409, premiums \$22,668, lesses incurred \$38,191. Southern Insurance Company, written in 1898 \$244,911, premiums \$4,500,

losses incurred \$3,789. Scottish Union and National, written in 1898 \$693,060, premiums \$8,324, esses incarred \$3:698 Sno Insurance company. New Or-cans, written in 1898 8251,451, pre-

miums \$1,556, losses incurred \$11. San Insurauce company. (United States branch.) written in 1898 \$535,-

782, premiums \$4,964, losses incurred Svea Fire and Life Insurance comsny. (United States branch,) written

in 1898 nothing. Tento ia Insurance company written n 1893 \$94,913, premiums \$2,046 osses incurred \$901.

Western Assurance company, written in 1898 8633, 104, premiums 89,299, osses incurred \$13,300.

Westchester Fire Insurance company, written in 1898 \$292,685, premiums \$4,239, losses incurred \$1,521. Williamsburg City, written in 1898 \$252,545, premiums \$3,369, losses in-

curred \$55. Total, written in 1898 \$43,911,221 premiums \$647.3)5. losses incurred \$428,692.

### ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The accident insurance business also is on the steady increase. The records of companies reporting business in this State show:

Aetna Life, accident department, risk written \$689,500. premiums received \$1,444, losses paid \$144. American Surety company, risk written 385,400, premiums received 1,540, lesses paid none.

American Bonding and Trust company, risk written 638,591, premiums received 2,872, losses paid \$14,-

British and Foreign Marine, risk written 390,902, premiums received 69,490, losses paid none.

City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety company, risk written 24,000, premiums received 130, losses paid note. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, risk written 354,501. premiums received 1,575, losses paid Fidelity and Deposit company, risk

written 897,100, premiums received 5.833, losses paid 233. Fidelity and Casualty company, risk written 6,107,653, premiums received

16.107, losses paid 4,767. Guarantee company of North America, risk written 678,050, premiums received 1,717, losses paid 3,182. Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection

company, risk written 570,500 premiums received 5,438, losses paid London Guarantee and Accident company, 167,500, risk written 1,046,

losses paid 201. Metropolitan Plate Glass, risk written 26.848, premiums received 676 losses paid 161. Lloyd's Plate Glass, risk written 28,

549, premiums received 649, losses paid National Surety company, risk written 22,082, premiums received 79 losses

paid none. Springfield Fire and Marine, risk written 713 133, premiums received 10,-417, losses paid 17,277.

Standard Life and Accident Insurance, risk written 274,350, premiums received 3 390. losses paid 2 275 Thames, Mersey and Marine, risk written 792,396, premiums received

2,716, losses paid 2,275. Union Casualty and Surety Company, risk written 509.833, premiums received 1.709, losses paid 219.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty ompany, risk written 642,120, premiums received 1,769, losses paid 65. Itoal risk written 13.812.918, total premiums received 129,587, total losses paid \$48,588.

# LIFE INSURANCE.

The life insurance business, however, shows the most marked growth and volume. The following is the showing, as published for the life insurance companes:

American Union Life, premiums received 1.789, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 82,070. Actna Life Insurance company, preniums received 28,728, losses paid 517,-

985. insurance in force December 31, 1898, 958,390. Bankers' Life Insurance company, premiums received 12,963, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 514,000. Bankers' Guarantee Fund, insurance

in force December 31, 1898, 213,000. Connecticut Mutual Life, premiums received 13,468, losses paid 3,500, insurance in ferre December 31, 1898, 515,178. Equitable Life Assurance company. premiums received 166.356, losses paid

31, 1898, 6,408,655. Fidelity Mutual Life Association. remiums received 27,870, losses paid 10,500, insurance in force December 31. 1898 1 345 144.

128,596, insurance in force December

Home Friendly Society, premiums re-ceived 26,686, losses paid 8,799, insur-ancein force December 31, 1898, 437,-Hartford Life Insurance company. premiums received 15,832, losses paid 21,000, insurance in force December 31,

1898, 759,500. Home Life Insurance company, preiums received 17.093, losses paid 3,000, insurance in force December 31, 018, premiums \$3,752, losses incurred 1898, 481 525 Life Insurance company of Virginia.

Manhattan Life Insurance company, premiums received \$13,455, losses paid \$415, insurance in force December 31 1898, \$448,423.

Mutual Benefit Life, premiums received \$91,359, losses paid \$29,024, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$3,110,632.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, premiums received \$52,276, losses paid \$70 200, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$2,932,000. Mutual Life Insurance company, pre-

niums received \$244.012, losses paid \$158.338, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$9,166 688. New York Life, premiums received \$184,015 losses paid \$144,393, insur-

ance in force December 31, 1898, \$6,-625, 291.New England Mutual Life, premiums received \$18,223, lasses paid \$3,791, insurance in force December 31, 1898

\$590,689. Northwestern Life Assurance, pre-miums received \$2,683, loses paid \$1,000, insurance in force December 31

1898, \$107,500. Phoenix Mutual Life, premiums received \$19,637, losses paid \$7,000, insurance in force December 31 1898.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, premiums received \$18,239, losses paid \$5,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$745,182.

Penn Mutual Life, premiums received \$42,950, losses paid \$12,291, insurance in force December 31, 1898, \$1,294,-Prudential Insurance company, pre-

miams received \$5,775, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 199,802. Royal Benefit Society, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 41,400. Security Trust and Life, premiums recieved 5,923 losses paid 5,000, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 154,

State Mutual Life Assurance, premiums received 2,293, insurance in force December 31, 1898; 88,649. Travellers' Life Insurance company

premiums received 39,980, losses paid 22.009, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 3,505,335. Union Central Life, premiums received 33,905, losses paid 11,000, in-

surance in force December 31, 1898, Washington Life, premiums received 8,044, losses paid 7,164, insurance in force December 31, 1898, 204,618. Total premiums received \$1,172,472

surance in force December 31, 1898, \$45,714,739.

Hampton Thanks His Friends To the People of the State: My duties during the past week at the Reunion in Charleston left me no opportunity of expressing to my friends my grateful sense of the spontaneous and almost universal sympathy shown by them for the loss I have recently sustained by fire. Let me now assure them that I am profoundly touched by their manifestation of kindness and by the proposal to rebuild my house. But they must pardon me for asking them to abandon this intended act of kindness, though the motives which prompt it are fully and gratefully appreciated. I cannot accept from my friends a testimonial of regard such as they propose, but the affection shown by them in wishing to reimburse me for my loss can never be forgotten, for it is prized by me far more than any gift from them could ever be. It is the duty of every citizen to serve his State whenever called on to do so, and his sole reward should be the consciousness of having are wondering whether or not it had fulfilled that obligation. If my fellow citizens think that I have ever been able to serve my State in any manner I only discharged my duty in doing so, | an engine of destruction under certain and I am amply compensated for any service rendered by their verdict of 'Weil done, good and faithful servant." I am, with heartfelt thanks for from the navy yard was sent for and fi- brings news of the ascent for the first the great kindness shown me, your fel-

Wade Hampton. low citizen. Opposition to Rural Free Delivery. There seems to be a good deal of sing The powder, however, was in ed. Stoepel says the heat was terrific feeling among the fourth class post- them, although a little moldy. The and he narrowly escaped death from offices all over the country against the museum people incline to the belief, wild animals and men. He found on lished by the postoffice department, and | would explode if subjected to fire. The | eaters, hitherto unknown. The people rural free delivery which has been estabthe hostility to the system has taken various forms. The reason for this is in the cannons led to the conclusion that the rural free delivery cuts down that they were brought here in a transthe patronage of the fourth class post- port's coal bunker. offices, not only in regard to the mail, and consequently the postmaster's salary, but as thousands of these postoffices are in small country stores it wars against these establishments. Now that a wagon goes over the country roads and delivers the mail direct to the houses of the country people, many who used to go to the store to get their mail need not do so now. The hostility has grown so intense in some places -for instance, in Maryland-that actual interference has taken place to break up the system. The department has sent out a circular letter as a general warning to the forty odd thousand postmasters to quit their hostile attitude. In this circular warning against molesting mail boxes placed in country roads is given. Attention is called to the penalty for disturbing these boxes, showing that the fine is not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and that imprisonment of not less than one year or more than three is imposed.

# The Negro Must Settle It.

"The only way," says the New Orleans Picayune, "in which the Negroes can be fitted for the exercise of any real freedom that would make them worthy of citizenship is to distribute them among the wnites, largely in the Northern States. The distribution of seven million Negroes among seventy million whites would do everything to improve and elevate in character, morals and worth the Negroes who are now crowded in a few States of the Union, outnumbering the whites in not a few communities to the extent of ten to one. It is a good suggestion, but the practical objection to it is that there is no way to enforce it. White men in the South chase off Inter State emigration agents with shotguns, and white men in the North-well, there is Governor Tanner and the white men Pana, Illinois, for instance. The fact is that the Negro must settle the "Negro question" for himself, and he will never settle it so long as he remains in this country.

By order of the Emperor of Korea the members of the Korean legation in Washington must hereafter wear clothpremiums received 78,918, losses paid ing required by the custom of this coun-30.571, insurance in force December 31. try. Hitherto they have appeared in Oriental garb.

# MANY NEW DOCTORS.

Result of the Recent Examination at Columbia.

SEVENTEEN FAILED TO PASS,

But Forty-eight Did and were Licensed. One Lady and Five Negroes in the Class.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the examination before the State board of Medical Examiners last the auditoriums in honor of the spon-

Rowland Alston, Charleston. J. D. Andrews, Charleston. Mary R. Baker, Marion county. J. R. Bell, Charleston city hospital. H. C. Beckman, McClellanville. J. J. Bickley, Irmo. C. W. Birnie, colored, Sumter.

W. G. Blackwell, Parksville. S. T. Cade, Bordeaux. G. W. Cardwell, colored, Reidsville, S. M. Cameron, Shelton,

J. B Chisholm, Charleston. Hamilton Witherspoon Cooper, Wisackly. J. C. Drafts, Lorena, A. B. Drafts, Lexington. B. H. Earle, Greenville. H. A. Edwards, Sellers. W. G. Fike, Enoree. R. M. Fuller, Longmire's Store. W. M. Gaillard, Eutawville. J. W. Gaston, Harmony. C. T. J. Giles, Anderson. J. H. Goodwin, colored, Weston. S. E. Harmon, Columbia. H. F. Hoover, Ridgeway. C. Henslee, Dillon. J. G. Johnson, Lowryville.

J. D. Lewellen, Friendfield. J. A. Lightner, colored, Chester. L. H. Lindon, colored, Charleston. W. S. Lynch, Florence county. J. E. Massey, Jr., Rock Hill. C. H. Prince, Florence. T. A. Quattlebaum, Winnsboro. R. E. Riggs, Holly Hill. J. M. Rushton, Johnston,

C. C. Leech, Hickory Grove.

R. D. Smith, Chick's Springs S. J. Taylor, Young's Island. J. T. Taylor, Adam's Run. Total losses paid \$700,976. Total in Crown Torrence, Union. R. H. Tutt, Beech Island. J. E. Watson, Iva. J. E. Warnock, Millettsville. S. A. Wideman, Leslie.

E. R. Wilson, Cades. C. F. Williams, Yorkville J. R. Wright, Honea Path. There were 65 applicants before the board of whom 48 passed and 17 were rejected. Of this number nine were the country, followed by a mob of excolored, of whom five passed and four cited and infuriated men. The bloodone lawere rejected. There was only dy, Miss Mary R. Baker, of Marion, who passed the board. The highest average was made by Dr. C. F. Williams.

of Yorkville. Second place, Dr. J. G. Johnston, of Lowryville, Chester.

# Two Cannons From Dewey.

Admiral Dewey has sent and the National Museum has received two cannons which he captured from the Spaniards at Cavite, near Manila. In one of them two shells and a grape shot were found, and the museum officials been loaded by the Spaniards during the fight with Dewey and the gallant admiral incautiously sent it homeward conditions. At any rate, there was a small-sized panic at the museum when the discovery was made. A gunner nally came. He brought the shells and time of Mount Morrison, the highest grape shot to light in ship-shape fash- mountain in Formosa, by Stoepel, the ion. Both shells were of the percus- explorer of the Pic of Orizaba in Mexision cap variety, but the caps were mis- | co. Many previous attempts had failthat; in spite of the mold, the powder the mountains a strange tribe of man fact that pieces of coal also were found are evidently of Malayan origin. They

Formosa Head Hunters. Formosa advices give details of a terrible massacre in the vicinity of Tarkow; Clima, a town in the central district. Thirty unarmed villagers were ambushed by about 60 savages, who killed 29 to investigate the causes of the lynchof them. Only one escaped. The ing of Sam Hose. In his first letter he cause of the massacre is said to have tells of the hideousness and brutality of been a dispute between savage tribes | the crime of Hose and its retribution. over the paternity of an illegitimate | He says that the retribution, terrible as child and the death of its mother. The | it was, was natural, and that he cannot reputed father of the child denied the | tell what he might have done if he had charge and refused to make compensa- | been there. Then he follows this up tion to the tribe to which the girl be- in a judicial tone, showing that for the longed. An appeal to head hunting good of the South and the whole land was the only way by which the injured | some remedy for lynching should be tribe could prove its righteousness to its | devised. ancestors. After the massacre the savages indulged in a feast at which the heads of the murdered villagers were

#### conspicuously displayed. The Ravisher Shot.

Theresa Thompson, who was dipping turpentine with a younger brother near St. Stephens, Ala., Thursday, was assaulted by a negro named Tom Murphy. | by his part in a burlesque in which he The negro had a pistol and threatened participated, it is supposed brought on our rights will be respected." Deportathe girl with death. A struggle ensued an attack of appoplexy. and Murphy laid the pistol down in order to overpower her. The girl seized the pistol and shot the negro twice. An elder brother who was working at some distance heard the shots and the girl's screams. The negro took the pistol from the girl and a fight ensued between the white man and the negro, the former armed with a hacker used in cutting turpentine. He slashed the negro and the pegro shot him. Both fell and the negro crawled away a short distance and died. Thompson is reported in a critical condition.

#### Used to be a Newsboy. Jerome H. Raymond, the youthful

president of the University of West years ago. He became an expert steno- I am looking around for a smart wife a small Western college before he was and I promise to make such a one hapchosen to his present enviable position. | py for the rest of her life."

### VETERANS AND SPONSORS.

Umes.

Some Timely and Pertinent Sugges-

tions About the Matter. The Columbia State, in speaking of veterans who stopped over in that city on their return from Charleston, has

the following paragraph:

"None of them have fault to find with anything connected with their reception and entertainment in Charleston. But to a man almost they express dissatisfaction with the growing tendency manifested more and more each year to devote the time of the veterans to the sponsors. They feel that the social functions arranged at sors are getting to monopolize the time so much that the veterans themselves are driven into the background and have practically no time left for the

few to gather on these occasions." A veteran from Greenville, who is far | in educational and literary circles. from being prejudiced against young women, says that the solution of this matter lies in a change of the sponsors, who should be elected by the veterans camps from among the widows of Confedrate soldiers. He contends that and that they would give dignity to the | whole Southern country and is easy of position, while in full and appreciative | access. sympathy with the occasion itself, without being anxiously concerned as perience the hardships and privations duct all business requisite and incidentof the war-times.

### Run Down by Bloodhounds.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says Jessie Haffley, a Negro, eighteen is a partial list of the corporators, howyears of age, has been arrested at Day- ever, to speak for itself: F. C. Woodton as the assailant of Miss Bessie | ward, president of South Carolina col-Sparks, whose room at the home of Mr. | lege; Jno. J. McMahan, State superin-Dean he entered Sunday morning. The tendent of education; Dr. E. S. Joynes. negro was apprehended after an excit- Bishop Ellison Capers, Jos. Daniel ing bloodhound chase. The dogs of Detective Phipps, of Chattanooga, were A. Blackburn, Dr. R. P. Pell, president placed on the trail soon after the crime | College for Women; President Jno. A. and traced the negro several miles into Rice, Columbia Female college; Dr. W. hounds were first introduced to a pair of old shoes the negro had left in the young lady's room. "King Henry," a now famous dog, took up the trail from the Dean residence, following it until he reached a barnyard out of town. When the dog saw the negro at work in the yard he gave a sharp bark and grabbed the man, who begged the crowd to protect him from the animal. Many wanted to let the dog tear him to pieces, but Officer Phipps would not allow this. The man said the shoes were his, but that they had been stolen from his room. Later he made a full confession, in which he related the story of the struggle in Miss Spark's room. He said his motive was robbery, but later acknowledged that his intention was to

# assault the young woman.

Cannibals in Formosa. The steamship Empress of India cannibalism was actually witnessed by near meeting with a serious accident in

# feast while hiding in the underbrush.

Dr. Hepworth's Views. The New York Herald has sent the Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Georgia,

# A Warning.

A press dispatch from Passaic, N. J., says: Tight lacing caused the death of Charles T. Stewart, banker, amateur actor and one of the leading men socially of this place. He was found dead in bed early Thursday morning rights "we should begin a systematic and the use of corsets, made necessary

# Hard to Get At.

The census of colored people is said to be imperfect, because they are suspicious of the enumerators and either refuse to answer questions or answer falsely. It is one of their own race, C. H. J. Taylor, formerly registrar of deeds for the District of Columbia, who says that if one of them happens to have been stealing a day before the enumerator comes around he suspects that a search in being made for him and keeps out of sight.

#### A Chance for Old Ladies. An Alabama newspaper prints this

advertisement: "To the ladies: I am Virginia, was a Chicago newsboy 20 a widower, ninety-seven years old, and

# A HOME CHATAUQUA

A Charter Applied for By Prominent Educators of the State.

THE ISLE OF PALMS

Selected for Its Location. The Object to Promote Literary,

Scientific, Moral and

Aesthetic Culture. A Chautauqua association, the purpose of which is to be to the South what the Northern Chatauqua is to the

North and East, is in process of formation and promises to be a great success. For some time Mr. St. Julien Grimke transaction of the business that should has been in the field explaining its obreceive attention. They believe in the jects and purposes to the people of this young people having a good time, but and other States. As a result he has they have many years before them for | secured as corporators of the association, that, while in a very few years more which is to be founded under the act of the ranks of the ex-Confederates will | this State controlling social and charitbe so thinned that there will be but a able organizations, many men than

whom none in the South stand higher The association is to have a capital stock of \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000, divided into

shares at \$5 each. It is to be located at "Chautauqua-By-The-Sea," on the Isle of Palms, off the widows of their comrades would the coast near Charleston. This is one more fitly represent the old soldiers, of the most delightful spots in the

The declaration filed with the secretary of State Wednesday sets forth the to social functions and escorts and the like. He thinks the Sons of Veterans "That it's general object will be the should appoint the young ladies as advancement of literary, scientific, their sponsors and maids of honor, and moral and aesthetic culture, and the that the Sons should have exclusive promotion of the cause of popular educharge of balls and receptions during cation by the establishment and mainthe reunions as being more compatible | tenance of colleges, schools and lecture with their youth and position in socie- entertainment and recreation approprity. A sponsor is one who undertakes ate to outdoor life, to which end it will to answer for another, and he believes | acquire, hold and sell land, lay out the that the widows of Confederate soldiers | same in lots, streets and other divisions, can better speak for the survivors than erect buildings and other necessary the younger generation who did not ex- structures thereon, and in general con-

al to the purposes of its organization.' All the State and denominational college presidents in South Carolina are included among the corporators. Here Pope, Ambrose E. Gonzales, Rev. Geo. E. Evans, Dr. J. W. Flinn, E. S. Clarence E. Johnson, Rev. A. R. Mitchell, Jno. S. Verner, James S. Verner and Francis H. Weston, all of

Columbia. Then there are Dr. James H. Carlisle, president of Wofford college; President B. F. Wilson of Converse and eight other prominent citizens of Spartanburg; President Montague of Furman university, S. R. Preston, Rev. Byron Holly and Superintendent E L. Hughes of Greenville; President Hartzog of Clemson college; President D. B. Johnson of Winthrop college; President W. M. Grier of Erskine college, Due West; President George B. Cromer of Newberry college; Dr. S. Lander, president of Williamston Female college; Asbury Coward, superintendent South Carolina Military academy; F. N. K. Bailey, Co educational institute, Edge-field; J. Thomas Pate, Camdon; C. C. Brown, Sumter; W. M. Lewis, Clinton; W. T. Capers, Anderson; Carleton B. Gibson, Columbus, Ga.; Hugh C. Midileton and Lyon Martin, Augusta, Ga.; Julian Mitchell, Harrison Randolph, Rev. John Kershaw, Bishop Henry P. Northrop, Dr. C. L. Vedder, J P.

#### Kennedy Bryan, G. Walter McIver, Yates Snowden and St. Julien Grimke of Charleston .- The State. Fired by a Cigar Stump.

Mrs. J. L. Miller of Charleston, who is in Augusta visiting friends, came Stoepel, who saw the progress of a a most peculiar manner recently. Her dress was ignited by a cigar stump lying on the sidewalk, and had it not been for her great presence of mind she would probably have been seriously burned. According to the Augusta Herald, she was walking up Broad street, when her dress came in contact with a burning cigar stump. She did not notice that her dress was afire until she reached the Planters Hotel, where she is stopping, when she detected the odor of burning cloth and discovered that her dress was ablaze. She quick-

# ly smother the fire.

Making Trouble. Fool Negroes at the north are still busy making trouble for their race in the south. A Negro mass meeting in East Orange, N. J., called to protest against separate schools for the races, proposed in that town, was liberal of threats, and a letter from Jas. D. Carr, a New York lawyer, was read declaring that if the Negroes did not receive their effort to overthrow the government and establish in its place a monarchy, where tion to Edgefield county would have a pacifying influence upon these longrange mischief makers.

# Launched Three Men of War.

Mrs. John O'Keefe, wife of a well known and popular sign artist of Norfolk, Va., Wednesday night presented her husband with three sons. Today the proud father named them Dewey, Sampson and Schley, in honor of the three naval heroes of the late war. The mother and the three young rear admirals are doing well.

#### Killed His Wife. John Harrison, a well-to-do farmer

iving near Pelham, Ga., was arrested Wednesday night for the murder of his wife. It appears that on Monday he was in his field chopping grapher and as one of George M. Pull- about eighty years—one who knows cotton. For some trivial cause Harriman's secretaries, and afterward as how to work and would be willing to son became vexed with his wife and Miss Willard's private secretary, he help manage the farm. No young girls struck her on the head with his hoe. found means to acquire a college educa-tion. He was professor of sociology in had at least sixty years' experience, With the aid of two Negroes he carried her to the house, where she died. Harrison is now in jail, and will be tried at Bainbridge at once.