TILLMAN BACKS HIS LAW.

HE DEFENDS THE DISPENSARY SYS-EM AGAINST CRITICISM.

#### He Tolls of the Great Social and Moral Reform which He Thinks Mis Scheme Has Made Erfrettyr-South Carolina's Consumption of whiskey Decreased Fifty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-In consideration of the ant assaults upon South Carolina's dispenarv system, Senator Tillman was asked a day or two ago to give a statement of the development and justification of the law from his point of view. He said:

The prohibition sentiment, always strong in Fouth Carolina, had been growing stronger, and r seemed a political necessity in 1892 that something should be done to recognize it. Accordingly. In August of that year, in order to prevent a split in the new Democracy of the State, boxes vere placed at the primaries and voters were esked to vote on the question of prohibition or to prohibition. Strictly speaking, it was not an issue but an abstract proposition merely. Prohibition received a little short of 40,000-no prohibition received a little under 30,000 (which. ou see, was a majority of about 10,000 for proa) and some 20,000 voters did not vote at P. This was a sufficient cue for the General Assembly which met that fall, and a stringent schibition bill, containing what seemed to the rohibition leaders to be the best features of the Maine, lows, and Kansas laws was put into be amended somewhat and to pass the House It did not reach the Senate until a week before adjournment. I had pointed out as Governor the impossibilities of enforcing prohibition, and had spoken of the dispensary system then and still in operation in Athens, Ga., as a possible model for us. The consequence was that Senator John Gary Evans of Alken, later Governor, introduced a dispensary bill proposed hy myself, with the House prohibition measure as a basis, which was substituted for the House bill. It was rushed through, the House had no time to amend it, and naturally it possessed many defects; but it has worked better than its most sanguine supporters could have believed.

"The State buys and owns all liquors until they are sold to the consumer. All persons are forbidden to traffic in any kind of distilled or malt liquors, but the State is authorized to establish dispensaries for their sale. A State Board of Control supervises the business, a chief dispenser purchases the supplies of liquor and file the requisitions of local dispensers in the various counties. These county dispensaries remain open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day except Sundays and legal holidays, liquor is sold packages of one-half a pint to five gallons, and beer is sold in pint bottles. All bottles are supposed to have the paimetto tree blown in them and to bear a label with the seal and the motto of the State upon it. Liquor cannot be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. and the package must not be opened upon the premises where it is bought. If a stranger desires to buy liquor or beer, he must be identified by some responsible local person. He fills out an application, giving his age and residence, and stating the amount which he desires to purchase, without designating the use to which he intends to put it. A person can purchase distilled liquor only once a day, but he can buy beer as many times as he likes in a given day. The Dispensary law contains all the safeguards against the illicit sale of liquor which the Prohlhitionists have been able to hit upon in forty years, and we have learned many others from experience. Those who want liquor, or who need it, can got it, as free American citizens. There is to pretence at performing impossibilities."

Just how did you find the law to work !"

Well, it went into effect July 1, 1893. The night before, every bar in the State had closed its coors. Of course, we had been planning for months to manage so important a business, but no one had any idea of its magnitude. All of the legal whiskey traffic of the State was turned to the capital as a source of supply. In Columbia a big hall, 165 by 35 feet and three stories high. was made the location for the State Dispensary Fifty or sixty employees, working ten hours a day, were kept busy bottling liquor which the State Chemist had examined and approved. Of course, great quantities of liquor had been put beforehand, and naturally many trains brought into the State, after the law was nforced, much contraband liquor. But, crude is the law was, and hard as was the opposition of heliquor dealers and their friends on the one hand and of the crank Prohibitionists on the other, it was admitted to be an almost instant success. The State Dispensary was soon found to be more than self-sustaining. In July twenty

nine dispensaries were opened and running; in August, thirty-eight; in September, forty-seven; salaries of local offi

and them. Gev. Ellerbe in his message of last January is hardly less enthusiastic in support of the dispensary plan." "You have probably had inquiries from other States as to the nature of this law " "On have probably had inquiries from other States as to the nature of this law " "By dest North Carolina is beginning to adopt it locally, and in Nerth Dakota and other West-ern States they are discussing its advisability. I believe that it will be adopted by many States. Senator Tillman makes no apology for his casy to see that he is very proud that he had to do with his passage and execution. He is not less provide the fast form as Governor of South Carolina which his friends consider very important, if not historic. One is the adoption of the new Yonstitution, by which, with its educations qualification, the negre is disfranchised and his ballot. Another is the establishment of two plement of about 400 students. The third is the manignation of "the people" from the "aris-tocracy" as expressed in the Tillmanite jargon.

TROLLEY PARTIES TOO NOISY.

#### Form of Entertainment That Deteriorated After Beaching Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is certainly unfortunate with the trolley. When the trolley has been introduced into other cities and villages it has been found to be a benefit and a blessing. With Brooklyn it has worked badly from the start. It began by killing off both youth and age at a rate so reck less that Brooklyn now holds the record for trolley slaughter, and several lawyers are for on the way to fortune owing to the number of suits for damages which they have been able to bring. This habit of running people down the trolley cars still keep up. Then, in remote, un progressive towns, such as Philadelphia and Rockland, Me., riding on the electric roads is a smooth, pleasant mode of travel. In Brooklyn it has always been entirely different. There it consists of jolting, a series of sudden rushes, followed by more sudden stops, and then the trolley pole files off the wire, or something else breaks down. There seems to be something in the climate of Brooklyn that is detrimental to the trolley. The managers of the roads recognize the fact that something is wrong, and bring men from as far away as New Orleans to remedy matters; but, however successful these men may have been with trolley roads in other cities. they seem to be able to accomplish little in

Brooklyn. Citizens of Brooklyn are now up in arms against a trolley feature which in other citics is considered an entertaining and valuable part of the system, but in Brooklyn has developed pos sibilities of hideousness previously undreamed of. It is the trolley party. In Paterson, N. J., it is considered a desirable and praiseworthy in-stitution, of especial use to Sunday schools and

is considered a desirable and praiseworthy in-stitution, of especial use to Sunday schools and W. C. T. U. excursions; and down in Philadel-phia some gallant and ingenious conductor add-ed a tinge of spice to its harmless joy by invent-ing the trolley runnel, which consists in pulling down the trolley pole and so shrouding the en-tire car in darkness, as of a railway tunnel, when any after the lee cream. One might have though that such an institution would be well adapted to Brooklyn, but it has deteriorated sail-ing upon the police to tame its exuberance now at the beginning of the trolley party scass. A Brooklyn trolley party consists of from one to ten big trolley cars, each with from forty to seventy passengers. Sometimes the passengers are Sunday school pupils; generally they are not but that is a mere detail, for a good boy can nake just as much noise with a tin horn as any one else. Each of the passengers has a horn, a rot to the spasse your house at any time to your due to the combined effect is that of the New Year's din downlown at Trinity Church travelling about the city. As this pandemo-nium on wheels passes your house at any time thy it should make itself disliked by people who don't go on trolley rides. At cose range, in the streets through which the car tracks run, the roaring, shrieking, and biaring is deafea-ing and even a quarter of a mile away be noise is sufficient to wake people up. So petitions have been sent to the police authorities in Brooklyn beging them to enforce rigidly the gin the streets through which the car tracks run, the roaring, shrieking, and biaring is deafea-ing and even a quarter of a mile away be noise is sufficient to wake people up. So petitions have been sent to the police authorities in Brooklyn beging them to enforce rigidly the gin the streets through which the car tracks run, the roaring, shrieking, and biaring is deafea-ing and even a quarter of a mile away the noise is sufficient to wake people up. So petitions have been sent to the police authorities

# PATENT LEATHER TAN SHOES.

They Are a Novelty, and Dealers Are Wondering if They Will Take with the Public.

The latest development in the light-colored shoe is of a character to puzzle the public as well as the shonkeeners. One dealer told a Sux reporter the other day that he had no idea just

what the new style meant. "It is something that seems all wrong to me." he said, "and we are waiting to see what the people are going to think of it. The new shoe combines the features of an undress and a patent leather shoe as well. It is made of the usual tan-colored leather, but is finished with a patent leather glaze that makes it shine like the newest

copie there, and many have died since then, but I do not recall having seen in the papers in twenty years any reference to any person, living or dead, that he or she was in the audience at Ford's Theatre the night that Lincoln was shot."

THE SUN has received several letters from persons who were in Ford's Theatre on the night of Lincoln's assassination, or know of others who were there. One of these letters said that Henry W. Lewis of 84 Wolcott street, Brooklyn, witnessed the murder of the Presi-A SUN reporter went to see Mr. Lewis dent. one day last week. Mr. Lewis is now 62 years old and somewhat fceble in health, but has a vigorous memory. He recalls with lively in terest the occurrences in Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865. In his younger days Mr. Lewis used to be a seaman. By the time he was 20 years old he had been around the world. He saw the gold rush to California and that to Australia, which country he visited in 1850. In the latter part of the civil war Mr. Lewis was employed on the Government transport Constitution, which plied between Washington and the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

On April 14 the Constitution reached Washington from City Point, where she had deliv-ered a cargo of bread for the army. She brought back part of the Ninth Corps to Washington. When she reached town the members of the crew read that Lincoln and Grant would attend Ford's Theatre that night.

"I had often seen Lincoln," said Mr. Lewis, 'but had never seen Grant, and 1 proposed to several of my mates to go to the theatre to see Grant and the play, 'Our American Cousin. We arrived at the theatre just before the performance was to begin. There were no scats to be had and we passed in on admission prices and stood up behind the scats in the upper gallery. We watched the incidents of the night eagerly and in the third act of the play heard the pistol shot that Booth fired.

"Instantly there was much confusion. I

shot that Booth fired. "Instantly there was much confusion. I think the excitement in the gallery was as great as that in the other parts of the theatre, of which so much has been written. There was a great commotion and a great craning of necks. I remember distinctly seeing Lincoin's head drop to his arm. He was unconscions, of course, and no one had yet reached him. I also saw Booth jump to the stage and sink to the floor on one knee. We could tell that he was ay-ing something just before he dragged himself off the stage. The noise in the place was that of a roar by this time. Those in the gallery were on their feet, and we could see no more. A stampede began, such as I suppose occurs at a time of fire in a theatre. To this day I do not know how I reached the street. I have absolutely no recol-lection about it, and never had. My mates also did not remember how they got out. All, we was that we were swept out of the place and found the street thronged. If was a sad-night, and we were late in eaching our quarters. "Curiously enough, in all my work and or what few journess I have made since I have never met a min and never heard of one except the officials who was in Ford's Theatre on that night. Instead of there being 1,000 percen-spreasit, as THE SU'S correspondent suggested, there must have been 2,300. There was stand-ing room only, and it is strange that so few of those present have been bard from. For years the incidents of that night came to me with a sense of horror. It was along time before I could shake it off. I have often takked freely of that hight with my acquaintances, and I sup-pose that the others who saw the assassimation did the same, and certainly it is peculiar that so little has been heard of the reations individ-uals who composed the audience on that mem-orable night."

so little has been heard of the various individ-uals who composed the audience on that mem-orable night." Mr. Lewis has another reminiscence that his friends have always liked to hear him tell. He saw the first shot fired at the outbreak of the civil war. It was in Charlesion harbor on April 12, 1801, but he says it was not at Fort Samier. It was at the consiter Nashville at 430 of dock in the morning. Mr. Lewis was the lookout on the Nashville. The Union teet, consisting of the transport Baltie and the warships Pawnee, Po-cahontas, and Harriet Lane, had left New York before the Nashville, but the Nashville passed them and arrived off the hear of Charleston har-bor first. The Nashville, which belonged to a line running boats between Charleston and New York regularly, and had carried arms and ammunition to the Southerners, resembled the Harriet Lane in her size and rig, and when she approached the tand rig, and her she famone shatery on Morris Island threw a shot at the Nashville on this surposition, and this T. F. Drew, a mining man from the West, was not at a complia the wilderness, but my house on Pike street in Scattle. It was a misty morning when I walked out at the door to go to my place of busicess. Five minutes later I heard several shots fired back of me in the direction of leather glaze that makes it shine like the newest sort of black patent leather pumps. When I saw it first it seemed to me that some man had been trying to solve the problem of the combination of tan shees and the silk hat by inventing something that would seem a little more appropriate to the mean who like this fashion. There is the tan-colored leather, with its suggestion of summer negligé, and the light background as a protection from the dust. Then there is the shing glaze to afford some sort of excuse for the connection with the silk bat. But I don't believe that so much analysis prompted the inventor of that novelty. That it was devised for the mere purpose to further the solution of the solution of the lance solution the lank shot as a warning to stop. The Nashville went on. The Harriet Lane swung around bank shot as a warning to stop. The Nashville went on. The Harriet Lane swung around bank shot as a warning to stop. The Nashville went on the lance is bouted Capt. Murray to the dust of the inventor of that novely. That it was devised for the mere purpose of section of the caption of the the solution of the has the solution apermanent shine that generally costs 10 cents Nashville on this

geoconters in old MEXICO

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SOME OF THE FARIOUS TYPES THAT COUNTRY HAS SEEN

> Gen. Grant's Dip Into the Business-A Few Who Succeeded in "Arriving"-The Typical English Premoter-Times New Changed. From the Boston Herald.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1 .- The Promoters' Club is passing away. It was the most interesting social, oconomic, and impromptn organization ever known on the great North American continent. When it began no man seems accurately to know. Tradition has it that the Book of the Genesis of the Promoters' Club notes that Gen. Grant was the founder of the institution. When he came to Mexico on his second trip, after having been here first on completing his round the world journey, he stopped, not as before, in semi-regal spartments in the huge and massive School of Mines building, but took rooms at the famous old Iturbide Hotel, planted his chair out under the tall stone columns of the courtyard, placed his feet against these details of Mexican architecture, and began to scheme for his Mexican Southern Rallway that he never built, but which was carried out later on by an English company. The result of Grant's meditations in the patle of the Iturbide was the incorporation of the railway company, bearing, I believe, the name of "the Meridional," with fine offices up in New York, much plate glass, many clerks who put sheets of paper inside their big russia-bound books, and wrote poetry or letters to their sweethearts, and foolod the public.

Gen. Grant was a great soldier, but a guilcless business man. He had something of the promoter in him, but he lacked the practical talent for carrying a great scheme on to success. His centus was for war, not for creating.

After Grant came many other men, some old Generals in the Federal and Confederate armies veteran statesmen, and that queer lot who flock repudiated formally its public debt, has as its from the ends of the earth into any country that is being developed and has got the ear of the incetting public. Mexico has had its boom period, woman's suffrage, has as its motto "Let Arms then its sag, and now for two years past has been going ahead in substantial fashion, just

been going ahead in substantial fashion, just sawing wood and sayin' nuthin'. The Promoters' Chub, when in fits glory, was compared of a shifting number of members, but there was always enough of them to keep the stone pillars of the hotel supported by at least three pairs of fost to each pillar. Some of the members have come on to fame and fortune, and their bank accounts have grown fat, and their port is subline as they walk the streets of Northern or European cities; but the larger part have never enrolled their name on the list of the successful. Many have diod, prematurely old and broken hourted. Schemes are had for a steady diet. ness of which does not appear to be entirely clear for a State whose foreign commerce and railroad business are done through the adjacent States of Though all States have mottoes and all States have shields, only a small proportion of the States have flowers, though all may have them before very long if the popular demand for flowers typical of Statehood continues to increase. The Iowa Legislature at Des Moines stendy diet.

There was one man who "arrived," but after o many disappointments, such saddening act-acts, that all who knew him came to admite acts, that all who knew him came to admite und pity him. At one time he lived for weeks in a two-cent lost of bread night and morning, cept his them on the sky parlor floor of the liver-side on the, or breaven knows how, haunted the lepartment of encouragement, which then had aliways under its charge, was ever affable, milling, and sanguing, the most wonderful medium of a human buildow I have ever seen last week adopted the wild rose as the official flower of the Hawkeye State. There are forty five States, but twelve of them only have official flowers, the selection of which has devolved in some States upon the Legislature, and in others fowers, the selection of while has devolved in some States upon the benieldure, and in others upon the public school children. Two New Eug-land States only have expressed a preference for any flower. Vermont for the red clover, by net of the begistature, and Rhole Island. by vote of its school children, for the violet. The golden rod is the favorite in Alabama; the maxmals in Observing and the peach blossom in Delawars. Southwestern States are non represented in flowers to any great extent. Those States in which complete or limitel woman suffrage has been established by law are those which have taken the lead in the selection of State flowers. Council has the columbiant leads the golden red. Which complete or limitel woman suffrage has been established by law are those which have taken the lead in the selection of State flowers. Columb has the columbiant, Frahe, the syning in mostana, the bitter root, and take golden red. Which is likewise the State flower of Oregon. Michigan has adopted the clover, and Kansas "the State flower of Nebraska is the mocrash flower. New Yorks" preferance for a State flower. New Yorks" preferance for a State flower. New Yorks preferance for a State flower has been for several vari-ties of roces led to a sublivision of the vote varies of the school children of the State heid state years ago the preference for a several vari-ties of roces led to a sublivision of the vote among there, with the result that technically, the golden rod had the majority and was chosen in the test have been much affect to reverte this declaration of preference, with the result that there are some who s spectmen of a human buildog I have ever see year after year this man came to Mexico; 1 had a fixed idea of a railway to-well, I won say where. He had his original concessis, modified so many times that the cicrks will wrote out the corrections and the printers will you it in itype for the Diario Official cam to book on him as a dear family put it in type for the Diarie Official came to look on him as a dear famillar friend without whom the modern era in Mexico would have been like "Hamlet" minus the melancholy prince. Annexed to this rail-way scheme were various addenda emanning from the fortile brain of the author of it; he would manufacture curiosities for Europe, and master all the aboriginal trikal tongues, and would still in 0, wave flux to give it a locality) a colony of wise thinkers, who should just think thanks and give the result to menkind in does not too large to upset mental digestion. It was out rised's life that men who should do noth-ing but fill and then tap their thought reserand fill and then tap their thought reser-would be able to invent many great mavoirs would be able to invent many great ma-chines, being electricity to a point for beyond Tesia, and solve all social problems. They were to be a species of practical mahatmas and squeeze their brains for the benefit of humanity. There was no such word as failure written on the brow of this ardent producter, as believing as folunates as often ridenled in the press of two continents in Columbus was hunched at by the supers of Salamanen. He just perged away year after year, and today he has "arrived" and bis schemes are induced by practical men with capital who will "see him through." Some unobservant, or superficially observant, people pronounced him crass; but I never thought be suffered from any thing except too many ficas a day. Now we take off our hats to the man who has cot there ! A COUGAR IN THE DOORWAY s got the

An Incident of Life in Seattle Seven Years The blatant promoter was the one most in evi-dence. He came downstairs in the morning chewing last evening's footbjek, and his stri-dent voice could be heard across the buge courtyard, and you caught in every sentence the innaide word "millions." It is never humble "thensamis" with the talkative promoter, but forever millions, and many millions. This type dired at a hole-in-the-wall most of the time, de-veloped a qualit taste in cheap and nasty and obscire restaurants, hever treated, but was a receptacle for the lunches and dimensioffered by the arriving greenhours who needed to be put on the track, sterred, as it were. When he could berraw a quarter the blatant promoter had has hadre cut; when the loan expected was 10 cents The blatant promoter was the one most in evi-" If I had left my house five minutes later one morning, seven years ago, I should have stepped upon a seven-foot cougar in the vestibule," said -\* 1t



THEY DON'T ACREE.

\*Pond's Extract

Refreshing

It is the universally recognized Specific for PILES. (See directions with each bottle.)

For all external wounds and inflamed surfaces a wonderful healer.

Bathe the Aching Head or the Swollen Feet with POND'S EXTRACT. What Comfort!

When the mosquitoes send substitutes to do there work, then use something else "just as good " in place of Pond's Extract. But when the mosquitoes come themselves, use nothing but genuine Pond's Extract. Manufactured only by Pond's Extract Co., 76, Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

inquisitive and predatory hard-ups who haunt the hotels in quest of prey. If any man has designs on this country, thinks he can benefit it and make money for himself and his associatos, let him come and teak over the field. There's lots to do, but the quiet, solid men of business are to be the doers, not the old style promoter.

MR. FLOWER'S GRANT SPEECH.

Cooling

Healing

His Protest Against the Proposition to Remove Grant's Body to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- It has been remarked here that amid the many incidents of Grant Memorial day in New York the good work of a number of New York Congressmen to prevent the removal of Gen. Grant's body from New York to Washington has been overlooked. This work was performed in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. It will be remembered that the Senate passed the resolution of Senator Plumb of Kansas requiring the removal of Gen. Grant's body from Riverside Drive to the Arlington Cemetery in Washington, and that this reso lution was defeated in the House of Represent-

atives mainly through the efforts of the New York Congressmen. One of the most forcible speeches in the House of Representatives, during the debate was made by Representative Roswell P. Flower, who said: " Mr. Speaker, it was the wish of Gen. Grant

that his wife he buried at his side. She chose New York, and the city gave her the choicest plot of land within its limits. Mrs. Grant is a resident of my Congress district, and has the opportunity now of visiting her husband's tomb daily. She has written a letter saying in effect that if the people of the United States are unanimous that her husband be removed to Washing ton she will not object. This declaration of hers is characterized by the spirit of Him who said: 'If this cup pass not from Me except I drink it, Thy will be done.'

"By this resolution you insult the memory of

THROUGH THE OUICKSANDS. An Episode of Travel in New Mexico.

"You'd better see whether last night's rain has loosened the sands up much before you venture into the river," said old man Hickey at the American corral as Johnson, my driver, picked the reins up to drive out. The scene was Mesilla, New Mexico. Johnson and I had stopped here two days to rest our horses after their hard trip across the Jornada del Muerto, and now we were resuming our journey to Silver City. hundred miles to the westward.

"If the water's high or the sands are quick you'll do better to come back and walt another day," continued the old man. "There's many a team gone down at the crossing and no eye ever saw it afterward. If you get over the river all right keep a good look out for Sam Kirkbrek. He's at large again. The Sheriff's posse was at Los Cruces last night hunting him. Good luck. We had heard of the gentleman to whom he referred, and the exploits in the way of holding up stages and robbing of individuals which for some years had made him notorious and much ought after by sheriffs in southern New Mexico. But the Rio Grande to be forded was a subject of more immediate concern to us than "Hold-up Sam." We drove through the old town, with its great willows drooping above the accouia, and came to the river. It had been swollen by the heavy rain of the past night, and at first sight seemed one unbroken sheet of brown water, moving swiftly along, and which might be of great depth. But looking more closely swirls could be seen when the current passed over shallows, and here and there little shifting islands of sand appeared at the surface travelling to left or right, up or down stream, accord-ing to the caprice of the waters. There evidentwas a streak of shallow water extending across the river, with a deeper channel below it. On the western shore a Mexican wagon train,

"By this resolution you insult the memory of Gen. Grant, as well as his widow. "It is an insult to the city of New York, which supports more charities at home and abroad throughout the land than any other city of the Union. We had raised \$154,000 toward his monument, but shortly after the death of Gen. Grant we were called upon for relief by the Johnstown sufferers of Pennsylvania, and thus subscriptions stopped temporarily. And the enharman of this committee which unanimously reports the resolution knows full well the with our team and buckbard, so, engaging the sufficient team and buckbard, so, engaging the <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

## THE SUN, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

We sell a good

desk at \$21, a better

one at \$32, and as

handsome ones as

could be desired at

Buy an up-to-date

desk, and let business

STATE FLOWERS.

There Will Be Forty-flye in the Senr Future,

Perhaps.

has a motto and a shield, and some of these mot

thes seem to the disinterested observer to in

somewhat inappropriate. Nevada, for instance whose population is declining steadily and whose

inducance is yearly growing less, has for its motto

Folcas et Poteas (Willing and Able). Missie

sippi, the only one of the States which has ever

the other hand. Wyoming, the plonger State in

Yield to the Gown." The motto of Ocegon is

"She Flies with Her Own Wings," the apposite

notto "Union, Justice, and Confidence,"

Colifornia and Washington.

favor of any flower.

Ago.

Every one of the forty-five States in the Union

\$50, \$75, and \$95.

become a pleasure.

HALE CO.

15 Stone Street. next Produce Exchange.

Desks at export prices,

ters ranged from \$300 to \$1,000 a year. The cheapest grade of whiskey was sold at #3 a vallon. In seventeen of our chief towns 576 ar rists for drunkenness were reported in July and August, '92, and only 283 in July and August, '93. In September, '92, these same towns reported 230 arrests for drunkenness, and in September, '93, only 126."

"Other results which might perhaps be called social must have been noticeable f" "Yes, sir," Mr. Tillman replied. "A pure ar-

ticle was guaranteed, and the consumer got full in asure of standard strength. There was no consideration of personal profit, and hence no inducement to force sales. The bottle was not opened on the premises and hence treating was impossible, and the liquor was sold only in the daytime. Moreover, the appetizing adjuncts of c, sugar, lemons, &c., were absent. The liquor was sold for cash only, there were no weekly states standing against the workingman till pay day, and he took his wages home. There were iwo other great social improvements. The keepers of grambling places, pool rooms, and dives found their business practically wiped out, and he local political rings which usually con-trol elections in municipalities found themselves there of the power usually wielded by the saloon. trol elections in municipalities found themselves shorn of the power usually wielded by the saloon-keepers. The Legislature builded better than it new. The price of liquor was not made high enough so that the blind tiger or the smuggling in of liquor was made profitable, and it was also low enough so that the State made no reat profit, and what there was went to the re-duction of the general tax. The profits of the flour dealer were saved to the consumer, who tould give the money to his family. The profit so that the dealer were saved to the consumer, who toud give the money to his family. The profit so so to the free school fund. In the old diver at my home at Edgefield Court House there would be gathered on the sale days in January and February perhaps eight hundred or a thou-tend men from the country, and I regret to say and men from the country, and I regret to say that anywhere from fifty to two hundred of the nea would go home drunk. On my roturn to Lighted after the Dispensary law was in op-tation I attended one of these sales. It was a state of remark that not a drunkard had been "There must have been

e must have been great opposition to-

opposed it because their taxes had been as apposed it because their taxes had been reased by the failure of license money. Of res, the liquor desires and their friends all let to see it fail. Hard as this opposition was, "Altagonism of the old State officers and it frients, who had been turned out of power the new regime, was twice as hard; but that purely political, and in the face of the bene-al results of the law all these have been with ogive way."

said that drunkenness had been de-

Not said that drunkenness had been de-seed in South Carolina 50 per cent." Yes, str: and I could quote you from the sear of Gov. Evans submitted to the General said in February, 1896, to prove this. He result letter to the various Mayors of the sense of the the various Mayors of the sense the dispensary plan, what the interval of plain cases of drunkenness had been dated with the previous condition, and also the general effect of the dispensary law have the scheral effect of the dispensary law have the plane drow and good order of their maken may be the plane of the dispensary law have they are plane drow the set of the state way in the previous condition, and also the general effect of the dispensary law have they have the plane of four these reports that a temperate from these reports that ni., but the number of cases tried in ouris or drunkenness and disorderly ad decreased over 66 per cent. and that imption of whiskey had decreased nearly that decreased over 66 per cent. and that namption of whiskey had decreased nearly tent. Give. Evans also pointed out in his word reform. The temptations for the of the State had been swopt away, and the news of the salaon keeper in elections also. The hast holiday season there had been chomicide in the State, a record hitherto relof, and that was the result of an old fi had been the custom of the colored abe and the drink to erceason circus days. The also fliquor by the State was con-yon the increase, which proved not that the all of liquor by the State was con-yon the increase, which proved not that the medium price list that I spoke the medium price list that I spoke of the medium from the young and will elimi-tic the the and more, and, as I have the constraines the and more, and, as I have the constraines the constraines the and more and and that you had have the source of an induces in a spoke of the provest of the the theory of the source and more, and as I have the constraines the as and more, and as I have the constraines the constraines the as and more and as a more the source of an induces the source of the source o

getting out something new or maybe to furnish a permanent shine that generally costs 10 cents whenever it is put on the unglazed shoe seems the most probable explanation.

"The care of light shoes is likely to be more expensive in the end than the ordinary black ones, for they promptly show neglect, and everywhere it costs double the price of an ordinary where it costs double the price of an ordinary blacking to have them cleaned. But they have come to stay. There is no doubt about that, and their survival seems more remarkable after the struggies it took to make them popular. I re-member how conspicuous the few men were who ten years ago courageously ventured out wearing these light-colored shoes. They have now generally driven out of use entirely one sort of shoe. That is the black calf low quarter shoe. Comparatively few of them are made

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came around. The Captain of the Harriet Lane simply askel some perfunctory questions, and both ships lay off the bar and watchel not only the first shot fired on Fort Sumter, but also the en-tire bombardment of thirty-six hours. On Sun-day, April 14, the day of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, the Nashville went into the harbor, and Mr. Lewis, with Capt. Murray and others, rowed over to the fort. The only souvenir of the visit that Mr. Lewis bas retained is a grape-shot with a dent in it that was fired against Fort Sumter from one of the rebel batterios in the harbor. — Among the letters which THE SUN has re-celved from those who were present at the massesination of Lincoln is one from William Elmendorf of Hooken, who says: — "I see by last Sunday's SUN that 'F. H. B.' of Brooklyn and Slinday's SUN that 'F. H. B.' of Brooklyn and Slinday's Law there, and have the original programme. My present ad have the original programme. My present ad have anative of Kingston, N. Y., and I believe that some of the letters I wrote immediately after the assasination of Lincoln are now in the old Sen-sides at Catskill."

### 4,000 DUELS A YEAR IN GERMANY. 1.000 a Year in France and 9.759 Duels in

## the fast Ten Years in Italy.

More ducls are fought in Germany than in any ther country. Most of them, however, are student duels, which culminate in nothing more serious than slashed checks or torn scalps. Of all German university towns little Jena and Goottingen are most devoted to the code. In Goet tingen the number of duels averages one a day. year in and year out. On one day several years ago twelve duels were fought in Goettingen in twenty-four hours. In Jena the record for one day in recent times is twenty-one. Fully 4,000 student ducls are fought every year in the Ger-

student duels are fought every year in the Ger-man empire. In addition to these there are the more serious duels between officers and civil-ians. Among Germans of mature years the an-nual number of duels is about one hundred. Next to Germanny. France is most given to the duelling habit. She has every year uncounted meetings. "merely to satisfy benor;" that is, merely to give two men the opportunity to wipe out insults by crossing swords or firing pistols in such a way as to preclude the alightest chance of injury. In the duel statistics these meetings are not reckoned, as they are far less perilous than even the German student duels. Of the serious duels, France can boast fully 1,000 from New Year's to New Year's. The majority of these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds: nearly 20 per cent. in serious wounds. Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ton years,

these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds; nearly 20 per cent. in serious wounds. Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ten years, and has lost fifty citizens by death on the field of honor. Some 2,400 of these meetings were consummated with subres, 179 with pistols, 90 with rapiers, and one with revolvers. In 1974 cases the insult was given in newspaper articles or in public letters regarding literary quarrels. More than 700 principals were insulted by word, of mouth. Political discussions led to 559; re-ligious discussions to 20. Women were the cause of 189. Quarrels at the gambling table were responsible for 189. A summary shows that, as regards numbers, the sequence of duelling countries is: Germany, France, Italy, Ausira, Russia. As rogards deadliners of duels Italy comes first. Then come formany, France, Russia, and Austria in the order named. For the most serious duels the pistol is the favorite weapon in all fave countries.

