

*Paper: The Sumter Item*

*Location: Sumter, South Carolina*

*Paper: The Sumter Item*

*Location: Sumter, South Carolina*

*Victim(s):  
Dillard Wilson*

*COVERAGE:  
1914-11-28 Page 1  
1914-11-28 Page 4*

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

'Be Just and Fear not—Def all the ends Thou Alm'st set by thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's.'

Consolidated Aug. 3, 1881.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860.

Vol. XXXIX. No. 28.

## WAR HAS LITTLE CHANGE.

### Fighting in East and West Without Any Decisive Results.

**FRENCH AEROPLANES RAID HOME OF ZEPPELIN AT FRIEDRICKSHAFEN—CHIEF FIGHTING IN WEST IS AROUND ARGONNE WHERE HEAVY FOG VEILS CONFLICT—PETROGRAD REPORTS GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF POLAND WITH RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT—GERMAN SUCCESSES ALSO REPORTED IN THE EAST—TURKS SUCCESSFUL AT SUEZ CANAL—WARSHIPS CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN LINES ON BELGIAN COAST.**

**Russians Rout Germans.**  
Petrograd, Nov. 24.—It is officially announced that the Germans in Poland are in full retreat southwest of Warsaw, having dropped the line extending 45 miles from Trykow to Wathen river. Russians are pursuing the Germans north of the Esse river which they are unable to cross. All indications are of an overwhelming Russian victory along the entire battle front.

**Warships Silence German Batteries.**  
Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—British warships have bombed the Zeughaus and the Gneisenau along the Belgian coast all of yesterday, silencing the German batteries. Portions of Zeebrugge are in flames.

**Russians Defeat Turks.**  
Petrograd, Nov. 24.—It is officially reported that the Russians have defeated the Turks in the Caucasus in the district of Erzerum on the Kuraesur heights and the hills of Dillman and Kotour. The part of the Turkish army that was captured.

**Fighting in Argonne Region.**  
Paris, Nov. 24.—It is officially announced at 3 o'clock this afternoon that despite violent attacks by the Germans in the Argonne forest the French gained ground today. The heaviest fighting is now centering in the Argonne region. At other points the German bombardment is less violent. A thick fog prevails between the Argonne and the Vosges.

**Airships Raid Germany.**  
Paris, Nov. 24.—It is now known that four of the allied aeroplanes raided the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen Saturday, flying one hundred and twenty miles over German territory. They dropped bombs that caused considerable damage. On the return one aeroplane fell into Lake Constance.

**German Report no Change.**  
Berlin, Nov. 24.—Wireless—The official report this afternoon says that a portion of the German armies in Poland are making progress, though no decisive result has been attained. British warships continue to shell the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no decisive changes at the west.

**German Losses Large.**  
Paris, Nov. 24.—An official statement at 3 o'clock this afternoon says that the German losses in the battle of Flotschau were 1,000 dead and twenty thousand men. The fighting centers about Nieupont, Dixmude, Ypres and Bixchoote.

**German Makes Successful Sortie.**  
Vienna, Nov. 24.—It is officially reported that the Austrian garrison of Presenzl made a sortie and successfully attacked the Russians who are besieging the fortress. The attack by the Russian advance along the Dunajec river southwest of Cracow have been repulsed. The Austrians have captured Pilica, Poland, with twenty-four hundred prisoners.

**Turks Meet With Success.**  
Cairo, Nov. 24.—In an encagement east of the Suez Canal Friday the Turks gained a success by numerical strength. A detachment of the camel corps was attacked by the Turks but escaped.

**Germans Succeed in Poland.**  
Berlin, Nov. 24.—The war office claims that the Germans in Poland have succeeded in cutting some lines of communication upon which the Russians depend, which will greatly hamper movements of the Russian troops. The war office is confident that the Germans will be victorious. The officials laugh at the report that Germany is seeking peace.

**Resume Attacks on Warsaw.**  
Petrograd, Nov. 24.—German air-

### VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

ENGLISH CLAIM TO HAVE SCORED ON TURKEY—DEFEATED IN AFRICA.

Expedition Against German Colony in East Forced to Return Without Results After Heavy Loss.

London, Nov. 23.—The official press bureau tonight made public the following communiqué issued by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary for India, dealing with British military operations at the head of the Persian gulf and in East Africa:

"Recent operations in the Persian gulf have been crowned with greater success than was anticipated. After the signal defeat inflicted on the Turkish forces November 15 and 17, the latter, abandoning all further resistance here, fled, leaving eight guns and many wounded in our hands. Basra (a river port on the Shatt-el-Arab, 60 miles from the Persian gulf) was occupied on the 21st by our naval and land forces."

"In East Africa it appears that a force of British East Africa to seize an important German port, the capital of which was heavily engaged just outside the town. But as the enemy was in superior strength this force was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements."

"At 11 a. m. on November 4 the attack was renewed. When within 800 yards of the position the troops engaged in a heavy fire on their left flank. In spite of heavy casualties, the One Hundred and First Grenadiers actually entered the town and crossed bayonets with the enemy. The North Lancashire regiment and the Cashmir rifles on the right pushed forward under a heavy fire and also reached the town. They found themselves opposite to the fire from the houses and were eventually compelled to fall back to cover 500 yards from the enemy's position. The losses were so heavy and the position so strong that it was considered useless to renew the attack and the force reassembled to return to its base to prepare for future operations."

"From reports just received the total casualties in this unsuccessful operation were 795, including 141 British officers and men."

**GERMAN DESTROYER STRUCK BY NEUTRAL.**

Sent to the Bottom as Result of Collision with Danish Vessel.

London, Nov. 23.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen said that the German submarine U-18 reported the North coast of Scotland this morning was rammed by a British patrolling vessel and sunk.

"The patrolling ship rammed the submarine at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The U-18 was not seen again until 1:20 when she appeared on the surface flying a white flag. Shortly after this she founders just as the British destroyer Garry came alongside. The destroyer rescued three crewmen and 22 of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned."

**TILLMAN CHILDREN CASE.**

Supreme Court Orders Grants Stay of Three Days.

Columbia, Nov. 23.—The Little Tillman children were ordered to spend Thanksgiving and next Saturday and Sunday with their father, B. R. Tillman, Jr., at Trenton, by an order of the Supreme Court issued tonight. The order signed by Chief Justice Gary says: "At the hearing of the return to the rule hereto attached the attorneys for B. R. Tillman, Jr., the father of the children above named, it appears to the court that, on account of his absence from the State on business for several months past he had no opportunity to communicate with his children, and that his business would call him out of the State again about the first of December, next, when he would be absent for some time. He, therefore, requested the court to order that pending the decision of the court on the return herein he be allowed to have his children with him as much as possible from now until the 1st of December."

"It is, therefore, ordered that the children, Douschka P. Tillman and Sarah S. Tillman, stay with their father Thursday, the 26th of November, instant, and Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th of November, instant. Their going to their mother to be at such as will not interfere with their duties while at school. Let a certified copy of this order be served upon Mrs. Lucy Dugas, the mother of the children."

**COTTON FOR GERMANY.**

Transmission of Staple by Way of Holland Now is Guaranteed.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Safe shipment of cotton to Germany, which had now also been guaranteed according to the following announcement made today at the state department: "The department is in receipt of advice from the American legation at The Hague that the foreign office of the Netherlands government states that no difficulties will be presented to consignments of cotton in Germany, or to transhipments of cotton to and from Dutch firms, and that before or upon arrival of shipments consigned to Dutch firms, transit permits may be obtained by them from the Netherlands government."

**One Thousand Idle Men Get Jobs.**

Cleveland, Nov. 24.—The Erie Railroad shops reopened today and one thousand men resumed work.

**American Steamer Stopped.**

New York, Nov. 24.—The steamer Winther which arrived from Bellingham, Wash., through the Panama Canal today, was stopped in the Caribbean sea by the French cruiser Conde and a German member of the crew taken off.

**Steamer Carries Cotton to Bremen.**

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—The steamship Greenbrier under American flag sails this week for Bremen with six thousand bales of cotton on board.

This is the first cotton to be sent there since war began.

**Steamer Fires in Three States.**

Little Rock, Nov. 24.—Enormous fires are being caused by forest fires today in Arkansas, Southwestern Oklahoma and Northwestern Louisiana.

Many farmers have been left home less.

### LONDON CONVENTION VIOLATED

GERMANS BRING CHARGE AGAINST FOES.

Declaration Framed in English Capital Said to Be Disregarded.

London, Nov. 23.—Charges by Germany and France are violating the declaration of London previously presented to Ambassador Gerard and representatives of the neutrals at Berlin, were published today from the embassy here. The paper says Germany thus far has observed the declaration of London and had not changed its attitude, despite "flagrant violations committed by its adversaries," and adds:

"However, the impudent German government now must study the question whether it can continue to maintain the above attitude if the enemy powers abide by the procedure observed by them and if the neutral powers allow such violations to go on. The German government considers it, therefore, of interest to learn which position the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France contrary to international law and particularly whether it is their intention to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property."

The German note declares additions and modifications Great Britain had made to the declaration of London "are of such a nature that they obliterate the said declaration in several vital points and at the same time encroach on the accepted rules of international law."

"The most vital modifications are contained," it says, "in the rule concerning conditional contraband."

**WANT HOME RULE.**

Governor of Porto Rico Comes to Ask Congress for a New Organic Act.

New York, Nov. 23.—Arthur Yager, governor of Porto Rico, arrived here today from San Juan on his way to Washington to ask congress to pass a new organic act for the island.

"During the year I have been in Porto Rico as governor," said Mr. Yager, "there has been a notable progress in the political and industrial development of the island. The people are tremendously interested in the new form of home rule. They consistently hope the government will give it to them."

"Sensitive Porto Ricans as a rule do not desire complete independence, but they feel entitled to a larger participation in their own local government. In this direction the present administration of the island has made a start by appointing as new members of the executive council two native Porto Ricans, thus giving them for the first time a majority of their own people in the upper house of the legislature.

"Since I have been in Porto Rico the island has suffered from a severe economic and financial crisis, caused in part by the new tariff, which reduced revenues by changing the duties on imports and also checked industry by reducing duties on sugar and providing that they should be removed entirely in 1916. The people had fairly adjusted themselves to the new conditions when the European war caused a new crisis, both industrial and financial."

"The sugar industry was benefited by the increased price resulting from the war."

The sugar industry, however, has been hard hit because the Porto Rican crop previously was exported to Europe.

"An effort is to be made to induce American coffee consumers to buy the Porto Rican product. This of course is the logical market."

**GET BIG WAR ORDERS.**

United States Concerns Get \$100,000,000 Business From Allies in Europe.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24.—Charles Schwab has just returned from Europe with orders from the British government for various war equipment aggregating two hundred million dollars. His plant, the Bethlehem Steel company, is unable to fill the present demand for steel part of the order. The remainder will be let and would not be shipped.

The United States Steel company and others, Schwab points out, took the lead in the case, when the key war mission which is said to be a million dollars American manufacturers now little Trubuck boy had identified him for when he first heard of the bidding.

The crime and its accompanying

## MOB WREAKS VENGEANCE

Dillard Wilson Cuts Throat of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck at Her Home Near Shiloh, in Eastern Part of This County.

MAN TAKEN FROM STEEL CONVICT CAGE, DESPITE PLEADINGS OF SUPERVISOR PITTS AND IS STRUNG TO TREE, HEAD DOWNWARDS AND BODY RIDLED WITH BULLETS—CORONER AND DEPUTY SHERIFF PLEAD WITH MOB TO ALLOW LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE—BODY CUT DOWN BY DEPUTY SHERIFF AND BURIED BY CHIANGGANG WHERE LYNNING TOOK PLACE.

From the Daily Item, Nov. 25.

Dillard Wilson, a convict on the cut her throat. The little boy insisted that there was only one convict and it was on his statement that the mob allowed Vaughn to remain. The identity was further established by the piece of cloth which had been found and by blood on the sleeve of Wilson's coat.

He was dragged down the road for about half a mile and taken out of the woods. It was after he had been carried away that Deputy Sheriff Pitts, Coroner Owens and Dr. Bradford, who had set out in search of the negro who had killed his own wife, arrived. As soon as Sheriff Bradford had been notified of the killing, arrived. They were under the impression that Truluck had killed his own wife, as the first dispatch to reach the sheriff had stated. Supervisor Pitts told them that a convict had been taken away from him and that he had tried his best to stop the mob, but had failed to do so, and asked that they make a further effort to secure the negro from the hands of the mob. They immediately set out for the scene which they reached in a few minutes.

They were riding out through the woods for a distance of a quarter of a mile, men from Sumter, Florence, Lee and Clarendon counties, who seemed cool and quiet, but with a deadly earnestness that was worse than disorder. There was little noise or confusion, but members of the mob quickly interposed to prevent the passage of the officers to the prisoner. Deputy Sheriff Pitts and Coroner Owens both pleaded that the negro be turned over to them, but the mob refused, telling them it was no use to take him to a trial and that the members of the mob held the two officers, while the negro was taken further in the woods down near the swamp and swung up by the heels, head downwards. A line was formed and a volley of shots were heard and the screams of Wilson, who had begged the men not to kill him, ceased. The mob quietly dispersed and Deputy Sheriff Pitts went back and cut the body down. It was still alive at this time, but death followed in a few minutes.

The coroner then held an inquest over the body of the dead woman, jury returning a verdict that Mrs. Truluck had come to her death by wounds received from a blow at the hands of Dillard Wilson.

In the case of the negro the jury returned a verdict that he had come to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown persons. A grave was dug by the members of the chain gang under the tree, where Wilson was lynched, and he was buried there.

The coroner then held an inquest over the body of the dead woman, jury returning a verdict that Mrs. Truluck had come to her death by wounds received from a blow at the hands of Dillard Wilson.

Sheriff Bradford and his party with Coroner Owens and Deputy Sheriff Pitts, who had returned to the city about the time of the lynching, were sent to the scene of the lynching. Wilson was found in the woods near Mayesville for breaking into a store, and had just seven more days to serve on the gang. It is stated that he threatened to kill a white woman at Mayesville the Sunday he was caught there, when she gave the alarm when he was found in the store.

Deputy Sheriff Pitts and Coroner Owens both state that they did not see the lynching themselves, as they were taken off some distance by the members of the mob before the actual affair took place. They did all they could without resort to force to get the negro, but deemed it a case where it was best not to use force, as they could not get the negro in this way, nor would they do anything except get others hurt, as the mob was a determined one.

Rural Policeman McBride, whose beat is that section of the county, heard the gunshots yesterday morning and ran to the scene of the lynching. The crime and its accompanying

lynching is the most horrible in this country since the Simon Cooper lynching with a fifteen year term for arraignment at Greco Swamp in 1895.

**The Watchman and Southerner**

Published Wednesday and Saturday.

—BY—

GUTHRIE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SUMTER, S. C.

\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

Advertisements:

One Square first insertion. . . . \$1.00

Every subsequent insertion. . . . . 40

Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which serve private interests will be charged for advertisements.

Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1866 and the True South in 1866. The Watchman and Southerner now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

It is better business to pay up than to put off. Pay up your bill the time to put this principle into practice.

A State cotton warehouse system that will receive agricultural products on storage at actual cost would do much toward popularizing the holding plan.

Last year Sumter county produced 26,000 bales of cotton which sold for an average not exceeding \$6 a bale or \$1,560,000 for the crop of the county. This year the total crop of the county will exceed 38,000 bales, this estimate being based on the last ginner's report. If the crop can be sold finally at an average price of 7 cents, or \$35 a bale, the net loss in the crop as compared with last year, will not be as great as the difference in price per pound indicates, and the farmers will not be in as bad shape as predicted, for the big crop will go a long way toward evening things up. There is no doubt about Sumter county having produced a big crop of cotton.

There is sound sense in the article printed today in reference to the disposal of live stock to obtain ready money, rather than sell a portion of the cotton. In the country a sweep class of live stock is the foundation of the future prosperity of this section will be undermined. The experience of this season has clearly demonstrated that cotton as the sole money crop is a broken stick to lean upon and that it is not only unsound policy but an impossibility to continue buying commercial fertilizers to make cotton. This year the farmers of South Carolina have a fertilizer bill of more than \$31,000,000 to pay, and it is this tremendous burden of debt that is responsible for a large part of the financial distress that has universally demoralized business conditions in this State. More live stock, more home-produced fertilizers, and less cotton and less commercial fertilizer are the only things that will rehabilitate the agricultural industry. Therefore, it is vital to sacrifice live stock to hold cotton. If one must be fixed in this emergency, it is better to sell a bale of cotton than a young cow. A bale of cotton at present prices will bring in more money than a cow of equal weight and a cow is worth more to the farm than three bales of cotton. For the land's sake keep the cows on the farm.

**LAWLESS JUSTICE.**

The lynching of Dillard Wilson by a mob composed of citizens of Shiloh township, Sumter county, and adjacent sections of Florence and Clarendon counties was the exercise of lawless justice by an excited and outraged community that will be appalled and justified by the malice of the people of Sumter toward the State at large. This being a fact as we must admit, regardless of our firmly rooted conviction that brach law is never justified in a country that has courts, an honest judiciary and a predominant sentiment in favor of the suppression of crime and the punishment of criminals, it is almost a waste of time to discuss the Dillard Wilson case, save in general terms for the purpose of making clear reasons for declining to approve lynch law in any circumstances, no matter how heinous the crime or how positive the proof of the guilt of the victim the mob.

There was no question of the guilt of Dillard Wilson. He had been brought home, bound and fastened upon a chair by a chain of circumstantial evidence stronger, more positive and more convincing than that usually adduced from the testimony of eye witnesses of a crime. He was positively identified by the little son of the woman whom he murdered. He finally confessed his guilt, removing the last shred of doubt if doubt existed in the minds of anyone. The case against him was clear, positive, irrefutable. His life was forfeited for his ghastly crime. All that remained was the time and manner of his execution. Had he been left to die with his law through the orderly procedure of the courts a speedy trial was guaranteed and his punishment certain. All that

civilized society asks, or should ask, is the enforcement of law and the punishment of criminals. This was assured in the case of Dillard Wilson, but the men who put him to death yielded to the heat and passion of the moment lost sight of the duty that each and every law-abiding citizen owes himself and the State to uphold the law and set all in its place possible and in all circumstances to orderly enforcement of law. They took the law into their own hands and enforced swift justice in a lawless manner. They did no injustice to Dillard Wilson. They killed him, but his life was already forfeited, and in killing him they did him no wrong. The wrong was to the community in particular and to society in general in the open and flagrant disregard of law. The effect of the lynching of Dillard Wilson did not end when the mob had satisfied its vengeance by riddling his body with bullets. The killing of Dillard Wilson was a re-breaking of the law that divides man and order from lawlessness and violence. Therein lies the danger in lynch law; therein lies the wrongfulness of resorting to rough and ready justice when there are courts established for the trial and punishment of criminals. The killing of a self-confessed murderer, whose clothing reeked with the blood of his victim, is a small thing in comparison with the wrong done the public conscience. The men who participated in the lynching of Dillard Wilson will find it easy to justify the killing of a murderer, but how can they justify the violation of law that their act entailed when they assumed the function of public executioners?

**VON HINDENBERG IN POLAND.**

**Now Trying to Do There What Napoleon Tried in Eastern France in 1814.**

New York Evening Sun.

A simple and satisfactory fashion in which to follow the campaign in the East is to take a map which shows the whole field of operations, including East and West Prussia, Poland, Silesia and Galicia, and on it lay down a line from the extreme north-east point of East Prussia to the extreme south-west point of Bucovina. In a straight line this line represents the front of the Russian armies at the opening of the war. Now, divide this line into three parts, one facing East Prussia, a second behind Warsaw, a third on the frontier at Galicia—this will represent the three masses of Russian armies, as described in this article as the Russian armies of East Prussia, Poland and Galicia.

Now, looking at the map it will be seen that a slight advance of the East Prussian and Galician armies would bring them into German and Austrian territories respectively, while owing to the westward sweep of Russian Poland the army of Poland could advance for nearly 200 miles in Russian territory before it reached the frontier.

Now draw a second line from Cracow to Danzig. Looking then at the map it will be seen that when these Russian armies arrived at this line they will be compelled to begin a sweep west, with one end on the Baltic, the other on the Carpathians and the centre facing Breslau and Poland. But until East Prussia and Galicia were conquered there could be no such alignment, and any advance of the centre would expose it to attack from the northern and southern salients.

It was natural then, that Russian armies should first invade Galicia and East Prussia, having mobilized as they did on the first line suggested above. Thus before August 25 a considerable Russian force flowed over into East Prussia, overran most of the provinces for the moment seemed to be irresistible. This was the first Russian movement. To meet it the Germans rushed four army corps from the west, won the battle of Tannenberg, and before October 1 cleared East Prussia of Russians and threw the Russian East Prussian army back to the Niemen.

At the same time the Russian army of Galicia crossed the Austrian frontier and drove westward, with Lemberg as a central point. Lemberg was occupied on September 1; by September 12 the Russians were west of the San river and driving for Cracow, pounding the Austrian armies to pieces as they advanced and advancing to the outskirts of Cracow.

A second German counterstroke then required. This time the Germans, gathering up all their strength, drove at the Russian centre, against the Russian army in Poland. The immediate purpose of this advance was to compel the Russians to retire troops from Galicia and use them to reinforce the army of Poland. A secondary object was to occupy Western Poland and take up a defensive line from the Tisza to the Carpathians.

To grasp the German conception draw a third line, this time from Koenigsburg, through Warsaw and Przemysl to the Carpathians. Such a

line would have as a military advantage the Masur Lakes, the Narue, Vistula and San rivers. Behind those natural obstacles the German-Austrian armies could hope to stand on the defensive for an indefinite time.

The second German counterstroke succeeded temporarily in its first objective. Russian forces were withdrawn from Galicia and transferred to Poland. Austrian armies were able to take the offensive and regain Western Galicia. But before Warsaw the Germans were outflanked and compelled to retire hastily, and the general withdrawal presently extended to Galicia, where Austrian troops fell back and the Russians again approached Cracow.

Meanwhile, Russia, in her turn, struck back, using her East Prussian army. Once more look at the first line and it will be seen that with Russian troops again before Cracow and westward of Lodz, in Poland, the conquest of East Prussia would be easily effected.

As the Germans had drawn troops from East Prussia to send against Warsaw it now became necessary to relieve the pressure there. To do this Hindenbergs repeated the maneuver which had before relieved the pressure upon Galicia and struck east along the Vistula toward Warsaw. This is the operation now going forward which is filling all the war dispatches today.

In this situation the Russians have to choose between drawing troops back from East Prussia to re-enforce their army of Poland and drawing back their army of Poland slowly. Looking at the map, it will be seen that this army is still much west of the northern and southern forces and further withdrawal is possible without affecting the general alignment.

As it now stands the problem is this: Can Germany exercise sufficient pressure in Poland to halt two successful Russian advances, one in Galicia, the other in East Prussia? If she can, we shall presently see Russian troops retreating from before Cracow and Koenigsburg. But if France can't stop Germany, it serves without weakening her invading armies the German advance may be halted, while the progress of Russian armies north and south may be turned to compel the Germans in Poland to retire to their defensive lines on the frontier and send re-enforcements to East Prussia and Galicia.

Von Hindenbergs in Poland is now attempting to do what Napoleon tried in Eastern France in 1814. Napoleon with a small army admirably led, endeavored by successive blows to hold back three armies moving west to Paris. Each of them in turn had defeated splendidly, but while he was fighting with one the other two slipped forward and he was compelled to turn forward and he was compelled to turn to deal with them before he could turn to deal with the army he had just beaten.

Similarly when the Russian army of East Prussia was assailed it with drew, having suffered defeat, but the assault of the Germans and Poles advanced. Today the army of Poland began attacking, in withdrawing those of Galicia and East Prussia are storming forward furiously. The parallel with the Napoleonic campaign is plain. Hindenbergs seems to be displaying a real measure of Napoleon's genius, but numbers are terribly against him. Napoleon was finally crushed because Marmon surrendered Paris to one of the invading armies which had penetrated that far west while Napoleon was battling with the other two. For Hindenbergs the Austrians seem to be playing Marmon's role.

Meantime no one should mistake the great value of Russian operations in the air and on the water. Men and more demands on German resources are being made by Russian resources, and in this time French and British numbers continue to mount rapidly. So far the allies seem to be working in perfect harmony and coordination and the "war on the two fronts" is beginning to assume the proportions all German writers have suggested with apprehension.

**PARALLELS NEWBERRY CASE.**  
Prominent Florida Lawyer and His Daughter Found Murdered in Burning Ruins of Country Home.

Miami, Fla., Nov. 25.—Adams Boggs, 45, a prominent lawyer and his daughter, Marjorie, 18, were murdered this morning at their country home "Coconut Grove." Their home was burned and their skulls crushed, the bodies being terribly burned also. No clue was found as to how the tragedy was enacted.

Commercial lime rock or ground oyster shell should always be supplied to poultry to make shells of their eggs. It has been discovered that hens will not lay unless given sufficient lime, even though they have an abundance of other foods.

**The Greatest Grass Grower in America.****GROW SUDAN GRASS.**

**GOOD FOR HAY, GRAIN, FORAGE, SILAGE**

**T**HE most wonderful grass of the age introduced and endorsed by the U. S. Agricultural Dept. Tested severely by the farmers in all parts of the country and strongly recommended by the Farmers' Congress. Will grow whenever enough domestic rain is available.

Makes more and better hay than any other plant known. Under ordinary conditions produces 300 to 600 lbs. of grain and 3 to 6 tons of choice hay and stands rain well. Adapted to all sorts of soil and resists drought and stands rain well. Takes well to seed and grows quickly in drills and 16 to 24 lbs. broadcast. Quality of hay equals Timothy, and the kind of live stock prefer it to Alfalfa. Cattle fatten for the hay and poultry fatten on it. Seed price \$4 per lb., and all who grew it then expect to grow it next year. It is now selling for \$1 per lb. and will go higher before Spring as the supply is limited. We will supply by parcel post pure Sudan seed for \$1 per lb. in lots of 50 lbs. and under—post paid one lb. considered. Larger lots by freight cheaper. Better order now and be sure getting the seed and save money and then make more money another year. Everyone who can, should grow Sudan grass. Address ELLAGENE FARM, BOX 15, ALDINE, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

**Laughs at Drought!****Smiles at Rain!****Order Your Seed Wheat Now**

Our stock is large and is entirely Southern Grown, and therefore acclimated. It is extra well cleaned, also. We have the following well known varieties.

**Blue, Stem Purple Straw and Red May.**

Write us for our price, stating how many bushels you want. We also have full stock of all other Grains and Grasses for Fall and Winter Sowing. Write us your wants.

**W. H. Mixon Seed Co. :: Charleston, S. C.**

**GIRLS' SCHOOL BURNED.**

**One Hundred Students Driven Out in Night Clothes.**

Abingdon, Va., Nov. 25.—Stonewall Jackson Institute, a Presbyterian school for girls burned this morning. A hundred students were driven out in the cold in their night clothes.

**CONFERENCE NOTES.**

From The Daily Item, Nov. 24.

Among the arrivals this morning were Bishop Collins Denny of Richmond, Va., who will preside at the meeting of the conference, and Bishop A. W. Wilson of Baltimore, Md. Bishop Denny is staying at the residence of Mr. S. W. Stubbs on Washington and Bishop Wilson at Mayor L. D. Jennings' home at the corner of Washington and Liberty streets. The meetings preliminary to the Conference were held this morning at Trinity Methodist church. The examining committees were busy with their work of examining applicants and mapping out further courses of study for the ensuing year, as well as going over the work of the past year. Probably the most important meeting was that of the Board of Missions, which was in session most of the morning. This afternoon there will not be any meeting, the time being given over to meeting the incoming Conference members and preparing for the opening of the Conference tomorrow morning.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**

Premier Carrier of the South—Passenger Train Schedule, Effective October 18th, 1914.

Trains leave Sumter for:

- No. 140 Columbia, Charleston and intermediate station, 6:20 A. M.
- No. 142 Columbia, Charleston and intermediate stations, 3:25 P. M.
- Trains arrive Sumter from:
- No. 141 Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations, 9:30 A. M.
- No. 143 Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M.
- N. B.—Schedule figures are published as information only and are not guaranteed.

For further information call on H. A. Rose, Agent, Sumter, S. C.

W. E. McGee, A. G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.

W. H. Caffey, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C.

**Artistic Photography**

Our pictures will work wonders in improving the appearance of your home. They will reflect your taste and refinement and will give pleasure to yourself as well as to your friends.

You are cordially invited to call and see us.

**WINBURN'S STUDIO,** 10½ S. MAIN



The word "Bank" seems to awe many people, they feel the steps that lead to the inside are not intended for them.

Make up your mind to get acquainted with us and our methods. Make up your mind to come in. Make up your mind to have a Bank account in this strong bank. It makes little difference how much money you have or earn, let us explain the way to make this Bank your Bank. \$1.00 will start you.

**4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.****THE BANK OF SUMTER**

ESTABLISHED 1889

**New Corn Mill**

I have installed an electrically driven corn mill of the most improved pattern, and am prepared to do grinding for the public. This mill turns out meal and grits of the best quality.

**N. G. Osteen, Jr.** BROAD STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

*Paper: The Sumter Item*

*Location: Sumter, South Carolina*

*Victim(s):  
Simon Cooper*

*COVERAGE:*  
*1897-01-06 Page 3*  
*1897-01-13 Page 3*  
*1897-01-13 Page 4*  
*1897-01-13 Page 7*  
*1897-01-20 Page 1*  
*1897-01-20 Page 2*  
*1897-01-20 Page 6*  
*1897-01-27 Page 9*

## Oswego Pencings.

The long looked-for happy time is now in the rear, and the sweet, and pleasant, and sad recollections of Christmas '96 will be like morning dew while Christmas of '97 draws nearer. It seems natural for everybody to expect something that day, whether they have made any preparations or not. People get up earlier than morning has come and look out the door this way and that way to see who is coming, or what's going to be done, or where they can go. The girls are listening for party invitations. The boys, wondering where they can have a party. The married men say, "Let's go bird shooting (not killing)."

We soon learn to say "97, but it is hard to learn to call '96 last year.

Now comes bigger mirth, and teaching new habits, and teaching them how to work, for it seems that no two farmers work alike. Hunting up the old plows, and gears and boes, which the outgoing hands have thrown away, or more likely taken off.

I hear Mr. N. S. McLeod is very sick with grippe, also his sister, Mrs. Nora Jenkins.

Mrs. F. M. Michas, too, had the same uncomfortable thing, but is better. It grabbed Miss Mary Rushton on Saturday, but didn't hold long.

Miss Lizzie Tisdale has returned to her home in Somerton, after having a nice time at several socials here, and carried back something she did not bring.

Miss Lottie Thompson will leave us Saturday, I hear.

My penlings to you of the 16th Dec., I mentioned the financial standing of the church in Oswego circuit. My informer said Bomber's had paid a little over half the presbytery's salary. I can now say she did well, as since the assessment was made the responsible death, has slain a number of her people, and other providential causes have hindered from paying out as usual.

Leos Brown, and Ervin Brown are now receiving bids for another job. I thought I had lots to write, but there is it. I quit and smoked my pipe, but it didn't come to me.

## MAYESVILLE NEWS.

MAYESVILLE, Jan. 4.—The entertainment given by the Ladies Aid Society, was a grand success, financially and otherwise. The programme as follows, was duly carried out:

## PART I.

Music by the Band.  
Prologue—Miss Bradley.  
Awkward Squad.  
Tableau, Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—Small Girls.  
Music by the Band.  
Recitation, The Minuet—Edna Mayes.  
Tableau, Miss Muffet—Ila McLeod.  
Doll Drill and Tableau—Small Girls.  
Good Night Drill and Tableau—Small Girls.

## PART II.

Music by the Band.  
Tableau and Scar Drill—Young Ladies.  
Recitation—Miss Bradley.  
Music by the Band.  
Recitation—Miss Spano.  
Tableau, Three Little Maids—Misses Anderson, Baker and Mayes.  
Fan Drill—Young Ladies.  
Miss Jessie Bradley and Jessie Spain made quite a hit with their recitations.

The Drill Drill by the girls deserves great credit and social mention.

Misses Roberta Archer, Hattie Ryttenberg and Carrie Blumberg spent Saturday with Miss Strauss.

Miss Sally Garrison has returned to Florence after spending the X'mas holidays with her mother.

Miss Theo. Gregg, of Sumter, is visiting the Misses Mayes.

Miss Steele, of Yorkville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. A. Chandler.

Miss Jessie Spain spent several days in our little town last week.

Miss Eva Wheeler and Mr. Hampson Wheeler spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Cooper.

Messrs. Willie Moldrow and James Mills are at home for the holidays.

Mr. J. F. Bland left yesterday for College at Greenville, after spending the holidays at home.

Look out for the Europe Drill on the 12th.

The following is the latest account of the Lynceus shooting scrapes as told by an eye witness:

Simon Cooper drove into town cutting quite a figure with his pair. One Nelson said to him: "It looks as if you would drive over me." Simon said, "just as leave as not," when this negro said:

"D— you, if you do, I will kill you, you d—

Simon cursed him and both refused to take back what they had said.

Nelson started for Simon, who advanced to meet him. Nelson then pulled his pistol and Simon pulled his, when some one stepped up behind him and took it away from him. Nelson then shot at Simon but missed him. Simon pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas, who had his pistol, "if you don't give me my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said, "Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Simon then got up and started to shoot Nelson, all shot at Simon.

Simon dropped his revolver, and then ran under the R. R. bridge to reload. After reloading he came out and coolly and deliberately took aim and began to shoot, making every shot tell. He did no promiscuous shooting, but only shot at those who shot at him. One killed and one dying from wounds.

Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-edicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Seats marked down to suit the times by the J. D. Craig Furniture Co.

## General Moise at Georgetown.

The Palmetto Club of Georgetown celebrated its first anniversary on New Year's eve, with a banquet which was attended by a number of prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State, and among them Gen. E. W. Moise, who responded to the toast of "The Press." A representative of The News and Courier was present and responded to "The Press." From the report of the meeting published in the Sunday News, the following is taken:

"Gen. Col. Gen. E. W. Moise, his favorite son, Gen. E. W. Moise, who has delighted so many convivial gatherings with his soul-stirring addresses, abounding in heady and witty talk. Carolina has often heard Gen. Moise and his son, and found him ready to respond. He has ever been found in the path of patriotic duty. A broad brow of his beloved State had not only entwined roses of the choicest rhetoric, but also the thorns of the most bitter strife, which he was fighting in the hollowed cause which was the easiest to espouse. His response was eloquent in the extreme, worthy of the subject, or rather the sovereign State, he so fondly represented."

## He Says His Friends Want to Know.

"Colonel J. W. Brown, the former ex-president, who graduated in the South Carolina law school, has been in town for some days, having "returned back from Buckley County." His many friends, he says, want him to be his political guide, and what he will recommend this year, so he called on the item office to have the matter arrested. Buckley County is worried of mind overreaching a big plantation, and the negroes have been sent to the Spanish minister at Washington, De Lome, who cabled the whole matter to Madrid.

The understanding was that if Cuban leaders refused to lay down their arms upon conditions of local self-government to be proposed to them by or through the United States, the whole influence and power of the American government would be exerted to crush this monopoly, but he does not dare to do it.

## Reward Offered.

Governor Evans has offered a reward for Simon Cooper, the negro who killed one and wounded two others at Emancipation day in Sumter. Cooper is said to be a desperate character.

The governor has also offered a \$100 to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties, unknown, who recently killed Miss Wilson in Abbeville county.

## Something to Puzzle Over.

The menu cards of the dinner given at the Planters Warehouse, Main Street, on Monday evening, are unique things seen this year. It is as follows:

## BILL OF FIRE A LA ROMANESQUE.

Cocina Meridiana.

## CENARIO, PLANTER'S WAREHOUSE.

Tempus, 12 m. ad intosightum.

## MEATS.

Barbecue—Porcini Trojanus, cum gero piperata, Turco-Arte Americana—Beef Roast—Pork Roast—Singer—Anchovies—Cocido—Meatballs—Chicken Galloping Goose—Anster reduta Sausage—Tomatoes—Chicken Pie—Alitas ex farina—Smoked Ham.

## BUTTER, EGGS, &amp;c.

Rice, Plums, Rice Pillar, Tomatoes, Corn, Macaroni, Squashed Potatoes, Cold Cole Slaw, Potato Salad, Pickles—Muri—Fruit of the Cow.

## BREADS.

Corn Bread, Light Bread, Heavy Bread, Biscuits.

## EXTRAS—Bakaria.

Ice Cream and Coke, 10 cents.

Pies—Edulis—Melica—Coco Nut and Lemon, 5 cents.

Coffee 5 cents. Milk, 5 cents.

## Mr. Parrott Makes a Report.

Mr. J. I. Parrott, who was chairman of the committee in charge of the Christians fund for the poor of the city, makes the following report:

Amount collected at Sunday School \$43.83 Additional cash collection, 5.70 Total, \$51.53

Goods purchased for distribution, \$40.03

Cash distributed, 11.50

\$51.53 \$51.53

Number of families helped, 28

Number of persons helped, 96

In addition to the cash contributions liberal contributions of groceries and other articles were received and distributed by the committee.

Mr. Parrott returns his thanks to the ladies who rendered such valuable assistance.

## How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the ordinary means.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Pross, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J.

Cheney for the last 15 years, believe him

perfectly honorable in all business transactions

and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Trout, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Elkins & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Bally & Clegg, Druggists, takes interest-

ingly in the blood and muscular surfaces of the system. Price the per-

centage. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

available.

Fundamentally, the evil that affects

the business of the country is the senti-

ment generated in the people by the

republicans that prosperity hinges upon

the turn of political affairs. The

country will never have stable pros-

perity and confidence will never be fully

restored until the people cease to look

to the government for a living.

Charles Post.

A prominent physician warns nervous

people, especially cigarette smokers,

against drinking cocaine in the after-

noon. He says that much insomnia

may be traced to this decoction. His

chief ingredient is caffeine and that is

an eye-opener. The same physician

thinks that men who substitute co-

caine for whisky are virtually swapping

the devil for a witch.

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

who pulled his knife and told Sam Thomas,

who had his pistol, "if you don't give me

my pistol I will kill you." Thomas said,

"Here is your pistol, but I don't want it."

Governor Evans has commuted the sentence of W. G. Bullard of Marl-

boro, who has convicted last February

of assault with intent to kill and was

sentenced by Judge Watts to pay a

fine of \$1,000 or serve on the chain

gauge twelve months. The Governor

reduced the fine to \$500. The man

## The Watchman and Southerner.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1897.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southerner in 1866. The Watchman and Southerner now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

## MASS MEETING CENSURE.

"The candid opinion of the writer, after several hours' consideration, is that the killing of Cooper and the circumstances, was unjustifyable, and outrageous. It is a blot on the fair fame of Sumter County, within whose borders a lynching never was committed."

Of course, it is a fact, a devil incarnate, with a tigerish lust for blood, a rasher of female virtue, and richly mated death, that he should have been left to die. But a gun was unquestioned, held in the hands of nearly a hundred armed men, making his escape impossible, and thus he would have been legally hanged as sure as fate."

The above paragraphs, which appeared in this paper on Friday, gives, in a nut shell, the deliberate opinion of the editor of this paper; and the longer he considers the matter the clearer and stronger becomes his conviction that he was justifiable in condemning the manner in which Cooper was killed. This opinion was not formed from evidence obtained at second hand and at long range, for he was an eye-witness when Cooper was shot down at Jake Dargan's house. In fact he was within three feet of Cooper when he was shot.

If any one in the party had reason to feel outraged and inflamed against this fiendish murderer, we had, for we were fresh from the scene of the murder of the Wilson family, and that scene in its sickening, bloody horror was fresh in our mind. At the moment that Cooper came out of the house the impulse to shoot him down was strong within us, but from that moment to this we have never ceased to be thankful that impulse did not gain the mastery, for had we shot Cooper as he stood surrounded by a crowd of men, hands above his head, cursing and blaspheming his captors though he was, we could never have felt other than as a murderer in our own mind, in the eyes of God, and in the eyes of all law-abiding and right-thinking men.

In order that there shall be no misunderstanding or misconception of the matter, we will review the career of Cooper from his first crime of the law at Magnolia on Friday, January 1st, and his bold and unopposed return to that community at intervals during the following week, to the murder of the Wilson family and his subsequent capture and killing near this city.

His career in and around Magnolia is related by the Magnolia correspondent of the Columbia Register as follows:

Magnolia, S. C., Jan 4.—On last Saturday at Magnolia, a small town on the Lynch's River, located on the border between Columbia and Augusta and Sumter County, Simon Cooper arrived, created a row, shot a number of colored persons, discharging his pistol. He reloaded, shot and killed Grant Davis colored. He then shot into a respectable white widow lady's house. After the fight was over, there were six colored persons wounded, several severely and fatally. It seems that Cooper intended his pistol twice and shot about sixteen times. He then went about two miles and deliberately took from a colored man's house a double barrel shotgun. He returned to Magnolia, terrorized the people of the town, defied arrest, captured the town, made every merchant in town but one shut up shop and seek safety under their counters and go out their back doors. He was monarch of all he surveyed, held up the East bound passenger train, kept passengers from leaving the town, and then quietly walked about unmolested and is now at large. He has been reported to be within a few miles of Magnolia every day and so far no attempt has been made to arrest him. Some of the citizens still look pale. What a shame!

Comment is unnecessary. A Magnolia man tells the story and tells it well; and in the telling makes it as plain as daylight that Cooper was recognized by the people of that community as a desperate and defiant outlaw, who did not hesitate at any crime. Yet after this record, they say in their resolutions censuring the Item and the Columbia State:

"Our citizens forebore to act precipitately on the first provocation, waiting for the law to take its course and suffering as a consequence the murder of a whole family, the shocking details of which have been only partially portrayed by the press."

Forbearance indeed! Read again

what the correspondent of the Register said.

The mass meeting should have added one more paragraph to their resolutions. They should have desired in explicit terms the report that they intended burning the mangled remains of Cooper had the body been sent to Magnolia. They should have made haste to clear themselves of the imputation that they proposed committing that crowning act of savagery. We do not yet fully believe the report, and would hail with pleasure a denial by the people of Magnolia.

By a strange fatality the editor of the Item is able to speak from personal knowledge of nearly every stage of the series of tragedies. On the night of January 1st he was on his way to Florence and passed through Magnolia. As the train stopped at the depot he heard some one cursing in a loud voice and threatening to shoot any one who got on the train. Putting his head out of the window, a negro with a gun in his hand was seen by the side of the train, while a crowd of terrified negroes were fleeing in every direction. This man, who was Simon Cooper, crossed the train on the platform between the first and second class coaches and stood on the depot platform until the train left. From several gentlemen who boarded the train the facts of the row, the killing of Grant Davis and the wounding of five others, were ascertained.

The inquiry, "Why was Cooper not arrested?" was met with the statement that it was a negro row, and as he was not molesting the white people the white people would have nothing to do with it.

The following Wednesday night was the first time that the white people of Magnolia and Lumberville made any effort to capture Cooper, and citizens of the community informed the writer that this effort was made because Cooper had threatened to kill several white men of the place. The names of our informants can be given, if desired by any of our readers. And in addition to this Capt. D. E. Keels, whose name appears first among those who signed the resolutions of censure, told the writer at Magnolia, on Thursday night last, that he had done his duty, but could not get a sufficient number of men to back him up. He made similar statements on the streets of this city in the presence of reliable citizens during Thursday afternoon. These statements are given for the purpose of showing the inconsistency and unjustice of the censure directed against The Item and the Columbia State when coming from the people of Magnolia. The numerous other inconsistencies in the Magnolia resolutions are apparent and will be discovered by our readers.

When the news of the murder of the Wilson family reached Magnolia early Thursday morning, the people, white and colored alike, at last became thoroughly aroused and every effort was made to capture Cooper. They did their duty like men and brave men. The country was secured in every direction, and one posse tracked him to the limits of this city, but lost him where he left the buggy and concealed himself in Turkey Creek Swamp.

Now, to return to the capture and killing of Cooper. All are familiar with the facts concerning how he sought refuge in the house of his uncle, Jake Dargan, how Dargan informed Mr. W. S. Burkett, Cooper's whereabouts, how a messenger was sent to Sunter for a posse, how Deputy Sheriff Gaillard and Messrs. Joe F. Turville, Rees McCowen, F. B. Floyd, E. S. LaCoste, Tom DuBois, Geo. P. McKee, Jr., W. S. Burkett, C. L. Rham and Jake Dargan, surrounded the house an hour before daylight and kept guard until the larger posse arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock. The house was approached from the rear and one end, under cover of the surrounding out-buildings, until one end was within thirty or forty feet, and the other not more than seventy-five or an hundred feet. The house was riddled with bullets and Cooper was commanded to come out. While the parley was in progress a dynamite cartridge was placed on the sill at one end of the house and fired. Cooper was told by Mr. C. W. Stansill that if he would come out naked he would not be killed. He refused to do so but finally agreed to take off his coat and vest, leave his weapons and come out with his hands up. The parley was in progress several minutes and a part of the crowd objected to permitting Cooper to surrender, as they thought he had at last been placed in a position where he could either be killed in the house or forced out by setting it on fire or blowing it up with dynamite. Mr. Stansill was

going on permitting Cooper to surrender if he could be induced to do so. Shooting through the house was stopped and Mr. Stansill took some of those who objected to the surrender aside and endeavored to persuade them to agree. In the meanwhile, Mr. Sam Chandler, who was with Mr. Stansill's crowd in the rear of the house, continued the parley with Cooper and told him to come out. Cooper came out of the back door and was met at the steps by Mr. T. W. Lee and Mr. John K. Barrett, who covered him with pistols and made him keep his hands well up above his head. After he had walked at least ten steps from the house and was surrounded on all sides by men who rushed up from all sides, he was struck over the head from behind with the barrel of a rifle. The blood ran down over his face. Mr. Stansill, Mr. W. Boyle, Mr. B. D. Mitchell and several others took hold of him and the sabotet was removed from across his shoulders. One or two men went to look for a rope with which to bind him. During this time Cooper, who was plainly drunk, kept up a continual cursing, and several times attempted to lower his hands but never got them below the level of his shoulders—far as the writer could see from a distance of not more than three feet—as Mr. Boyle threatened to shoot him if he did not hold them up. When one of the crowd ordered Cooper to stop cursing he said, "I'll kill you." He was shot in the side of the head, first with a pistol and then as he reeled in the side of the face, with a shot gun.

Mr. Stansill, who had his hand on Cooper when he was shot, gave expression to the feeling of many of the crowd when he exclaimed, as he turned away when Cooper fell: "My God! I thought I had white men with me." When one of the crowd ordered Cooper to stop cursing he said, "I'll kill you." He was shot in the side of the head, first with a pistol and then as he reeled in the side of the face, with a shot gun.

When Cooper was searched, while lying on the ground, a pistol was found stuck down inside the front of his trousers. When he was shot down no one knew he had a pistol. When he was struck on the head with the rifle barrel his hands were up above his head.

When the crowd wanted to shoot him while gasping on the ground, where he fell, he was to all intents a dead man; when some of the crowd wanted to shoot him at St. James Church he was to all intents a dead man; when he was dragged from the wagon, hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets at Green Swamp he was to all intents a dead man.

This is the story. The public can form its own conclusions from the facts. We have related the facts as we witnessed them up to the shooting at Dargan's house. Subsequent events have been related as told to us by some of the most reliable men in the community.

We condemn the manner in which Cooper was killed, because to shoot him down in that manner was breaking the word of Mr. Stansill, who was chosen leader of the crowd, and Mr. Chandler and others, who promised that he should not be killed; because when shot he was as far as the crowd knew, unarmed; because he was in the hands of four or five strong men, who could have held him securely had he attempted to draw a weapon; because a trial and execution according to law would have been a greater punishment and a more effective example in law breakers and would have shown that the people of this country were respecters of law, which they were supposed to be attempting to uphold when they went out to capture Cooper; because the reckless shooting in the midst of the crowd was perilous to the men who were nearest Cooper and the large crowd surrounding him; and because it was, in the circumstances, unnecessary and from our point of view wholly unjustifiable. It is said in exculpation of the men who shot him, that they were on the other side of the house and too far away to hear the promise that had been made Cooper had not agreed to it, and shot him down as soon as they came up. This may be true, three or four minutes having elapsed when the time Cooper came from the house and the shooting.

We would gladly exonerate those men of breaking the promise made by Mr. Stansill and others, and would have to believe that they had deliberately shot down an apparently unarmed man, knowing that he had been promised protection.

There is no possible excuse for the hanging and shooting at Green Swamp, and we shall not endeavor to find a pretext for palliating the butchery. The spirit that prompted the mob that committed this bloody outrage against law and civilization was an out cropping of the identical latent savage instinct, present in most men, that

possessed Simon Cooper himself when he slaughtered those who crossed his path. It was a lust for blood, nothing more nor less, and the most repulsive feature of the tragedy was that the impassioned mob let loose their savage passions upon a helpless and dying prisoner. It was tigerish, not human; savagery, not civilization; crime, not respect for the enforcement of law; blind and irresponsible slaughter, not justice.

Simon Cooper merited death and was sure to receive just deserts for his fiendish crimes, but no one can successfully show why lynching meted out more exact justice than he would have received at the hands of a court of justice and the legal hangman. And this should have been his fate. The State and society in general would have been the better had the law been permitted to take its course, and we of Sumter county would have not only escaped the odium that now attaches to us, but would have been an example of law and order that would have had a jasting influence.

This is the opinion of the Daily Item, and although every community in Sumter county and in every county of the state should hold mass meetings and pass resolutions of censure, we shall adhere to our opinion.

The resolutions of censure adopted by mass meetings in Magnolia and Mayville are reproduced from The State, copies not having been furnished this paper by the secretaries of the meetings. We lay them before the people of the County of Sumter and State of South Carolina, who can judge between them and us. There is also a communication from Bishopville concerning our stand. The personal opinions we can afford to pass unnoticed. The people of Sumter know the editor of this paper and they know where he was when danger was present.

As cash is quite an item to us in our business any person who is fortunate enough to be able to pay cash for his fertilizer, will put it to his interest to see us before buying. To those who are not so fortunate we will figure as close as the character of security they have to offer will admit. We would advise our friends in making their calculations for the purchase of fertilizers and other things, not to exceed five cents as a basis for the price of their cotton on all indications point that way.

THE

Fertilizer Season  
of 1897,

Is now at hand and we are better prepared to supply the wants of our friends than ever before.

We have been handling fertilizers very largely for 14 years, and we believe we know how to buy and where to buy.

We will handle nothing but.

## Standard Brands,

Unless forced to do so by illegitimate competition.

Our leading brands for which we are

## SOLE AGENTS,

Wagener's High Grade.

High Grade Blood and Bone and Navassa.

In addition to these we handle.

Atlantic and Chicora.

Cotton Seed Meal, Genuine German Kainit and Acid Phosphate.

As cash is quite an item to us in our business any person who is fortunate enough to be able to pay cash for his fertilizer, will put it to his interest to see us before buying. To those who are not so fortunate we will figure as close as the character of security they have to offer will admit. We would advise our friends in making their calculations for the purchase of fertilizers and other things, not to exceed five cents as a basis for the price of their cotton on all indications point that way.

## OUR STOCK OF

## Staple Groceries and Farming Utensils

For the Spring trade is very complete. We buy our meat direct from Western Packers

In car load lots. And our

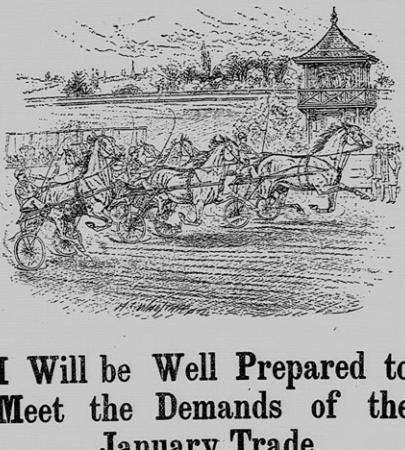
Flour direct from the Mills.

And all brokerage and commissions that is paid by a great many of our competitors we give the benefit of to our customers.

With best wishes for a prosperous new year and hoping we may be favored with a liberal share of your business. Very respectfully,

O'DONNELL & CO.

## FOR THE JANUARY TRADE.



I Will be Well Prepared to Meet the Demands of the January Trade.

## Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

ARE YOU

BANKRUPT

in health,

constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

## NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you.

For sick headache, dyspepsia,

sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver,

constipation, biliousness and

all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

an absolute cure.

## Just Received.

One car load of fine Mules.

One car load of 1-horse Wagons.

## To Arrive This Week.

Two car loads extra choice work horses.

H. Harby.

Sumter, S. C., Dec 28, 1896.





# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be the Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

New Series—Vol. XVI. No. 25

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

BY

N. G. Osteen,  
SUMTER, S. C.

TERM:

\$1 50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISING:

One square first insertion.....\$1 00  
Every subsequent insertion.....50  
Commissions, 10 per cent, or longer will be made at rates.

All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

## THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Evans' Last Public Document.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE LEADING PARTS.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is the duty of the Governor under the Constitution to give you from time to time information of the condition of the State and to recommend such measures for your consideration as he may deem expedient. I shall confide myself in this last annual message to giving you such information as I have been able to obtain as to the condition of the State, leaving to my successor to make recommendations to any future legislature.

The Dispensary law is stronger today than at any time since its enactment, and is better enforced, as will appear from the statistics later on. At the last session of your honorable body I recommended a change in the law, setting forth my reasons fully at the time for so doing. I showed to you how it was impossible for the old Board of Control, composed of State officers, to control, and how unjust it was to force the Governor and Chairman of the Board to approve and sign warrants about which he had no information. I knew that if any irregularity occurred the enemies would at once cry corruption. And in their efforts to make capital against the Chief Executive to the constables with wrong doing. Such has been the case, and the wisdom of my advice and your subsequent passage of the present law is fully proved.

This is the most important matter you will have to deal with, and I would respectfully call your attention to the excellent report of the Board of Control with the request that you study it and think well before making any changes in the present system.

### THE DISPENSARY AS A BUSINESS.

Up to the time of my induction into office as Governor the Dispensary had been in operation about eighteen months. The Governor was charged not only with the enforcement of the law, but as business manager in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Control. The business had continually increased until it reached a million of dollars annually. In the fall of 1895 it was discovered that as business was tentative, that it had not been placed upon what could be truly called a business plane, and that it was burdened with crudities of which it might be divested before it could reach the expectations of the public as a moral reformation and a business success, my first official act was to give it former management a thorough investigation in order to ascertain its financial status as well as its weak points. I was beset by many difficulties, political as well as business. To commence the business the General Assembly of 1892 voted an appropriation of \$50,000. For the first eighteen months of its existence the Dispensary experienced many vicissitudes, and when it was placed in my hands I found it still embarrassed and hardly able to stand alone. It had not paid a dollar into the State treasury in net earnings, and the \$50,000 appropriation was still unliquidated. The statement of its growth and progress as published from time to time by the former Commissioner were unsatisfactory to the public for the reason that the system of book-keeping was a Chinese puzzle, and no one could tell exactly the true status of the business.

The first care given to the adverse criticisms of the administration of the law, and invited the terrible accusations that were made against those charged with its management. The last statement of the assets and liabilities and profits which the former Commissioner made was for the quarter ending January 31st, 1895. In that statement the profits claimed to have accrued to date amounted to \$151,259.51. Bookkeepers of experience could not cipher this out and claims were made that the profits were fictitious. I determined to change the business management and to adopt a full and satisfactory system of accounting.

An expert bookkeeper was employed and it was ascertained that the profit claimed had not accrued but that the accrued profit to that date was forty odd thousand dollars less than the

amount. This was simply a mistake in book-keeping and in crediting to the profit account what had not accrued, but what was expected to have accrued in the hands of County Dispensers. After a thorough dissection of accounts it was ascertained that the profits had not reached \$11,000. The entire assets, including cash, merchandise, teams and wagons and personal accounts, amounted in round numbers to \$198,000. The liabilities amounted in round numbers to \$86,000. The total assets being subsequently affected to the amount of \$2,000 in a final checking and adjustment of accounts. The liabilities were as follows:

To State appropriation, \$50,000; to sundry persons for liquors, \$36,000; total indebtedness, \$86,000. Cash on hand, \$48,848.49 or \$40,451 less the amount of the liquidated indebtedness. This is simply a rough statement of the status of the Dispensary when I took charge of the business. I am happy to state that I turned it over to my successor healthy and in good condition and as sound financially as any business institution of the country. It has been taken out of politics and placed in the hands of a Board of Control composed of bankers, farmers and business men of ability whose reputation for honesty and integrity cannot be impugned. The purchasing power, upon a temptation to some men, has been taken from the hands of the Commissioner and given to this Board. They have exercised it judiciously and in a manner to command the respect of all parties. The duties of the Commissioners are now exercised by the Chairman of the Board and Superintendent, and the office of Commissioners has been disbanded.

The experience of the past year should be enough to convince your body of the truth of all that I have said and predicted, and while I am sure that you will be advised and informed to change this law and return to the old system, you will find by investigation that such propositions come from less and bungy politicians with less and lighter palms.

You will be told that the operations of the present Board are a failure. Judge by their acts and the results and not by harsay. The subjoined comparative statement of sales to County Dispensers has been furnished me by the bookkeeper and is subject to your examination and verification:

Sales to County Dispensers, February 1 to December 1, 1895, \$896,120.17.

Sales to County Dispensers for the year, 1896, \$1,306,612.91.

Increase, \$410,492.74.

Sales to County Dispensers, February 1 to December 31, 1895, \$1,076,963.65.

Sales to County Dispensers for 1896 (estimated), \$1,500,600.

Increase, \$423,036.35.

NET RECEIVED STATE DISPENSARY.

Net received profits, State Dispensary from February 1st to December 31st, 1895, \$123,467.77.

Net received profits, State Dispensary 1896, \$200,000.

PROFIT COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

Net received profits, State Dispensary from February 1st to December 31st, 1896, \$106,131.28.

Net profits to towns and counties 1896 (estimated), \$122,065.65.

The amount that has been actually paid to the State, county and town treasurers from the net earnings from the State and County Dispensaries is as follows:

Paid into the State treasury in 1895, \$100,000.00.

Paid into the State treasury in 1896, \$100,000.00.

Total, \$200,000.00.

Paid to towns and counties in 1895, \$106,131.28.

Paid to towns and counties in 1896, \$122,000.00.

Grand total net profits paid in from all sources, \$428,131.20.

For the first year of stock and cash on hand, I am respectfully urge you to the report of the State Board of Control herewith submitted.

It will be thus seen that as a business its success cannot be denied. To the above estimates the sum of \$50,000 per annum the average cost of maintaining the Dispensary constables, should be added. It has not been the object of the State administration to conduct this business for the sole purpose of profit, but the price of liquor has been fixed with a view to make them cheap enough to prevent extortion from those who should have liquor and at the same time high enough to prevent those who should not have them from easily satisfying their thirst. It has been contended by extreme advocates of the Dispensary law that the profit feature should be abolished. There is no profit except for the purpose I have stated, and if such ideas should prevail and liquor supplied to the public with only the cost of administering the law added to the original cost prices we have a

case of affairs bordering on to free whiskey. After this year all profits arising from the sale of liquor will be applied to the supplementary school fund. If this is blood money, as the banks contend, to what better uses could it be applied than to healing the wounds inflicted upon the hearts of the wives and children of intemperate drinkers than by giving to such children only the true safeguard against intemperance, education and culture?

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The enforcement of the Dispensary law has been the bane of the whiskey dealer, the terror of the illicit distiller, the pitiful excuse for the opposition of hypocrites, cranks and the platform of disgruntled politicians catering to local influences, good or bad.

It is the duty under the law of all the executive officers of the State, counties and towns to enforce the law and such officers are compelled to take an oath prescribed by your honorable body to faithfully enforce the law when they assume their fiduciary duties.

The Governor is authorized to employ constables and three State detectives whose special duty it is to enforce the law. I have employed on an average about five constables during my term of office and one State detective and they have been zealous and faithful in their efforts to suppress the illicit traffic, and I am satisfied and I am sure the people of the State are at the results obtained.

During the past year fifty-five regular commissioners constables including the two chief State constables have been constantly employed.

The State is divided into two divisions known as the "upper" and the "lower." The upper division, in charge of Chief Fant and the lower in charge of Chief Holley. The salaries and expenses including one detective and the clerk in my office amounted to \$47,726.01. Thirty-nine constables are assigned to the upper and twenty-four to the lower division.

The upper division has been much harder to handle by reason of the proximity of North Carolina and the mountain distilleries. The amount of whiskey and brandy seized in the upper division for the past year was 3,343 gallons, ninety barrels of beer, 3,076 gallons of cider and beer bottles, twelve vehicles and sixteen head of mules and horses, and ten illicit distilleries were destroyed.

In the lower division there were seized and confiscated 6,099 gallons of whiskey, wine and brandy, thirty-nine barrels of beer, twenty two hundred and fifty five gallons of beer and cider in kegs, three vehicles and four head of mules and horses, and illicit distilleries were destroyed.

The result of the law in the upper tier of the counties adjoining the North Carolina line and in the County of Charleston has been most stubborn.

In the remaining counties of the State a healthy condition exists and the citizens are almost unanimous in support of the law, and I am glad to report that the law being better enforced throughout the State at large as is shown by the sales of the Dispensaries and the number of convictions of illicit dealers in the State and municipal courts.

The violations reported to my office show a large decrease and the daily reports of the constables show a better state of feeling throughout the State at large. In the counties of Oconee, Greenville and Chesterfield difficulties have been had with traders coming from North Carolina. We have been greatly embarrassed by the decision of the United States Court, which allows the importation of whiskey for "personal" use. The matter is now before the United States Supreme Court, and if our position is sustained there will be little hindrance in putting an end to the illicit traffic. One of the best evidences of the decrease is the number of licenses issued by the United States Internal Revenue Department.

For the year ending June 30th, 1896, there were issued to parties outside of Dispensaries 315 licenses and one wholesale license issued. Of these 190 were taken out in the city of Charleston. For the same period ending June 30th, 1895, 720 licenses were taken out. Of this number 157 were taken out in the city of Charleston, showing a decrease of 405 in the State and an increase of 33 in the city of Charleston. For the year ending June 30th, 1897, there have been issued so far to illicit dealers 172 licenses, of which 125 were taken out for Charleston, among them four wholesale licenses to dealers in the city. They are under the control of native born Charlestonians, whose interests are linked with those of the city. They are under the control of a class of men who have enjoyed the confidence and support of the city, and they can not be otherwise under the law.

The report of the commissioners has been made to me as Chairman of the State Board, and I herewith transmit it to you with the hope that it will be printed, for this is the only way that it can be done and laid upon the desk of every member of the General Assembly.

The total drunks and disorderlies have gradually decreased from 801 in 1890 to 271 in 1896 under metropolitan police—a decrease of nearly 35 percent.

During the year 1896 there were bound over by the Magistrates for violations of the Dispensary law 231 cases. Their names and residences are duly given in the report. Of this number 32 have been tried and convicted and have paid into the

County Treasury \$8,250 in fines. A better showing than this would have been made but for the fact that at the last term of the Court every case was continued upon the affidavits of attorneys who claimed to be sick and were seen upon the streets the next day. The grand jury found 24 additional true bills.

In 1895, of 6,144 not guilty, 24; mistrial, 0; guilty, 159; total, 627.

For the part of the year, the 627 cases reported, 231 were from the city of Charleston.

### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The greatest problem that I have had to meet since my connection with the Dispensary law has been its proper enforcement in the city of Charleston. There are more friends in this city to the law than an outsider who has had no dealings with them would imagine, but it has come to be a political and a social question in that community, and a great number of its friends have not the temerity to publicly uphold it. I realized that to be politic in dealing with this question meant to be false to the great majority of the people of South Carolina and untrue to those who had elected me. I determined upon an aggressive policy toward this city.

The question itself seemed down simply to this; whether the illicit traffic and contempt of law and order should prevail in Charleston and be restrained in the rest of the State, or whether I should support and enforce the law with a strong hand giving equality to all men.

Seeing the increased amount of illicit sales of whiskey in this city, and the contempt with which the officers of the law were treated, and having warned the mayor and city council repeatedly of my intention, to no avail, the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Comptroller General was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, or to abandon the city to the barkeepers and the rumrunner. We decided on the former course I expected, and so did the other members of the Board, to receive the condemnation of the honest, Christian, law-abiding citizens of Charleston, freed of political malice, they would sustain it. In the first place, it is admitted by its enemies that the chief of the force and the police are more efficient and have given better service than any in the history of the city. The policeman as a political ward heelers has been destroyed, and even Mr. Barnwell, chairman of the opposition, and a bitter opponent of the law and the police, in an interview in a city paper after the last election stated that Marshal Martin and his entire force had acted with absolute impartiality, and had performed their duty faithfully. "Praise Sir from Jefferson is praise indeed."

The only objection seems to be that the city has been deprived of one feature of home rule, that is the right to self-government, the absence of any territorial objection.

What is the real? Does it mean the absolute power of a municipality to abrogate and nullify the statute laws of a sovereign State? Does it mean the subversion of the lives and homes of honest citizens to a government of rummers and illicit dealers in whiskey? Does it mean the free parade through the avenues of lawless Italians with whiskey barrels wrapped in the flag of the United States? If so, then let this conception of Jefferson persist.

The matter is now before the United States Supreme Court, and if our position is sustained there will be little hindrance in putting an end to the illicit traffic. One of the best evidences of the decrease is the number of licenses issued by the United States Internal Revenue Department.

For the year ending June 30th, 1896, there were issued to parties outside of Dispensaries 315 licenses and one wholesale license issued. Of these 190 were taken out in the city of Charleston. For the same period ending June 30th, 1895, 720 licenses were taken out. Of this number 157 were taken out in the city of Charleston, showing a decrease of 405 in the State and an increase of 33 in the city of Charleston. For the year ending June 30th, 1897, there have been issued so far to illicit dealers 172 licenses, of which 125 were taken out for Charleston, among them four wholesale licenses to dealers in the city. They are under the control of native born Charlestonians, whose interests are linked with those of the city. They are under the control of a class of men who have enjoyed the confidence and support of the city, and they can not be otherwise under the law.

The report of the commissioners has been made to me as Chairman of the State Board, and I herewith transmit it to you with the hope that it will be printed, for this is the only way that it can be done and laid upon the desk of every member of the General Assembly.

The total drunks and disorderlies have gradually decreased from 801 in 1890 to 271 in 1896 under metropolitan police—a decrease of nearly 35 percent.

During the year 1896 there were bound over by the Magistrates for violations of the Dispensary law 231 cases. Their names and residences are duly given in the report. Of this number 32 have been tried and convicted and have paid into the

County Treasury \$8,250 in fines.

A better showing than this would have been made but for the fact that at the last term of the Court every case was continued upon the affidavits of attorneys who claimed to be sick and were seen upon the streets the next day. The grand jury found 24 additional true bills.

In 1895 not a conviction was had, the grand jury refused in many cases to find true bills. It is a notable fact that the city council who were sworn to enforce this law, were among the number indicted and against whom true bills were found.

There are other references to the point.

The investment of the Sinking Fund in State bonds is taken up and discussed at length. The difference as to the construction of the law as to the delinquent taxpayers is considered, and it is stated that this will have to be settled by the legislature.

On matter of phosphates, a balance

on royalties due to C. C. Pinckney, is discussed, and says matters generally

can be left to phosphate board.

As to railroads, he makes the showing of the board and in relation to the Charleston and Western Carolina road says: "The evidence taken by the Commission is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and I respectfully suggest that it be printed for the use of your honorable body. These gentlemen (Thomas & Ryan) swear positively and unequivocally that they have no interest in any competing line of railroad, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power for the enforcement of this law placed in our hands by the General Assembly, and that the State Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller General, was called together and thoroughly reviewed the situation. They unanimously agreed that the only course left was to use every power

**DEBASEMENT  
AND DISGRACE**

**Penalties of Lynching to the  
People Who Commit It or  
Tolerate It.**

**A STRONG LETTER.**

To the Editor of The State

Lynching is an evil that is not only retarding the material prosperity of our State, but, what is of far greater consequence, is injuring the morals of our people. I would like to comment on my particular case and except for a particular crime, for the result is the same in all; and so long as the officers of the law and public opinion tolerate any case of lynching, there will be frequent occurrences, some of them in the mode of capital punishment prevalent in civilized communities, and others with tortures that characterize savages. I write with no feeling of pity for the accused. If this death and his sufferings were the only consequence, I would be silent, but alas! the evil to him ends in a short time, while the injury done by the perpetrators to themselves and to society goes on indefinitely. I will assume that in every instance the victim has been guilty of the crime with which he was charged and that in no instance has the treatment of death or torture, from his standpoint, been worse than the enormity of his crime deserved. But I assert that in every instance who participated have violated the laws of God and man, and have done that which tends to debase their own nature and to disgrace their own people, and their immunity from prosecution has lessened respect for law and thus weakened the power of the State to suppress crime. Indeed lynching logically induces crime for it is believed that three, twenty, a hundred, or more may lawfully determine that a crime has been committed worthy of death, that the captive is the guilty one and must die, and the death penalty is inflicted by them, why may not one man lawfully so determine and so execute? The one man has as much right as a mob of men, but... others have any right at all? This right belongs to the government. The whole people have so delegated it, and its exercise by a fraction of the whole is without authority of law and tends to anarchy.

No legislature would enact a law declaring it lawful for a number of citizens, in case of the commission of certain designated crimes, to capture and summarily execute the person whom they believe to be the perpetrator. We do not put such a provision in our state books. And yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission. With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective. It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity. If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil. If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective. But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive, without promptly feeling the strong arm of the law. It should be distinctly understood by all that the intentional killing of a human being, however wicked and guilty he may be, other than by legal sentence, is condemned by the law of God and man, and that the officers charged with the suppression of lawlessness, will bring to trial every one who participates therein.

Is lynching to go on without restraint? Many of our citizens deplore it and every instance of it and the convention of 1895 has, in strongest terms, declared it to be unlawful and yet the sentiment of the people as a whole is misguided because of their seeming acquiescence in this crime against civilization. It should be prevented. The governor of the State, if so minded, can do much to stop it, as governors have done in other States, but for his efforts to be effective, public opinion must sustain him and judging from the experience of the last few years, public opinion in the county of its currency will not sustain him, in its present temper. How is the sentiment of all the people to be improved as to this matter? Individuals, by bold utterances, can do much, but the most potent factors are the press and the public.

The press should speak out with no uncertain sound. It should make no exception in case of any crime, where the law makes none, because, if excusable at all, no authority exists for making distinctions. No legal sanction exists for an exception, but

it depends only on the will of the writer and will vary in kind and in number with several writers of different temperaments and feelings, no criterion for a correct judgment. The press should denounce a Lynch in the home county as vigorous as it does those like acts in other States and in other States. It should not excuse by saying, "If lynching were justifiable, this one was." It should declare emphatically that lynching, without regard to the particular features of any case, is never justifiable. It should not attempt to excuse what it knows to be unlawful. It should not editorially denounce lynching as a crime, and then weaken its denunciation by flippant headlines to news items of like occurrences in other places. For the good of the state and the good of our people, the press must be influenced more by the desire to educate public opinion by the force of leading subscribers or offending friends.

As much, perhaps more, care should be taken by the noble hand of self-sacrificing men who fill the pulpits of the churches in South Carolina. Many of them would yield their life, if need be, on heathen altars for their love of Jesus Christ. Surely they are willing to risk less on the altars which the public opinion of their congregation has erected, by boldly preaching the gospel of their Saviour, which radically opposes lynching. Obedience to constituted government is a part of that Saviour's teaching. No church and no minister will dare to say that the law of God does not condemn lynching, and it is clearly due to them to proclaim that law, whether agreeable to their hearers or not. Their preaching is against the sine which encompass their people. Is not this a sin? Is it not far too frequent occurrence? How many ministers of the Gospel have declared from their pulpits in South Carolina within the last 10 years that lynching was a sin and a crime? We trust many—let there be many more.

With public opinion so educated by individuals, press and pulpit, a many governor of high character, impressed with the responsibilities of his office, and no desire of an approving conscience that of voters would be appalled at an offering such as this.

Sheriffs would then lawfully determine that a crime has been committed worthy of death, that the captive is the guilty one and must die, and the death penalty is inflicted by them, why may not one man lawfully so determine and so execute? The one man has as much right as a mob of men, but... others have any right at all? This right belongs to the government. The whole people have so delegated it, and its exercise by a fraction of the whole is without authority of law and tends to anarchy.

No legislature would enact a law declaring it lawful for a number of citizens, in case of the commission of certain designated crimes, to capture and summarily execute the person whom they believe to be the perpetrator. We do not put such a provision in our state books. And yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

With such popular sanction or even toleration, the tendency will inevitably be to add to rape, the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and larceny, and, perhaps general bad character, as offense to be punished by the neighbors with trial—and sometimes, experience justifies me in saying, to put to death after cruel torture. The death penalty is a function of government, and if the machinery of government is defective, it can be made more effective.

It courts are thereby deprived of more opportunity.

If proper material is wanting in the jury box, change the mode of drawing jurors—the ante-bellum mode will correct that evil.

If appeals enable too much delay, the legislature can easily apply the corrective.

But under no circumstances should any number of people sit upon themselves the functions of the courts and the executive,

and yet that would be far better than to sanction by acquiescence such execution at the will of the people of the neighborhood, without legislative permission.

**The Item Attacked.**

**Editor Gonzales Vanishes  
Mr. Sturgeon.**

To the Editor of The State:

I see by the Sumter Item of Jan. 8 that it is "an unjustified and outrageous" article. Mr. Sturgeon was established to protect our friends.

The press should denounce a Lynch in the home county as vigorous as it does those like acts in other States and in other States. It should not excuse by saying, "If lynching were justifiable, this one was."

It should declare emphatically that lynching, without regard to the particular features of any case, is never justifiable. It should not attempt to excuse what it knows to be unlawful. It should not editorially denounce lynching as a crime, and then weaken its denunciation by flippant headlines to news items of like occurrences in other places.

For the good of the state and the good of our people, the press must be influenced more by the desire to educate public opinion by the force of leading subscribers or offending friends.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

Again he says it was not a "brave exercise."

"I will admit that any one could have lynched Simon Cooper, but he did it in a way that was not in accordance with the law," says Mr. Sturgeon.

## NORTON HITS HARD.

**Comptroller on the Sinking Fund Commission.**

## DOESN'T MINCE WORDS.

Comptroller General Norton's annual report made public Friday night under the caption of "Unfortunate Legislation" the comptroller proceeds to deal with the sinking fund commission branch of the State government in no uncertain language. He speaks very plainly and his report makes lively reading. Only a portion of his report is given to day. Mr. Norton says:

"The last general assembly passed 'An Act in Relation to Upid Tax Claims,' which, from its provisions, construed in the light of the practices in vogue among those charged with the execution of this and all similar laws, opens up a plan for the execution and collection of money from our people, which in the hands of unscrupulous men, would be the most infamous and inexcusable. In 1890 a act was passed in reference to abandoned lands, the beneficial results of which are yet to be realized by the people. An agency was created, with authority to employ agents and survey lands with the mandate to auditors to place on duplicate or treasurers to issue executions and sheriffs to sell and make titles; sub-agents were paid by the acre for their services. Lands were surveyed, plats made, executions issued, and titles executed without regard or the knowledge of such lands in some cases—how much, no one knows. Many lawsuits will yet likely result. The successes here opened up a broader desire, and the act of 1892 to provide additional remedy for the collection of taxes etc., passed.

"This act gave new fields and new agents to operate this new field, and for two years the tax department had been annoyed by the invasion of these agents and their work in many instances obstructed. Instructions had to be written, county officials to disregard the obnoxious interference of these agents, allowing free access to all books not in use, but to attend to their own work, and these agents to do and get all they could without hindering the work of county officials—an effort to practically take charge of the county offices, as we understand the efforts. Then, agents have even commanded auditors to disregard the tax laws and the specific instructions from this office."

Then followed the act first above mentioned, approved March 26, 1896.

"This act open up new fields, as will be noticed that personal property delinquent falls under the grasp of these ever progressive agents of commissioners of the sinking

fund. The provisions of the act of 1892, and the executions issued counter checked by no other are of these agents, with no apparent method for accounting for penalties and costs.

"What is to hinder a Columbia or central agent from having a dozen agents in each county? These county agents and their themselves with all classes of personal property on and off the tax duplicates, and claim what he pleases as to taxes, and collects and report as he pleases, also. The people do not know generally, and such agents going armed with the act of 1896, just as they do now with that of 1892, can make just such claims as may suit, and they will be paid, big or little, as presented, if our people can get the money. They are afraid of the authority of the State, and will not contest it, but submit to great wrongs if not known."

"The agents, under the act of 1896, can make tens of thousands of dollars under cover of law, if so disposed, and no possible way of being detected."

"Under our tax law, county treasurers are not allowed to collect a duplicate amount placed on their duplicate by auditors. Treasurers are made liable to indictment for collecting money not on duplicate. The treasurers of this State are as good and true men as are found among us."

"The principle of the act is wrong and dangerous, the thought repulsive and the law, as it now stands, contrary to the fixed policy of the State government in matters of taxation."

Again the comptroller says:

"Admitting that auditor, treasurer and sheriff have erred in allowing the collection of taxes to stand too long, will the general assembly punish the taxpayers because of the delinquencies of these officers? That is just what they are doing. Of course every dollar thus diverted must be added to other taxable property, and at last the general taxpayers pay this money—State, county and school districts diverted. No, if tax officials neglect their duties, punish them for such neglects, but not the taxpayers."

"If the money taken from the tax books as described were to go into the State treasury for the public debt or benefit, it would be some better, but, according to this and last year's report of these agents, 20 per cent of collection went to the public account, with 80 per cent for expenses of or diverting them from proper application. While the sink-

ing fund commission is a public necessity, it is proving an expensive business to administer. A part of the agent for 1895 covered 132 pages. Much of this report is rule and figure work which costs one price and two thirds.

"If the agents of this commission had given the legitimate work of this department the attention given to the tax department, the items reported for 10 to 20 years in the annual report of this department would have been investigated and eliminated. County lines have been changed eight or ten years, and these stand as assets of old counties belonging to this fund.

"The continued annual printing of these items has cost already more than all the engaged agents worth the sum of their fees and rule and figure work and costs two thirds more to print than other printing, and costs for report and reports and resolutions estimated not less than \$300 per annum—for ten years' less than average time printed—would be \$3,000. This office insists that such legislation as permits interference with the tax department of the State and the neglect of such matters as the above is at fault and should be revised."

Speaking of the Sumter muddle, he says:

"I am sorry to be obliged to say that neither the statements of Mr. A. W. Suder or Capt N. W. Brooke present any satisfactory or intelligent facts for the proper conclusions of any tax officer, and let their figures be practical worthless. Examination of the accounts of county of fairs, the receipts and disbursements from taxation and other public sources which do not give year by year total charges and credits for each fiscal year, showing how, where and when shortage occurred, are not satisfactory and never relied on, and only tend to confuse and confound the accounts of these officers in the popular mind."

The grand jury of Richmond county gives this department another report peculiar to itself.

"This presentation was evidently inspired by the same influence which gave the public the one referred to from Sumter."

"There lurks beneath the surface of a manifesto to hold the world in awe and daunt them of other Grand Jury presentations, written by field agents of the sinking fund commission, stenographically translated by the tax department, means 80 per cent in our pockets and 20 per cent for public accounts, with more legislation for fields new and pastures green. This report raises doubts and causes rules served on officials, but gives no intelligently connected facts or results of their examination of the affairs of Richland county."

"If your honorable bodies will provide for us the funds necessary for such work, we will have the whole master thoroughly done, and, if wrong has been done, let the courts and solicitors promptly informed."

## Beats the Record.

Simon Cooper, negro, killed another negro in Sumter on Emancipation Day. One day last week he shot and killed two white men, one young man and one old negro. The people in great numbers pursued him. He was found in a cabin, surrounded, and fired upon. The fire returned with a Winchester rifle, but hurt no one on this occasion. On promise of protection he surrendered—came out of the house and submitted to arrest. A razor and a pistol were found in his pocket. He was soon wounded by pistol shots, and afterward swung to a tree, when his body was riddled.

These, we believe, are about the facts. His crime was without a parallel in bloody deeds. The people were justly aroused, and nobody ever thought for a moment that any self respecting people would fail to do as soon as he was caught. He deserved all that he suffered. He should have been shot on sight, the same as if he had been a ravenous wild beast.

But the fact that some one promised protection to this creature, if he surrendered, has given the pretext for virtuous indignation that so much a monster met his deserved fate.

If that promise had not been given—and it is a pity that it was given—and he had held out a little longer, he may have satisfied his friends and sympathizers by shooting some of his pursuers.

We find it hard to believe that there is a man on the face of the earth who, in his heart of hearts, believes that a friend like Simon Cooper ought to have been taken to jail. Is there a country in this country that could not, under similar circumstances, have killed a son of the commission of deeds like those of Simon Cooper?

The time has passed in this country when it is necessary to denounce justifiable lynching, with any idea of conciliating or appeasing Northern sentiment. We cannot believe that there is a self respecting community in the North that would not have slain Simon Cooper. The peace and safety of the community demanded his death, and this newspaper has no apology to offer Northern sentiment because the men of Sumter wanted the body of Simon Cooper.

The bill was passed in this country when it is necessary to denounce justifiable lynching, with any idea of conciliating or appeasing Northern sentiment. We cannot believe that there is a self respecting community in the North that would not have slain Simon Cooper. The peace and safety of the community demanded his death, and this newspaper has no apology to offer Northern sentiment because the men of Sumter wanted the body of Simon Cooper.

## The General Assembly.

## Senator Moses Watches the Treasury.

## BILL CREATING SALEM COUNTY INTRODUCED

Thursday, Jan 14.

The house of representatives had a small calendar to consider yesterday, but did not take long to dispose of the most important bills introduced by Mr. Moses.

However, on the floor of the house of representatives, the committee on finance, consisting of Mr. R. E. Moore, Mr. J. W. Moore, Mr. W. C. Moore, and Mr. W. C. Moore, gave a favorable report on the bill.

The bill provides for a special districting bill for the congressional districts.

The two houses met in joint session yesterday, canvassed the returns and decided to adjourn.

The committee on the election of a speaker and the election of a president and three directors for the state.

bicycles shall be checked as baggage, each passenger being allowed to carry one bicycle.

## OTHER NEW BILLS.

Among other new bills were the following:

Mr. Moses—Looking to the creation of the county of Salem. Another bill introduced by Mr. Moses proposes to give electric roads and tramways the same right to condemn a right of way that railways have, upon payment of the value of the property condemned.

A report without recommendation was made on the concurrent resolution to fix a day for the holding of an election for United States senator. The committee considered as the opinion that Tuesday, the 26th inst., was the proper day for such election.

A concurrent resolution was passed fixing Friday, the 22d inst, as the day for a joint session for joint election of judges for the fifth and seventh circuits, for the election of a superintendent of the prelatory and three directors for the same institution.

## THE HOUSE

In the house of representatives yesterday the calendar was vigorously attacked again with the result that it was cleared.

To day a bill providing for the formation of Salem county will be introduced.

The measure, which consisted entirely in bills to go before the general assembly as before indicated and finally settled in that body.

The speaker announced the following:

J. H. Wilson—Ways and Means, Public Buildings, Manufactures, Internal Revenue, Post Office, Legislative Library.

W. A. Nettes—Public Buildings.

A. K. Sanders—Federal Relations.

J. A. M. Carraway—Accounts.

## SENATE

After the usual session had been adjourned yesterday morning, a number of new bills were reported favorably by several committees to which they had been referred.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

Mr. Moore's bill to regulate the holding of counts in the Second circuit was favorably reported on by the judiciary committee, as was Mr. Sudder's amendment to it.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The judiciary committee reported on Mr. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on Mr. R. E. Moore's bill making railroads liable to landowners for damage done to their property.

The committee on

## The Watchman and Southerner.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

## The Lynching in Sumter.

The horrible events in Sumter County last week make a fearful addition to the long list of bloody crimes and swift retribution in our State. Who can measure the fearful consequences of these revolting deeds? The red-handed murderer for a whole week was defiant and aggressive, and ended his saturnalia of crime with one of the most horrible butcheries that was ever known in a civilized community. Simon Cooper was a fiend beyond comparison, and his cruel, relentless career has not a parallel in our State. There is not the shadow of an excuse or a palliating syllable to be uttered in his behalf. He was a demon incarnate, and he deserved instant death at the hands of the infuriated citizens of Sumter County, who were justified in taking his life, if there was an occasion in the world when lynch law should prevail in every community. While all this is true, it is a grave and deplorable fact that the manner of Cooper's lynching, under the circumstances of his surrender on demand of the sheriff's posse, is not at all creditable to the manhood and chivalry of Sumter County. Let it be said that there were urgent and emphatic protests against what was done, and that there were brave and honorable men on the ground who recognized the appalling character of the work that was done in spite of their protests. It is not a pleasure to condemn an act of our fellow-citizens when they are ridding the world of a foul and incestuous beast, but even the defenders of life and home should have sufficient regard for themselves, if not for the sake of decency and hood, to discharge what they conceive to be a duty in a semi-respectable way.

We make due allowance for excitement and the disturbed condition of the surrounding country, but even then we cannot condone the conduct of the mob in Sumter County, who were acting under the regis of a sheriff's posse, and to that extent were representing the majesty of the law.

The facts are as follows: One hundred men had a single, brutal flood completely surrounded in a house, with arms and ammunition, and every opportunity to secure reinforcements of men and arms. They were making fair headway at a distance in the reduction of his citadel, and there was little chance for his escape, with the whole day before them. Their repeated fire caused him to cry for quarter, a parley ensued, and he was promised immunity if he came out. Afterwards he emerged from the house, and was taken in charge by the posse. A struggle took place, the man was shot twice and again, and the advice of the deputy sheriff and others apparently prevailed, which was to carry the wounded prisoner to Sumter. This was not done, but on the way he was again shot, then swung to a tree, and when life was extinct, the body was riddled with bullets until the rope by which it was suspended had been cut in two by other shots which missed the mangled body of their victim.

Can anything be more repulsive? There was lacking every element and genuine courage in the conduct and killing of the prisoner, and we would be disposed to say something of honor and true valor not to put on record our estimation of such conduct. It was shameful enough that one hundred men stood off and parleyed with a single villain, that the sheriff and coroner acted so as to suit the convenience of the mob, that under pretense of an arrest he was fearfully wounded and then hung to a tree, but the climax was reached when the infatuated and insatiable mob fired into the dead body of the bleeding wretch. It is only another stain upon the name of our State, already deeply dyed in the crimson gore of such victims, but even more revolting in its nature than any of the revolting catalogues of disgraceful predicate. What will come next? Greenville Mountaineer.

## Up Hold the Law.

It is said that the white people, or the officers of the law around Maggiano refused to do anything towards arresting Simon Cooper, because he was threatening only negroes and was not troubling the white people. They found out later, however, that Cooper did not to confine his murders to the negro race by any means. Had the law been enforced after the first murder, the Wilsons and the last negro would not have been killed. There is a disposition among some people to look upon negroes as nothing but brutes and not entitled to the protection of the law. The weaker a man or a race are the more are they entitled to the protection which the law can give them.

It made no difference who Cooper threatened, he should have been arrested as soon as possible and placed in jail, where he could injure nobody else and await his trial.

The Sumter Item should be condemned by all law abiding people for the stand which it has taken as regards the lynching of Simon Cooper. There are a great many people, who think an editor is a criminal and condoning his crime, because he has the boldness to protest against lynching. Generally speaking, the crimes of which criminals are guilty, are more revolting to newspaper men than they

are to those who take part in lynching, and, for that very reason, editors are pained when they see mobs placing themselves on a level with murderers by seeking to take pleasure in shedding their blood, after they are helped along in the hands of the officers of the law.

It was a great pity that Sumter County last week made such a fine record as to lynchings, should have had a killing of the freed Simon Cooper placed to her credit. As far as Cooper was concerned no kind of torture would have been too severe to punish him for his diabolical crimes, but the Sumter people brutalized themselves when they took him from the officers of the law half dead—and strung him up to a tree and riddled him with bullets. Had any of them slipped up behind him anywhere and shot him in the back, no one could have protested, because Cooper was an outlaw and a target for any, body's pistol or rifle. Nothing can be said against killing Cooper, but it was the hanging and shooting him after he was helpless and in the hands of the law.—Darlington News.

## The Anti-Trust Bill.

Section 1. That from and after the passing of this act all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to lessen, or tend to lessen, full and free competition in the importation or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or of domestic raw material, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations designed, or which tend to advance, restrain or control the price or the cost to the producer or to the consumer of any such product or article, are hereby declared to be against the public policy, unlawful and void.

Sec. 2. Any corporation, chartered under the laws of this State, which shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall thereby forfeit its charter and its franchise, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease and terminate. Every foreign corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act is hereby denied the right to do, and is prohibited from doing business in this State. It is hereby made the duty of the attorney general of this State to enforce this provision by due process of law.

Sec. 3. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be destructive of the full and free competition and of conspiracy against trade, and any person or persons who may engage in any such conspiracy, or who shall, as principal, manager, director or agent, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prizes, rates or orders made in furtherance of such conspiracy, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 and by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months or more than 10 years, or in the judgment of the court by either such fine or imprisonment.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the possession of the producer or raiser.

Sec. 5. That any persons or corporations that may be injured or damaged by any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in section 1 of this act, may sue for and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, of any person, persons or corporations operating such trust or combination, the full consideration or sum paid by him or them for any goods, wares, merchandise or articles the sale of which is controlled by such combination or trust.

Sec. 6. All acts in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed.

## The Englishman Abroad.

It is interesting to note with what obstinacy English travelers on the continent maintain English habits, however unsuited they may be to their surroundings. Under the broiling sun of Italy or Spain we find English travelers asking for a grilled steak or roast beef. Of course, the steel is tasteless and indigestible, the meat is burned outside, nasty in flavor and leathery in substance, thus constituting the most unsatisfactory article of diet that could be taken under the circumstances. Then the Englishman will pay 18. for a 4d bottle of English beer, which is far too heavy and frothy for English taste, and is also drinking the pure wine of the country that is supplied without stint and gratu-

tously at all meals. These British peculiarities have done much to detract the advantages of foreign travel and to render the best known hotels, which are not English, far more popular.

The experienced continental traveler who has learned to do at Rome as the Romans do very carefully avoids the hotels frequented by the English. He is consequently treated with much greater civility, is fed on dishes which the experience of centuries has proved to be better suited to the climate and economizes something like 50 per cent on the cost of living. On the other hand, he may have to content himself with a very small washing-las—the introduction of English habits in the matter of personal ablution is indeed a dangerous evil, and the Englishman gives.

Every man, when traveling in Europe, is compelled to take care of his health, and the experience of centuries has proved that the best way to do this is to live in the same manner as the English, who request all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save 50 per cent, paying which is the best way to insure the return of all persons who fall ill, make returns within the time prescribed by law.

The taxpayer returns what they owe on the first day of January.

And the tax collector will enter the first given name of the taxpayer in full, wise make a separate return for each township where the property is located and also in each county, and enter the No. of the school district given.

Every man, when traveling in Europe, is compelled to take care of his health, and the experience of centuries has proved that the best way to do this is to live in the same manner as the English, who request all persons to be prompt in making their returns and save 50 per cent, paying which is the best way to insure the return of all persons who fall ill, make returns within the time prescribed by law.

All owners must be liable on or before the 20th day of February next. I cannot take responsibility for the loss of any tax returns after the 20th day, as all returns made to me by the 20th day are subject to my examination.

A. B. STUCKEY,  
Auditor Sumter County.

## Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

## Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

All about Potash—the results of its use reported by the United States Soil Survey in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any one in America who will write for it.

22 Nassau St., New York.

No. 53 runs through from Charleston to Central R. R., leaving Lance 8:30 a. m., Maning 9:05 a. m.

## Atlantic Coast Line.

## WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.  
TRAIN GOING SOUTH.

Dated Jan. 13, 1897  
No. 55 No. 51.

P. M. P. M.

Leave Wilmington 8:25

Arrive Marion 6:05

6:45

Leave Florence 7:15 8:25

8:42 4:30

Arrive Sumter 9:52

10:30 5:30

Leave Florence 9:45 10:35

10:55 10:55

No. 53 runs through from Charleston to Central R. R., leaving Lance 8:30 a. m., Maning 9:05 a. m.

22 Nassau St., New York.

## TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 54 No. 53.

A. M. P. M.

Leave Columbia 8:50 9:15

Arrive Sumter 7:12 6:35

8:25

Leave Sumter 7:15 8:40

8:25 7:35

Leave Florence 8:55

9:34

Arrive Marion 12:15

No. Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Marion 9:30 a. m.

Arrive Columbia 9:30 a. m.

Leave Florence 10:45 a. m.

Arrive Marion 11:45 a. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 10:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 11:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 12:15 a. m.

Arrive Marion 1:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 2:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 3:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 5:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 6:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 7:15 p. m.

Leave Marion 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Marion 9:15 p. m.

</