

CITADEL COMMENCEMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

be on equal terms with other foreigners. Think you, that England, under similar circumstances, would content herself with deploring while British property was being confiscated or destroyed and her citizens imprisoned without trial? Our whole people sympathize with the brave patriots, whose women have even formed companies of Amazons, preferring this to the fate which awaits them under Weyler's brutal decrees. What a strange struggle it is against the barbaric despotism of the 19th century for freedom from that freedom which should be the birthright of the 19th century—Maceo and Gomez, have made campaigns that have equalled the "rally campaign." Illustrated by the daring genius of Jackson and Stewart, and yet, we halt and hesitate about even according them the rights of civilized warfare. Silent, while brave men are shot like dogs, little children butchered and tender women turned over to the brutalities of the "South Company." The imagination sickens, the mind revolts, civilization shudders, and turns its eyes upon us. "Land of the Free and the Brave," she asks why do you permit these atrocities? Is this what the Monroe Doctrine means? You were struggling under a foreign yoke, whose "Stamp Act" was a benediction to the lightest touch of Weyler's cruel hand. France sent you La Fayette. Have you sent the gallant Fitz Lee, to return the debt that you owe the Goddess of Liberty? If so, you should have sent him not alone, but clothed in lightning, and to speak in the voice of thunder. You say the people rule? They have said "Cuba must be free," and yet your Executive, halts and hesitates. Is it because, Spain the "Old Toothless Wolf" has more teeth than you have? Yes, Spain's Navy outnumbers ours, while her standing army is more than twenty times as great. Talk is one thing war is another. The time is at hand, when in self defense, it must truly be "America for Americans." When the Monroe doctrine must become a living tangible reality, not an "iridescent dream," received abroad with a contemptuous sneer.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

I maintain that in Naval affairs, we should follow the example of England, who while making provision for the army by annual appropriations, provides for her navy by permanent statute, thus taking it clear out of the domain of politics. The navy can only be used for public defence, and the protection of our citizens in a foreign country. In land forces our present system improved and perfected is safe, and can be made efficacious. A small compact standing army, well organized militia, kept up and owing allegiance to the various States, is the only way to prevent the centralization of the military power of this country in the hands of one man. The militia force of the State however must be effective and fully able to suppress all disorder within its borders. If an illustration is needed, recall the "Debs Strike" when the President sent Federal troops into the State of Illinois against the protest of her Governor, the excuse being that it was an insurrection beyond local control. The fact that a large and conservative class in this country approved this violation of State rights, renders the precedent only the more dangerous. If, however, the States are to provide an effective militia not only for police duties, but really to take the place of a standing army, they must have trained and educated officers. It will not do to trust to chance or hap-hazard. Formerly, men built temples to Fortune, the Goddess whose eyes were blinded. They waited for her to pass trusting by luck or boldness to seize her. But a new era has begun, a day of specialties, where no amount of genius or luck can supply the lack of special training.

Now men, and nations depend on the perfected instrument, science and labor.

The National Government, depends on West Point, to turn out the perfected soldier. If the States would not have the Federal Government absorb and centralize all the Martial Spirit and military power of this Country, they must have similar institutions, owing allegiance to, and depending upon State bounty for support. If we would hand down unimpaired to posterity, the priceless heritage of republican liberty, if we mean that the civil shall continue to control the military arm, in both peace and war in adversity as well as prosperity, then let us foster in each State a citizen soldiery, ready at any time to defend the national honor, but who are trained in the belief that the best means of preserving national life, is by the preservation of individual rights and local self government. If the Federal Government, would send out from West Point the perfected instrument and fit type of the national soldier, then let us, from similar institutions in the States, send out his complement, the perfected instruments, the fit type of the citizen soldier.

TWO STATE WEST POINTS.

There are two State West Points in the South that should forever command public confidence, and support the Virginia Military Institute and South Carolina Military Academy. Standing out bold and unique, the "military set up" is as destructive as that of West Point. True nurseries of the citizen soldier, the safeguard of the republic. Long may they live. In every town in the South, their young men are found as officers of militia imparting scientific and technical knowledge as a labor of love.

THE CITADEL FORMER.

Young men, you may well be proud of your alma mater, here is a glorious record and it is for you to see that the high standard of excellence is maintained, where a Hagood, a Capers, a Coward and a Thomas placed it.

On one occasion after Rome had been sacked by barbarians, there was a meeting of the Senate to discuss the question of removing the seat of empire to another place. The counsels of the weak and demoralized were about to prevail, when some bold Roman exclaimed, "Rome forever." It was electrical in its effect.

Do not permit, the seat of your empire to be removed to another place. Her home is the "City by the Sea," fanned by the gentle ocean breeze, and the soft breath of the Magnolia. A few heroic exclamations, "The Citadel forever," and she lives.

Scarred by battle, torn by earthquake and devastated by fire, she has survived it all; what shame and ignominy to permit her, in this the noonday of life, to wither and die, a slow

death by starvation, her beautiful limbs like the beggar stretched by the roadside.

STATE SUPPORT.

There it must be confessed a deep seated and just conviction among the masses, that we are spending too much money for higher education and not enough for the common schools. It cannot be denied that our education system is top heavy, but there is no institution in the State performing the peculiar work of the citadel. There are few in the South so well fitted for military institutions as we. The literary training is duplicated in many places, but the military at few save West Point.

If I thought the destruction of every State college was necessary to give us a complete common school system, I would be in favor of doing away with them all, for I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number. This would not however increase one iota the efficiency of our common school system. Indeed I think the contrary would be true, for a careful study of the census will show, that the States with the best facilities for higher education, have the best common school systems. In South Carolina, it is certainly true, for since the building of Clemson and the agitation upon the subject of schools there has been a marked improvement in the free school system of this State, and there is plenty of room for more. Some superficial thinkers imagine that State aid for colleges and common schools, rest upon different governmental principles, because they claim one is for the few, the other for the many. This is partly true as a fact but the man who uses that as an argument against State aid for colleges, fails to comprehend the basis upon which rests the obligation of a government to educate its children. He confounds the individual, with that great complex aggregation of individuals, called the State. He utterly confuses private with public rights.

Individually, I, John L. McLaurin, have no more right to demand that the State pay for the tuition of my children, than I have to expect it to pay my doctor's bill, or other items of domestic expense. It is the public, not the individual interest in the matter, which creates the duty and gives importance to education as a matter of government policy. Viewed in this light it is easy to see that the same principle applies to common school and college. Another has said, "State education rests upon great public grounds, its foundations are political and moral, and it is only permissible from the close relationship, which the experience of ages has demonstrated exists between the public welfare and all the elements of traditional prosperity on the one hand and the enlightenment of the population on the other." It is not for the rich that State aid is wanted they can get it anyway either in or out of the State, but many a poor lad has made a great man, through a collegiate education, from State aid, when he could have received it in no other way.

There should be ample educational facilities in this State so that none need go abroad for an education.

A MILITARY SCHOOL.

There is something peculiar about a military school, the uniform, the regular routine, the discipline and formalities, is fascinating and all some natures no place will so well develop the best that is in them. I know I needed just such training to hold me in check.

I often laugh now at how much we stood in awe of Colonel Thomas, his formal politeness, dignified bearing and military promptness, absolutely overwhelmed us. He was a bigger man to us than the "Czar of all the Russias." How every boy that had been up to some devilment trembled when we were drawn up in line and the Colonel walked slowly up and down and looked at us. I have suffered the tortures of trial, condemnation and execution, for I felt he was looking right straight at me, and knew that I broke garrison last night. What a sigh of relief, I heaved when he passed, and what a mental vow I swore. Never, never, to do so any more. To tell the truth I haven't got entirely over it yet. I remember meeting the Colonel a few years ago in Columbia, with a cigar in my mouth, and boys, before I knew what he was doing, I slipped it out of my mouth, as it rumbled behind me, and out into the gutter. Perhaps I ought to say however that it wasn't a very good cigar, but if it had been a 50 cent full havanah, I would never stand up and smoke in Colonel Thomas' face, and he is the last man on earth that I would wish to know that I was guilty of a dishonorable or mean thing, and there is no treasure I value more than his confidence and respect. A teacher and a school like that is what I want for my boy.

PROBLEMS OF THE HOUR.

Coming fresh from the great centre of political activity, a few thoughts on the problems of the hour will not be amiss. No man of intelligence doubts that we are in a period of rapid political and social evolution. Everybody feels that there is something out of gear in this huge governmental machine, because it does not respond readily, as in days of yore, to the popular wish or need. The rapid growth of executive power is fast crystallizing a contest between Congress, representing the people, and the Executive, representing entrenched monopoly. It is the same old fight of Parliament and King, waged by our ancestors. Political science has not kept pace with the inventive genius of the age in physics. There has been no political Morse or Edison, to turn X rays into the vitals, lay bare the secret cause and cure the disease which affects the body politic. Every quack in the nation has scratched his head, looked wise and prescribed a nostrum, but the patient is no better than she was three years ago, when heroic treatment was prescribed. The people feel that something is wrong. You cannot put it into words, that vague, troubled unrest pervades the masses today. If no statesman rises up to blaze the way, the instinct of the people will in the end lead us aright. That wisdom which comes from the concentrated thought of many people may commit excesses follow false light and go astray for awhile, but in the end truth and right prevail. God's gift of instinct to the uneducated masses is something more wonderful than the light of reason. The trained orator may descend in polished periods on the beauties of the situation and prove that everything is all right, but the masses—the mob—while he talks, sullenly say everything is wrong and nothing will ever be right until we rise up and right it. Obedient to this instinct, thrones, dynasties, church and State have gone down before the

wrath of the people. They couldn't tell in words why, for like the tiger pierced by the arrow, the sullen hate and fury of a people's wrath can find no words and hath no bounds—a cruel wrath, that makes no distinction between the good and the bad, the false and the true, a foolish wrath, which makes an ideal to-day of the day before. Your life or mine is but a drop of water to the mighty ocean of national, but both have our work great or small that God intends none other shall do; we must do it ourselves, or through all eternity it remains undone.

Your lines may lie in easy places, mine amid thorns and briars, but duty done, it is all the same in the end. The "Well done, good and faithful servant," will bless us both.

Let us not deceive ourselves by a blind fatalism, crying, "Oh, the country will take care of itself." God only helps those who help themselves. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

The old Roman cried, "Roman forever," and yet the Apian Way of the "Eternal City" resounds no longer with the shouts of freemen. Once the home of whatever was great and brilliant, sold at auction by her Praetorian guard to the highest bidder, she is now the seat of whatever is base and ignoble in human nature. Once the proud mistress of the Universe, she speaks to the world only through crumbling porticoes and moss grown ruins.

A GRAND CONCEPTION.

What a grand conception these fathers of the young republic had of the function of government! Here was realized the dream of liberty, for which through many a tragic century the lowly and oppressed had yearned and fearlessly fought and proudly died.

How is it now? Special legislation has created specially favored classes. Giant trusts and monopolies laugh at law, and all property steadily gravitates toward the possession of a few. Tollers increase, while labor-saving machinery passes into the control of capital, and worker competes with worker for work. The tyranny of party caucus and faction has well nigh robbed the masses of the power to govern, by arraying in hostile camps those whose interests are identical. The people feel this, they know, and yet seem powerless to act. There is some hidden force struggling for expression and finding no national exponent or depository, which shakes the fabric like some mighty giant straining to break his bonds. A vague, troubled unrest—that is what the Alliance, the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations mean. The people are all right, and were it not for the selfishness and meanness of those who thrive by playing on ignorance and prejudice, the problem would soon be settled. New tools, new methods and new institutions must be devised to take the place of those that are worn out and have served their purpose. It is ever thus in the evolutionary progress of humanity. The will of the people will find some channel like the river, it must leave the bed and cut its course anew.

We talk about the stability of our government based on a written Constitution; this amounts to nothing, for like quicksand it is forever shifting and changing to suit new thoughts and new times, either to bless or curse. A great Italian statesman has said: "The actual state of society is war, active, irreconcilable war, on every side and in everything. Never has the struggle, as old as the world itself, between fact and right, fatalism and liberty, assumed a character more universal than at present." Never, perhaps, on the one side, in the history of man has there been such a period of social, political and moral uneasiness; never did the conflict between labor and capital appear more irreconcilable, and never greater the discontent with existing conditions, nor the distrust of the governing power. On the other side, as a counterbalance, never has there been more earnest efforts for the alleviation of human suffering, woe and sin. Social wounds were never so fearlessly probed, their origin sought and cure attempted with brave compassion. Political rights were never more fearlessly expounded, nor more earnest efforts made to strike the fetters from the soul and mind of man, as shackles have been from the limbs of the slave.

Upon us, young men, and upon our generation is devolved the duty of settling these complex problems. Our destiny as a nation is in our own hands. We can make it what we will. Our salvation lies in educating the people to an intelligent and patriotic use of the ballot, when men shall vote not for faction or party, but for country; not in narrow prejudice, but from enlightened self interest.

There is a disease which means death. First, a small spot on the hand; it spreads to arms, limbs and face; the flesh wastes away and the eyes glare in fleshless sockets; the once beautiful body becomes a living corpse, filled with corruption; and with a shriek of mad despair, the leper flees from the haunts of men, to die amid the tombs, with parched tongue and dry eye, crying, "Unclean, unclean."

POLITICAL LEPROSY.

There is a disease as deadly and as dangerous to national life. When men vote to gratify hate and envy, or in sullen despair and disgust remain away from the polls and refuse to participate in the affairs of government, it is the small spot on the hand, whose ravages unchecked, will spread like a dry rot to all parts of the system. It means abandoning the country to the professional politician, whose horizon is bound by the dollars and cents he can wring from the public treasury. In means that henceforward we have abandoned regular and will adopt irregular methods of righting wrongs. It means anarchy. It means revolution. The man who remains away from the ballot box is as culpable as the man who makes a bad use of a God given privilege. When men shall use the ballot as a high and sacred trust, then, and not till then, will the dream of the early fathers of the Republic be realized and every ill and woe that afflicts the nation find a sure and safe cure.

John Davis well says, "the ballot is our River Jordan, the quiet and simple healer of all our political maladies, the Ark of the Covenant, and the only hope and refuge from anarchy and tyranny."

Like Namaan, the leper, we must dip in the River Jordan, or perish as nations have done before of a loath-

some leprosy, crying to God, "Unclean, unclean."

Let none shrink the duty, for all alike are called to labor in behalf of peace and civilization, and it is this inspiration which marks the boundary line between the statesman and demagogue, the philanthropist and hypocrite. Your life or mine is but a drop of water to the mighty ocean of national, but both have our work great or small that God intends none other shall do; we must do it ourselves, or through all eternity it remains undone.

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Her once great rival, Carthage, perished and leaves scarce a vestige of her ruins to remind us of that once mighty sovereign of commerce. Greece, the mother of arts and sciences, lies prostrate under the cruel yoke of ignorance and barbarism. The slavish tenets of the harem has succeeded the Spartan mother, and serfs and slaves people the land of Leonidas and Pericles. Let us learn from the lesson of the past. This is God's school to teach nations the way of wisdom.

TO THE YOUNG MEN.

Pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, for overstepping my time; a word to these young men and I am done. Tomorrow, you begin the real battle of life. It is a struggle in which, untiring energy, self denial and persistent application, can alone win success. No amount of genius will succeed like hard work. The most successful men are the hardest workers. I have a friend who was born in the same town and went to school with Edison. This man has the genius of work himself, and he says Edison is the hardest student and worker that there is in the world. He told me that when Edison had some great idea prying upon his mind and striving to burst forth in some wonderful invention that he was like a man in a dream, thought of nothing else, retired to his study or work-shop, where food and water were brought from time to time, but were hardly tasted, until he accomplished his work. Sometimes days were spent in that manner. The world sees the phonograph, the telephone and the electric light, but it knows, nothing of the days of toil and disappointment, of the sleepless nights with their expenditure of brain and nervous energy.

No laborer, dependent on daily toil for bread, no convict within the walls of your penitentiary, toils as do some of the statesmen that I know in Washington. I often look at Dingley or "Old Joe Cannon," and wonder how many hours a day they have worked all these long years to master all the details of legislation and acquire their vast fund of information. Real success, true greatness and happiness mean a life lived for something out of ourselves, whose ideals are broader than our petty ills and woes.

"Through all the thronging marts of life,
Where men rush to and fro,
In battle scene or mortal strife,
Forever come and go;
Some lead behind, some go astray,
Some lead the marching van,
Thank God! 'mid thousands on the way,
There's one in a while a Man.
"Among the countless millions of the past,
Who swept like phantoms by,
Came one each rising blast,
And all forgotten lie,
A few loomed up like tall pine trees,
Bore every curse and ban,
To float some banner on the breeze,
There's one in a while a Man.
"Thousands in greedy haste for gain,
In panting after gold,
Wreck all at once a noble name,
Their honesty is sold,
Here and there a few stand firm,
Front truth and right; they never turn,
Shine like stars over all the land,
There's one in a while a Man.
"Some bind their hearts with bands of steel,
To pitiless calls they never yield
Their money, love or pride;
But here is one and there is one,
With heart to give and plan,
Shines in the soul; warm as the sun,
There's one in a while a Man.
"A trembling cause to save the lost,
To lift, the most forlorn,
Wins from the crowd,
Who count the cost,
The ready sneer of scorn;
Just then, some noble soul,
Will bring his weak power and hand,
And every angel harp will ring,
There's one in a while a Man.

Young gentlemen, fame and riches are to be desired, but if all of us instead of devoting our lives to their mad pursuit would more cultivate and practice those simple courtesies, humanities, and virtues which adorn and beautify human life, we would be happier, and the world better.

Fame and riches may be secured by a low cunning and rapacity. Arrogance and pertinacity may raise you far above your intellectual and moral superiors, and place one in the chief seat of ambition, but vulgar admiration can never atone for the conscious lack of those simple, but grand attributes, that constitute the ideal of the modern gentleman.

These fertilize the lowliest glades of human existence and best adorn the mountain tops.

Mr. McLaurin's address was well received and he was liberally applauded at its close.

Colonel Coward then introduced the first honor graduate, Cadet S. P. J. Garris of Colleton. Mr. Garris took for his subject, "What is to be my future?"

Cadet B. J. Murphy of Union was the other speaker, holding up as a model for young men the life of Robert E. Lee.

Colonel Coward then presented the chairman of the board of visitors the graduating class of 17 young men, to whom General Hagood then presented diplomas. The names of the graduates in the order of graduation are as follows:

S. P. J. Garris, Colleton; B. J. Murphy, Union; T. W. Carmichael, Marion; A. H. Marchant, Orangeburg; F. K. Holman, Sumter; S. W. Carville, Edgefield; E. J. Rogers, Abbeville; S. M. Martin, Barnwell; J. P. Galvin, Charleston; E. C. Wilcox, Polk county, N. C.; P. A. McMaster, Richland; G. I. Dickson, Sumter; J. H. Taylor, Richland; J. S. Matthews, Barnwell; E. Croft, Greenville; J. P. Guess, Barnwell; G. H. Kaminer, Richland.

REPUDIATE M'KINLEY.

The Minnesota Silver Republicans Will Not Support Him.

St. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—The most sensational manifesto in Minnesota's history was that issued this afternoon by the Silver Republicans, who refuse to support McKinley for President. Clough for governor, or any of the Republican candidates for congress. The prominence of the men signing it attracts to it wide spread attention. Among the number are Lieutenant Governor Frank A. Day, Congressman Charles A. Towne, ex Congressman John Lind and several State Senators. The address is issued to the Republicans of Minnesota and says: "The greatest issue which has arisen in this country since the abolition of African slavery now confronts the American people. The common people have viewed with increasing alarm the attempts of a foreign money aristocracy to fasten upon this nation the single gold standard of value. In the past they turned with the inspiration of faith to the Republican party for protection against that power which seeks to strike down one-half the redemption power of the world that the other half may purchase double the amount of the products of toil. They had a right to expect such protection. The Republican party was born of the common people. Its mission has been to dignify labor, to secure to him who toils in the field or mine the just fruits of honest labor. From the day of the party's birth until the present time no article of Republican faith has been more pronounced than the belief in bimetalism. It has been written in its platforms and taught by all its great leaders. In its national convention in 1888 it condemned "the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."
"In 1892, in its platform adopted in Minneapolis, it declared in favor of gold and silver as standard money. In 1894 the Republican party of Minnesota reaffirmed its belief in bimetalism, and that the restoration of silver as ultimate money to the currency of the world is absolutely necessary for the prosperity, proper rate of wages and the welfare of the people."
"Nearly every Republican State convention in 1894, condemned, either in express terms or by implication, the single gold standard. James G. Blaine well expressed the belief of the Republican party when he declared: 'I believe the struggle was going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world.'
"The action of the national Republican convention at St. Louis has repudiated the fundamental doctrine of our party. The single gold standard has been endorsed. The Republican party no longer stands for both gold and silver as primary money, but for gold only. We cannot accept the new faith, and we will hold steadfastly to the old. The policy of gold monometalism means prolonged and intensified depression; an endless and hopeless era of falling prices for our farmers and other producers; continued uncertainty of employment for our workmen, with lessening wages following the fall in the prices of the products of labor; discouragement of all enterprises, and in the end universal bankruptcy and gravitation of all money into the hands of money brokers. It means the obliteration of the great middle class, the yeomanry of the nation, and the division of the people into the very rich and the very poor. These Republicans who believe in the use of both gold and silver as the money of ultimate payment and their free coinage in our mints must either submit in silence or speak out boldly in condemnation of this policy so disastrous to the people. On matters of vital principle no man can be asked to submit to party dictation. Every man who places country above party, and whose sympathies are with the producers as against the money brokers and bond holders, owes a duty to his conscience and to his country which can only be discharged by putting forth every effort in his power that the blight of the single gold standard may not be fastened upon this people."

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Denver, Col., July 4.—Senator Henry M. Teller will go to his mountain home at Central City, Col., for a week or two to recuperate. During the campaign he will deliver a number of speeches in the interest of the silver ticket in Illinois and Indiana and probably also in Ohio and several other Eastern States and in California. "Just now it looks as if Bland or Boies were in the lead, with Bland a little ahead of anything," Senator Teller said today when asked regarding the situation at Chicago. "I believe that the Democratic party will declare for silver at 16 to 1. The silver people are too much in earnest to allow a straddle. I do not think the gold Democrats will bolt the convention, but they will knife the ticket at the polls. The gold forces of the country will be a unit in November."

"What would you advise should the Democratic party declare unequivocally for silver?" was asked. "I would advise all the silver forces to support it, for that is the only way we can win," he answered. "We must meet the enemy with a solid front. I believe that if the silver forces unite and there is a genuine silver ticket in the field on a straight silver platform we will succeed in November. Silver is gaining strength with amazing rapidity in all parts of the country, and I am sure it will continue to grow from now on, it is the only subject discussed and the adherents of it will gain. The tariff has been relegated and the battle will be on the financial question."

Tired of Living.

EASTON, Pa., July 2.—John L. Spring, agent of Adams Express Company here, committed suicide in his office today by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He was 49 years of age and unmarried. Bad health is supposed to be the cause.

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. For further information address The Kewley Institute, or Dr. A. W. 27, Columbia, S. C.

IN A GREAT MEASURE

People have to depend on the word of the dealer as to the quality of groceries. It is very easy to make the price cheap at the expense of the quality—Easy to hide the cheat, too. Only safe way is to deal at a reliable house, such as ours is.

We call attention to the 16 items below. These are our Retail prices:

WELCH & EASON'S "PERFECTION" FLOUR, Finest Flour Made, Barrels \$4.75, Half Barrels \$2.50.

WELCH & EASON'S "BEAUTY" FLOUR, Next Best Grade, \$4.50 barrel.

Choice Family Flour \$4.25 barrel.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN SUCH PRICES BEFORE?

Best Leaf Lard, 50 pound cans, 6 1/2c pound
Best Leaf Lard, 20 pound cans, 7c pound
Best Leaf Lard, 10 pound cans, 8c pound
Compound Lard, 50 pound cans, 5 1/2c pound
Compound Lard, 20 pound cans, 6 1/2c pound
Compound Lard, 10 pound cans, 7c pound.

IN RICE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

We have it at 2 1/2c, 2 3/4c, 3c, 3 1/2c, 4c and 5c pound in any quantity less than a barrel. Samples mailed free on application.