

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

VETERANS LEAVE

Annual Reunion Ended In Columbia
Wednesday,

PENSIONS DISCUSSED

They Endorse The Bill Passed By Last Legislature To Prevent Pension Evils, "Excepting That Portion Requiring to Appointment of an Inspector."

The veterans at their business session Wednesday in Columbia took up the matter of pensions, and discussions of the subject consumed the greater part of the morning. At the last session of the legislature it will be remembered a bill was introduced, the object of which was to correct the evils of the present pension laws. Gen. C. Irvine Walker, at the request of Gen. Teague, division commander, appeared before the legislature and presented the matter to the proper committees and suggested those remedies which it was deemed would be effectual.

The bill, however, was continued from the last session and Thursday those changes which had been proposed were discussed by veterans, and a resolution was introduced by Col. T. J. Moore of Moore to the effect that the veterans of South Carolina approve the revised bill and urge its early passage by the legislature. These resolutions were passed excepting that portion which referred to the appointment of a pension inspector for South Carolina.

Gen. Moore's resolution finally read as follows: "Whereas, There was presented at the last session of the legislature a bill whose objects were to cure many, if not all, of the evils of the present pension laws and enable our deserving comrades and the widows of such to secure a larger amount of pension money; and

Whereas, This bill was presented by our division commander for the veterans of South Carolina; and

"Whereas, At the division commander's request Gen. Walker explained the bill to the proper committees of the senate and house, securing from each of said committees unanimously favorable reports; and

"Whereas, The bill was continued to the next session, there not having been time for consideration at the last session; therefore be it

"Resolved, first, That the veterans of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do approve the bill so presented, excepting that portion referring to the appointment of inspectors and urge upon the legislature its passage as early in the session as possible.

"Second, That we approve the action of our commander in presenting the bill and in securing the assistance of Gen. Walker to advocate the same before the committee.

"Third, that the adjutant general is directed on the assembling of the next legislature to furnish each and every member a copy of this preamble and these resolutions.

"Fourth, That the following committees are appointed to urge the passage of the bill: In the senate, W. L. Mauldin, E. W. Sullivan and J. H. Wharton, and we request the valued co-operation of Senators Huger, Sinkler and Neils Christensen; for the house, W. E. James, S. T. McKeown and John P. Harmon, and we request the valued assistance of Col. W. W. Dixon, chairman, and members of the military committee of the house."

When the pension matter was first brought up at the meeting Gen. Walker, at the request of Gen. Teague, put the subject clearly before the veterans, explaining the present conditions, which seem to need correcting and the presenting the proposed means of correction. The State instructs to the veterans the distributions of its yearly pension appropriation of \$250,000, and the pension board, composed of veterans, is anxious that safeguards be supplied to prevent its unworthy apportionment, so that the deserving veterans and widows of veterans may come into their full rights.

One of the proposed changes urged that there should be an inspector to visit all parts of the State and to verify all applications, the salary for the office to be fixed at \$1,800. This brought out an amount of discussion pro and con, and several lively speeches were made on both sides. Finally Col. Moore introduced his resolution, which the convention laid on the table.

Gen. Walker then moved to insert the phrase, "excepting that a portion referring to the appointment of an inspector and the resolution thus revised, passed unanimously.

The election of officers was another important part of the business of the morning. Col. Creech of the second brigade took the chair when the nomination for division commander were in order. Gen. J. H. Teague was promptly nominated and was unanimously reelected to the office by acclamation. The general stepped to the front and in a simple way thanked the veterans for the honor which they had bestowed, and for their endorsement of his administration. He then returned to the chair and the election proceeded. W. R. Brooks and Frank Creech being unanimously elected to the respective commands of the first and second regiments. The veterans divided at this meet-

VETERANS PROTEST

WILL CANCEL CONTRACT
OF READERS.

Said to Contain Language Offensive to the South and Her Cause.—The Boards Meets Monday.

At their recent reunion in Columbia the South Carolina Confederate Veterans put on record as protesting against one of the school books recently adopted by the State board of education. Gen. U. R. Brooks made a stirring speech, setting forth the objectionable points in the "Heart of Oak" reader and the old veterans with cheers voted "aye" to the motion to adopt the following resolutions of Col. Brooks.

"Whereas, The Heart of Oak readers, recently adopted for the use in the public schools of this State, contain on page 227 of the fourth book a selection that refers to the Southern army at Shiloh as "a dark rebellious" host and,

"Whereas, we, the United Confederate veterans of South Carolina thus assembled, believe that the principles and truths for which we fought are just as vital today as they were when we left them with our lives and fortunes and,

"Whereas, we further believe that the books taught in our free school system, where alone our children have an opportunity to learn these truths, should be free from any aspersion of misrepresentation, either by direction or indirection;

"Therefore, be it resolved: That we most seriously protest against the use of the above named readers and respectfully but earnestly call upon the State board of education to take immediate steps whereby readers or any other books reflecting upon the truth of the cause for which we fought may not be forced upon our children."

Governor Blease said Thursday afternoon that at the meeting in Columbia of the State board of education on August 28 he would ask the board in view of the action of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, to cancel the five-year contract recently made for the use in the public schools of the State.

The Veterans allege one reader, at least, of the "Heart of Oak" series contain language which refers improperly to the cause for which they fought.

Governor Blease said he had no idea such a statement as that printed was in any of the books adopted, this reference being to a selection in one of the "Heart of Oak" readers, which is said to refer to the Confederates at Shiloh as "a dark, rebellious host." Governor Blease further stated that if he had known such a "libel upon the South" was printed in any book adopted by the board he would then and there have registered his protest. He said that his attitude was well known in this matter by his stand in the Waddy Thompson history controversy. The Governor also stated that he was not present when the readers were adopted by the State board of education, being called out of the city at the time.

"I will bring the matter to the attention of the board at its meeting here on the 28th," concluded the Governor, "and I will use my influence to the end that the contract with the firm be cancelled."

It was stated that the meeting on the 28th is called to consider protests from publishing companies, and to hear appeals from the several counties as to school matters. The Governor has a formal protest from one of the publishing houses as to the interpretation of the contract with the State.

Large Inheritance Tax.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says Mrs. Russell Sage will be required by Attorney General Simson and Assistant Attorney General Weeks to pay an inheritance tax on all her Minnesota lands held under contracts of sale. It is believed the tax will amount to nearly \$600,000.

Endorsed Dr. Wiley.

A resolution commending Dr. Wiley for his work in connection with the pure food and drug laws was adopted Thursday by the State Convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in annual session. A resolution was also passed favoring a law to restrict immigration.

Fractured Skull Fatal.

After living six days with his skull fractured in two places and his neck broken, Henry Harrell, who fell from an engine at Sanford, Fla., last Wednesday, died at Waycross, Pa., Tuesday. In an effort to save his life physicians put his head and shoulders in a plaster cast.

ing that at future reunions the parade shall take place on the first instead of the second day, and a resolution to this effect was introduced by Col. Wharton and adopted by the veterans. The old soldiers are always tired out by the afternoon of the second day and many are unable to undergo the additional fatigue of a march. The matter of the next place for the reunion was brought up during the morning and an invitation to Orangeburg was extended by a delegate from that town. However, it was decided to leave the matter open that further invitations may be extended later through Gen. Teague.

A LONG FLIGHT

Atwood Flies In Aeroplane From St. Louis to New York.

ELEVEN DAYS IN THE AIR

After Having Flown 1,240 Miles He Is Forced to Land Twenty-five Miles From New York on Account of Engine Trouble, but Will Complete His Journey.

Another delay incident to aviation brought disappointment to thousands of people along the lower Hudson river and in New York city Thursday, when Harry N. Atwood, in his record breaking aeroplane flight from St. Louis, failed to sail over New York and land at Sheepshead Bay, but instead, on account of a defect in his engine, was compelled to land at Nyack, within 25 miles of his destination. Atwood expects to resume his trip and in one hour finish the longest aeroplane flight ever achieved.

Atwood is 1,240 miles from St. Louis and 25 miles from the heart of New York. His flying time for the distance covered in eleven days is 27 hours and 45 minutes. Despite his failure to reach New York, the day's sail of 109 miles down the Hudson gave Atwood, by 76 miles, the world's long distance record, formerly held by European aeronauts.

His flight down the Hudson was full of picturesque incidents. He covered the 109 miles from Castleton, where he ascended at 7:36 a. m., to Nyack, where he made his final landing at 11:33 a. m., in an actual flying time of two hours, and 37 minutes. After the start from Castleton, one hour and three minutes brought him over Kingston, opposite Rhinecliff, which marked his having surpassed by 13 miles the previous world long distance record of 1,164 miles.

Further down Atwood dropped so near the water as to be able to shout to the passengers on a ferry boat. At that point he approached the Poughkeepsie bridge and swooping still lower went under it at a height of only 100 feet above water.

His explanation of his failure to land at West Point, where the parade grounds were covered with officers, cadets and citizens, was that he found the space allotted to him too hampered.

After sailing low enough to look over the prospect he rose again, sailed over the river and landed at Garrison, where no one was waiting to greet him. At 11:05 a. m. Atwood started again, purposing to make his last dart for Sheepshead Bay and thus complete the trip. But he had not gone far when he discovered that the bearing-metal of his engine had worn away and the mechanism was wobbling.

Twenty-eight minutes after his last start and when only 25 miles out of New York he decided to descend. Atwood was working Thursday night on the broken engine of his aeroplane. Close as this is to the finish of his flight from St. Louis, the young aviator said he faces the most embarrassing predicament of his journey.

His biplane is in an awkward box, out of which he says only a south or southeast wind can help him. It rests near a hay stack on the small sloping meadow, 150 feet above the Hudson and about 2,000 yards from the water. Almost behind him is the rocky Hook mountain, rising 800 feet and to the South and east tall trees make it a difficult place to take wing.

"It is the worst I have had since leaving St. Louis," he said. "I could only climb out of here against a southerly or easterly breeze."

He frankly admitted disappointment over his ill-luck. "I shall work here all night," he continued, "fixing the engine. The trouble is a broken babbit on the connecting rod. I have sent to the Nyack machine shop for a new casting and I'll be ready to fly just as soon as the wind blows right."

Atwood announced that he will not attempt to fly from New York to Boston after reaching the metropolis. "I'm too tired," he said, "for a longer trip now."

Native Charlestonian Dead.

The Rev. Dr. Edward O. Clavius Flagg, said to have been New York's oldest preacher, is dead at his home there. He was born at Charleston, S. C., eighty-six years ago, and was for fifteen years assistant rector at Grace Church, from which he resigned 20 years ago. His latter days were devoted to composing poems and delivering lectures.

Cork Leg Nearly Drowns.

William Green's cork leg came very near being the death of him at Lynn, Mass. Tuesday night. Green got beyond his depth while bathing and his artificial limb was so buoyant that his other leg flew into the air and his head was forced under water. He was saved by a college girl who was out boating with a young man.

Five Thousand Men Strike.

Three thousand workmen were called out on strike Monday at Chicago by the Associated Building Trades. Two thousand building trades workmen who have been employed at the Argo plant of the Corn Products Refining company will not return to work also.

VISIT WOODROW WILSON

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS WITH HIM.

Upon the Adjournment of Congress Democratic Statesmen Are Journeying Toward Jersey Coast.

Has another Woodrow Wilson boom for the presidential nomination started in earnest? With the ending of the extra session of congress there has been a long procession of Democratic statesmen headed northward from Washington in the direction of the Jersey coast.

Even the uninitiated have marked the flight and have wondered what it meant. Wondering, they have come to the conclusion that these migratory folk have gone up to the coast for the purpose of resting at the sea breezes, with now and then a swim in the old ocean. But this is not the case. Democratic senators and members of the house like the Jersey coast just as other folks do, but they are not headed there at this season of the year just for the sake of enjoying the delights of the seaside. Careful scouting will reveal that a lot of these Democratic congressional folk are headed for Spring Lake, N. J., which is much frequented by Gov. Woodrow Wilson.

Gov. Wilson is making a point of spending a good deal of time each week at the seashore, and he will meet the Democratic members of congress who are stopping along the Jersey coast to rest in the course of their homeward flight from Washington. It is hardly necessary to say that some large politics will be played in these meetings.

It will, of course, be presidential politics. Senator Stone, of Missouri, is one of the big Democrats who is reported to be going home by way of the Jersey coast. But Senator Stone is not an avowed Wilson supporter. With Gov. Folk and Champ Clark in the race he can not well be that. But Gov. Wilson knows that "Gumshoe Bill" is one of the ablest and most astute politicians in the Democratic party.

It is significant of the strength of the Wilson presidential boom that the New Jersey Governor is luring to the Jersey coast some of the strongest and ablest politicians on the Democratic side of the house and Senate. Other Democratic politicians are finding their way there.

It is well known that the utmost effort is being put forward to lay the foundations of the Wilson boom in such a manner that it will be hard work to upset it when the storms of the coming national convention period begin to break. This is not all.

The third meeting of the house of governors, which will bring together governors from all over the country, will be held at Spring Lake September 16. Gov. Wilson will meet the Governors, put in much time with them and become better acquainted with them. Under cover of discussions of the "twilight zone" between federal and State power, there doubtless will be consideration of the 1912 campaign.

WILSON-WILEY DISPUTE.

Two Factors of National Association of Food Department.

Rival factions, supporters of Jas. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and those who stand or fall with Dr. Wiley in the Wilson-Wiley controversy recently under investigation at Washington, developed in the convention of the National Association of Food and Dairy Departments in Duluth, Minn. Within an hour after the appearance of the dispute on the convention floor two slates were formed for the principal officers of the association. The two slates follow:

Wilson Slate—For President, P. Brown, Tennessee; for secretary, R. L. Allen, Kentucky; executive committee, C. D. Wood, Maine; H. E. Barnard, North Carolina.

Wilson Slate—For President, W. H. Cutter, Missouri; for secretary, J. B. Newman, Illinois; executive board undecided.

At the same time, it is said, a determined fight will be made by the Wiley followers for other offices. In a telegram 20 Wiley men addressed President Taft and members of the Wiley congressional investigation committee in behalf of Dr. Wiley. The telegram, it is said, commends Dr. Wiley's long service in the government employ.

Arrested After Nine Years.

After evading arrest since October 22, 1902, on which date he is alleged to have killed Charles Ellen, in Harnett County, North Carolina, Zach Marks was arrested Thursday in Santa Rosa county, Florida, where he served at one time as deputy sheriff, later as postmaster at Gattis, a village named from T. Z. Gattis, his alias, and where also he became a successful naval stores operator.

Automobile Accident.

A man named Pruett of Hendersonville was killed and a woman and one other members of the party of four, touring to Greer from Hendersonville, were hurt, when Pruett lost control of his automobile, between Sandy Flat and Locust, Greenville county, early Tuesday, the heavy car running into an embankment and turning over.

BURNT ALIVE

Woman's Assailant Burned at Stake In Oklahoma by Infuriated Mob

CONFESSED HIS GUILT

Thousands View Gruesome Spectacle in Main Street of Purcell, Following Capture of Man Who Attacked Farmer's Wife and Sought to Hide Crime by Firing House.

While 3,000 men, women and children stood by shouting their approval, Peter Carter, a negro, who had previously been captured by three members of his own race and identified as the man who last Wednesday night attacked Mrs. Minnie Spraggins, wife of a farmer, was burned to death on a brush pile, in the main street of Purcell, at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff Hayes and Under Sheriff Farris, who attempted to rescue the negro from the crowd, were overpowered and locked in the Court House.

Mrs. Spraggins was assaulted while alone in her home, one mile south of Purcell. After the deed the negro set fire to the Spraggins home. Mrs. Spraggins' husband saw the flames while working in the fields and rushed into the house in time to rescue his wife. She declared Carter, who formerly worked on the Spraggins' farm, had attacked her.

Officers went to Carter's home and arrested him. He was turned over to a constable, but on the way to jail escaped. When it became known that the negro was free, farmers of the neighborhood organized a posse and an all-night search was made. The negro was not found.

Thursday afternoon Hingley Henry, a negro janitor, noticed a strange negro riding under a box car near the Oklahoma Central Railway station. With the aid of two other negroes, who had armed themselves, the negro janitor pulled Carter from beneath the car. He was then taken to the main street of Purcell, where a great crowd had gathered.

"Turn that negro over to me," said a tall farmer, who suddenly seemed to assume command of the crowd.

The janitor and his two aides obeyed. Carter was taken across the street and in an instant many men and boys were gathered. At this juncture Deputy Sheriff Hayes and Under Sheriff Farris arrived and pleaded with the mob to turn the prisoner over to them. The Sheriff and his assistant were locked up and the negro was led out and placed on an oil-soaked brush heap, built around a telephone pole. He was tied to the pole and the torch applied. Cheers came from the crowd as the flames licked the victim's face, and men and women in motor cars watched him die. As he was lashed to the pole the negro shrieked for mercy. After the flames died down the crowd slowly dispersed. The negro's body was burned to a crisp.

Mrs. Spraggins, who is not expected to live, said Carter entered her home and struck her on the head with a revolver, beating her until she was unconscious. An old mattress was torn up and scattered over her body. After the negro had set the mattress on fire he fled. As Mrs. Spraggins was crawling from under the fire the negro then re-appeared and again struck her with a pipe, breaking her jaw and beating her badly. Her husband, rushing to the house, rescued his wife, unconscious. In a few minutes more she would have been dead.

The pile of wood and brush on which the negro's body was burned was still smouldering at ten o'clock Thursday night. The town was very quiet. The cheers of the crowd, when the first flames shot up, mingled with the piercing cries of the negro, and after the fire had burned for an hour and the body was nothing but a crisp, the crowd again cheered. Then it dispersed.

While the majority of those who gathered about to witness the black man's death were men, there were many women in the crowd.

A remarkable feature of the affair was that while the crowd was determined upon the death of the negro, it was far more quiet than usual under similar conditions. Not a shot was fired. The escape of the negro, following his arrest, seemed to add to the fury of the searchers for the black man.

Talk about town, following the lynching, bears the message of the negro that he was "the right man." As whispered from lip to lip, came a brief confession, made as he was led to his funeral pyre.

A Spanking Edict.

Four boys between 12 and 15 years of age were spanked by order of the children's court at New York Tuesday night for rowdiness on a subway train. The court appointed its interpreter, Manuel Weinberg, to see that the spanking was done in a businesslike manner. He administered to each one of the culprits 12 lashes with a breech strap shredded to 12 ribbons of leather at the end. The whipping was sufficiently severe, according to an official of the children's society, to prevent any of the quartette from sitting down for two hours.

PROUD OF DEMOCRATS

SENATOR TILLMAN PRAISES THE WORK OF PARTY.

They Have Not Made Mistakes and Have Fine Chance to Elect Next President.

"I am proud of the way the Democrats conducted themselves," said Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman at Columbia Wednesday morning in speaking of the session of Congress just ended. Senator Tillman came to Columbia from Trenton, and immediately boarded another train for Liberty Hill in Kershaw county, where he goes to spend a few days with Railroad Commissioner John G. Richards. The Senator was accompanied by Mrs. Tillman.

When asked about the the Democrats at this session, the Senator said that he was proud of his colleagues and the way in which they had conducted themselves, not having made any serious mistakes. The Senator had not been present at this session owing to the condition of his health, he having been advised to remain at home in Trenton on the farm. He was paired on all matters, and gave his colleagues notice that if he were needed at any time they should wire for him.

Senator Tillman was asked if the situation as to the Democratic nomination possibility for President had clarified any, or if there were still that "charasmant des riches," about which he spoke the last time he stepped over in Columbia. The Senator simply replied: "No, I cannot say that the situation is any clearer now." The Senator says that the Democrats have such good material from which to select a Democratic nominee for the Presidency. The Senator has made known his belief that the Democrats have a fine chance at the coming election.

In view of the visit of the old Veterans to this city, Senator Tillman was asked whether he thought the South should accept at the hands of Congress a monument to the Confederate navy, a bill for which has been introduced into Congress. There is in the Vicksburg National Park a monument to the Federal navy. This monument will soon be dedicated. The dedication has been postponed owing to the introduction of the bill as to a Confederate navy monument. Some of the Southern Senators and Representatives objected to the use of Federal funds for a Confederate monument.

On this point Senator Tillman said, "Yes, I would favor the erection of such a monument. I cannot see why we should not take anything from the Congress that will show that the North is willing to do a little justice to the South. I cannot see why a monument should be refused when we have accepted the gravestones."

In the park where the monument would be erected are "markers" on the graves of Confederates showing the rank of the deceased soldiers. It was to these gravestones that Senator Tillman referred.

Of State politics Senator Tillman did not talk, for there was little opportunity. He and Dr. Babcock spoke for a few moments of the work done by Commissioner Watson in his crusade against spoiled grain, especially corn meal, and the Senator appeared to be very much interested. Dr. Babcock said that much of the meal was in very bad shape. This led to a brief discussion of pellagra and of its relation to the spoiled grain.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Two in Anderson County Stopped Because Water Is Low.

Two of the largest cotton mills in upper Carolina, the Anderson and Orr plants of Anderson, were forced to shut down Thursday afternoon because of the very low stage of water in the river there. Reports from several parts of the Piedmont district of South Carolina indicate that the drought and resulting fall off in the water stage in several rivers and streams are forcing manufacturers to run on half time. Power plants on the Savannah and Tugaloo rivers are now producing only 4,000 horsepower—just half the normal, and unless conditions improve it is said they may close altogether.

Creeks and wells in the vicinity of Anderson have failed so that the authorities are now facing the problem of keeping up the drinking water supply.

Sailors Get Supplies.

Before the battleship Kansas leaves New York again each of the 1,000 men in its crew will be given a complete set of needles, thread and darning yarn, buttons and other articles by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas.

Ragged Old Man Rich.

A man apparently 80 years old, decrepit and ragged, who has been wandering around the streets for several days, was taken to the Chicago avenue police station Tuesday, where \$7,000 was found on his person.

Killed and Injured by Explosion.

Two Italians were killed and six probably fatally wounded at Middleboro, Ky., Wednesday in an explosion of dynamite at Bonham, Harlan county, at the works of the Wisconsin Steel Company.

WANTS REFORM

Cuban People See Government Run Entirely By Graft.

ANOTHER INTERVENTION

May Be Made Necessary by the United States If the Cuban Government Does Not Reform.—Cuba Knows That this Means Final Occupation of the Island.

If the United States intervenes in Cuba again, it will be because of the continuance of the grafting practices of the Cuban officials. A wave of political unrest is sweeping over Cuba. So great is the discontent throughout the island, that the people are loath to wait for political relief until the coming elections.

Cuba is tired of graft. Instead of having \$30,000,000 in the treasury, as it had at the beginning of the Gomez regime, the government now owes over \$50,000,000, which is a considerable sum to be on the wrong side of the balance sheet of a country so small as Cuba. The people, and they are expressing themselves more vehemently daily, put this great deficit down to political graft.

The people, today, in speeches, in cafe talks, in communications to certain advanced papers, the editors of which are being hounded by the government, repeat that they cannot and will not stand much more of this wholesale graft, which is putting the country so far in debt it will take years of economy to pull it out of the hole.

Grafting of a very coarse and unrefined character permeates all Cuban officialdom to such an extent that in order to get a bill paid of \$300 owed by the government for a small engineering job, the American contractor had to pay \$65. When a Cuban speaks of graft, he never fails to mention President Gomez. He asks these questions:

"How has President Gomez, on a small salary, put away in his own name several million dollars? How is President Gomez able to build a \$500,000 home on the Prado? How is it that two cabinet officers have resigned after becoming independently wealthy in a short time in office? How is it that all foreign business is more or less held up by the officials, who demand and receive graft therefrom?"

Such questions as above are constantly on the tongues of the decent people of Cuba. So grave has the situation become, that, if decency in governmental circles does not soon assert itself, trouble will ensue. The right-thinking citizens of Cuba realize fully that, if the United States steps in to settle Cuban matters again, the United States will stay on the island.

The Cubans reason that the United States will not consent to spend 20 or 30 millions every few years to set Cuba about face. Realizing this, the people today are extremely anxious to oust the Gomez party and to get the republic on a sound basis, before intervention is necessary.

The government has just voted \$33,000,000 to improve Havana harbor and to build much needed docks, so that lightering will be no longer necessary. The people of Cuba see in this move a chance for millions of the Gomez type of graft and that, under the existing government, the Havana improvements will cost nearer \$60,000,000 than \$33,000,000.

Cuba is not a poor country. Its revenues are fairly large. The port of Havana produces daily about \$65,000 in customs duties alone. The national lottery produces over \$250,000 a month. The tonnage of the port of Havana amounts to over a million dollars a year.

These are just a few of the sources of income in Havana alone, and there are other smaller ports where millions of dollars a year are taken in customs and tonnage dues. The total income of the Cuban government last month was \$3,677,439.32; the total expenses for the same month \$3,685,946.63; making a deficit of \$8,457.31.

The Cubans are asking where all this money has gone to, and the only answer they receive is: "Into the pockets of the Gomez party." The finances of the country are in such a wretched state that the credit of Cuba abroad is practically wiped out, and the merchants, who are accustomed to receive goods on long credit are being requested to send money with further orders.

The merchants blame the present government for the existing state of affairs, and are expecting within the next few months a radical expression of lack of confidence in the Gomez regime by way of a revolution.

Endorses New Orleans Plan.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange went on record Thursday as opposed to the proposed establishment of a clearing house in New York for the validation of cotton bills of lading. The substitute plan suggested by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was endorsed.

Patent to Carolinian.

Will Stevenson, of Bennettville, has been granted a patent for a rotary explosive engine by the U. S. Patent Office at Washington.