President Craighead's Intelligent and Val uable Report-A Bird's Eye View of the

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—President Craighead, of Clemson College in his annual report says that 635 stu-dents have been enrolled during the past year and they are about equally divided between the two leading de partments of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. President Craighead covers fully the work in the college and on the grounds. The newspapers have already covered at different times a great deal of what is contained in the report, but the following are parts which will be of interest:

"At the beginning of the session the Board authorized the President to take steps to fatten and slaughter beef for the mess hall, instead of purchasing it by contract as in the previous year.

Accordingly a slaughter-house was dormitory and pens made for both \$7,403.04. By this arrangement hogs and cattle. nearly \$1,000 dollars has been saved problem of student labor, for upon its the college, as the actual cost of beef has ceen but 4 1-4 cents per pound net, or woe of Clemson College. Labor, against 5.7 cents of last year, and as

der the efficient management of your painstaking horticulturist, Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, has made unmistakable progress. He has kept the mess hall supin addition to this put up for the use 7,000 three-pound cans of tomatoes, investment, as well as a valuable obdents, who do most of the canning. 'During the year a house for stor

on the horticultural grounds, the the college. The gardens have been indeed a laboratory for the large num-ber of students who have worked with Mr. DuPre. For a full account of the its needs for the coming year, you are Carolina is in them. referred to the excellent report made by the horticulturist."

President Craighead says electric lights have been put in the laundry. station building, hospital, mechanical hall and in most of the professors houses without cost to the college.

Professor Craighead recommend that German and French be made optional in the junior and senior year. and says that "no man can keep abreast of the progress in agriculture, physics, electricity, or, in fact, in any department of science, who is unable to read German and French periodic Without a knowledge of French and German, those of our students who wish to become professors of agriculture, experiment station workers editors of agricultural papers, will find their equipment incomplete.

"To prevent too much crowding in he senior year, where some freedom choice of studies should, I think, be anted, the services of another instructor will be needed. He should teach either physioligy and veterinary surgery, mineralogy and geology, or some other branch included in the curriculum for which no instructor has been employed."

brary and it is kept open four hours year will aggregate about as follows: under care of a cadet librarian. Pres- Sixty acres in oats; 180 acres in corn; ident Craighead says that at least thirty-five acres in corn for silage; ten \$5,000 more is needed for books. acres in sweet potatoes; fifteen acres in committee. There is also a reaeing room, supplied peas; eight acres in sorghum for silage with leading periodicals and daily and soiling purposes; eight acres in him, is to form a combination of the newspapers.

STUDENT LABOR. An important problem is that of

dent Craighead says:

The student labor problem is, I think, gradually solving itself. The professors in the Academic department have cheerfully consented, management and direction of student labor was left largely in the hands of harvested. the president. Subsequent exprience will no doubt modify and perfect our p,an, but I am more firmly convinced as the way opens up, that all students tilling. etc. \$331.75; for wages-farm should be required to perform a certain amount of purely educational labor for which they should receive no chemical, physical, botantcal, biologeducational labor, required of all stuwhatever. In like manner, students to the highest degree. taking courses in agriculture and horticulture should be required to do a fessors may deem necessary to a comis not only practical, but educational means, it is invaluable. in the highest sense. To abandon this in our scheme of studies is to turn out theorists and day-dreamers, whose cal engineering, says: heads are crammed with useless stuff which they should receive no money. be an indefinite amount of really pro- to wood work for the entire session.

remunerative labor have at least one-

out a horde of young men taught to during thr year. Classified by diseases rely upon the bounty and generosity the cases were: Typhoid fever, 10: of the commonwealth. Against the continued fever, 16; bilious fever, 68; insidious approach of this form of pa malarial fever, 53; acute articular ternalism, which strikes at the very rheumatism, 14; pneumonia, 5; dysenindependence, our college is pledged, tonsilitis, 20: pharyngitis, 8: orchitis, by the very charter of its existence, to 1; bronchitis, 7: lymphanagitis, 2; enperpetual warfare. It is the duty of teritis, 3; cellulitis, 1; erysipelas, 5; the State to put the opportunities of epiclidymitis, 1; abcess, 8: cramp colic, an education within the reach of all 6; acute indigestion, 6; malarial hæmaher children. It is the duty of the in- turia, 1; suppression of urine, 3: musmighty's first great law, to seize those iousness, 9; vertigo, 1; brachycordi, 1

only forty hours, per month, at not bus, 6: lumbago, 1: anemia, 4: purmore than 8 cents an hour for good, honest labor. Exceptions should be made in cases where the nature of the tall of 362. The twenty-two unclassified in the control of the tall of 362. work, such as milking, may require fied cases were treated during my abdeviation from this rule, but for all scence on acount of sickness. Besides such additional labor I would recommend that only 4 cents per hour be number of throat, nose; and ear troupaid. At the Mississippi College, mebles among the students. I have not chanical students are not paid at all. Here I recommend that they be paid that they were not hospital patients, according to the monetary value of and also because this is special work their work. We have paid out for and not usually done by general practibuilt about a mile to the rear of the students laboring the last seven months

I have dwelt at length upon the successful solution depends the weal labor of the hand as well as of the nearly 100 hogs have been fattened head, labor in the shops as well as in with slops from the kitchen. the fields, is expected and demanded 'The Horticultural Department, un- of all who enter here. The dignity of manual labor is the foundation stone upon which our educational edifice is raised, and must be maintained or the whole structure tumbles to the ground plied with choice vegetables, and has, To put young men in the way of maintaining themselves in honest indepenof the students during the winter dence, to send out real providers, men who earn the bread they eat and the okra, corn and beans. The canning clothing where-with they are clothed, factory, more fully equipped at a cost this is the mission of our State College. of \$150, has proved to be a profitable Ours is the duty of teaching the youth of South Carolina the quaint old truth ject lesson for the horticultural stu- that for those who do not work there are three other things to do; to beg, to steal, to starve. Of the youths who ing winter vegetables has been built leave these halls let it be asked in the language of Ruskin: "Can they plow? green house improved and enlarged, Can they plant at the right time, or but to their per cent. of saccharine altogether a good average. At the matter " belonging to Mr. DuPre purchased for fort of their lives to be chaste, knight ly, faithful, holy in thought, lovely in word and deed?" I trust that in the coming years we may be able to re-ply: "Indeed it is with some, nay, Mr. DuPre. For a full account of the ply: "Indeed it is with some nay, work done in this department and of with many, and the strength of South

QUESTION OF EXPENSES. The experience of the past year lead us to believe that expenses may, during the coming year, be considerably reduced, and, while the probabilities are that we shall have more students applying for entrance than we can accommodate, I think it but justice to the classes for whom the school was established that expenses be reduced to the minimum. I therefore recommend for adoption the following sumnary of expenses for the school year First term, two and one-half months

Two uniforms \$28.40; board \$15; medical fee \$1.25; washing \$1.25; incidental fee 50c; total \$46.40. For each term following the first Board \$15; washing \$1.25; medical fee

\$1.25; incidental fee 50c. : total \$18. Hence, expenses for ten months, in cluding board, washing, fuel, lights, medical attendance and uniforms; will be \$100.40.

A poor boy may by work, cut down this amount to about \$70. AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Professor W. L. McGee, associate instructor of agriculture and superintendent of farm, reports that the acre About \$900 has been spent on a li- age of crops grown on the farm this cotton for experiments; five acres in

rye; five acres in Bermuda sod. The oat land was all planted to peas student labor, Discussing it Presi- for hay or to corn for silage. The corn of every five made to the trust. Estiwas all sown in peas at the last plow-

The crops harvested so far are as fol lows: One thousand and two hundred bushels of oats; thirty tons of hay; 350 will appreciate the price 25 per cent. whenever called upon to superintend tons silage; 125 bushels peas, 5,000 One general office is proposed with squads. As will be remembered, the bushels corn; 6,700 pounds of fodder. Cotton and sweet potatoes not yet

The expenditures of the department are as follows: For fertilizers \$621.18; for seeds \$248.56; for tools, reparis, foreman \$263.75; for labor \$1,507.51.

The energies of the farm for the next few years must of necessity be pay whatever. Practical work in the devoted to a building up of the farming lands, terracing and ditching the ical and entomological laboratories is uplands, and ditching and draining the bottoms. This cannot be neglectdents taking these courses, and should ed, for it is most profitable to cultivate evidently receive no compensation those lands which have been improved

Student labor has been utilized as far as possible at milking, attending cattle certain amount of work, such as pro- work on barns, work on campus, improvement of grounds, etc. Their pletion of their courses on the farm work on the farm has been devoted aland gardens, nature's own laborato- most entirely to hand labor, as the ries. So also should mechanical stu- limited time which they work, on acdents be required to do a certain count of recitations and other duties, amount of purely educational work in makes it impracticable to have them the foundry, the wood shops, and the handle teams and machinery. Such machine shops, for which it would be work is performed by students only folly to expect any remnneration. It when it is necessary in an educational is clear also that mathematical stu- way. Student labor, pecuniarily condents should be required to do much sidered, unprofitable, but from an edupractical work in surveying, leveling cational point of view, and as an assist and the like. All work of this kind ance to deserving boys of limited

> THE MECHANIC ARTS. S. Tompkins, professor of mechani

"I would recommend that agricultu which their hands can never turn to ral students take shop work eight practical use. A certain amount then hours per week throughout the Fresh-several years ago, and a large number of real practical labor, such as the man year, instead of taking two hours board and professors in charge consid- per week throughout the four years, er recessary, should, I think, be ex- and that this work be devoted to wood acted of all our students, and for work two-thirds of the time, and blacksmith work one-third of the time. Here compulsory labor should end. With a freshman class of say 200 this In addition to this, there will always would give the equivalent of 133 men

"One instructor cannot well handle ductive labor, not necessarily educational, which students who need the over twenty men in a class. This money can and should do. In no would make six or seven classes, each other possible way can a liberal and working eight hours per week, makpractical education be put within the ing a total of at least forty-eight hours reach of the masses. I have received per week of instruction to be given, during the year hundreds of letters which I consider wholly beyond the from parents writing me that but for power of any one man to do properly. "If we adhered to the present plan, mantown. Mr. Meacham was killed, pelled, because of the pressure in I estimate that the number of hours as was also Patrick Lacy, aged 57 our labor feature they would be com-

use of opportunities here afforded for tors. half of our students been able to continue at college. To undertake to furnish free to all young men seeking it all physician, Dr. A. M. Redfearn, also slightly injured. Both horses were 22; Darlington, 11; Edgefield, 20; Fairsuch an education as is offered here makes a report. He says that 384 killed outright and the vehicle was field, 9; Florence, 18; Greenville, 29; would impoverish the State and send students were treated in the hospital smashed to pices.

foundation of strong, sturdy, manly tery, 30; diarrhoea, 26; mumphs: 4: dividual, in obedience to God Al- cular rheumatism. 4; asthma, 1; bilopportunities by hard, unremitting laryngitis, 1; appendicitis, 2; chronic ulcer 1; torticallis, 1; double abcess of After studying the question in all its | the middle ear, 3; carbuncle, 2; hemorchases, I would recommend to the rhoids, 1; otorrhea, 6; minor surgical board that all agricultural students be operations, 11; amputations, 1; frac-permitted to work forty hours, and tures, 2: dislocation, 1; cholera morthese, I have treated a rather large tioners of medicine.

The cost of maintaining the hospital during the year was \$2,114.19.

TOBACCO AND SILK CULTURE. The Board of Control of the experi- where mental station makes an interesting

ning in that line for the present.

locating a number of silk growing ex- labor as we could not hire out or send perimental stations, we have taken out on farms, we rented 175 acres of proper steps to present our claims and land for three years near the yard. have filed an application for the location of one of them at our college.

"Data and information as to sugar to thorough trials in different sections which was almost a clear profit. I of the State, not only as to adaptability of soil and climate to yield per acre. year are all good, with few exceptions,

CHEESE MAKING.

In Sepetember experiments in cheese making were begun at the college. From 4,155.25 pounds of milk, 476.25 one gallon being required to make one pound of cheese. In making some experiments are being carried on of which reports will be made later. An experiment is now under way to determine how one may make a few cheese for his own use without expensive ap-

RODDEY'S PLAN ENDORSED.

But Few Dissenting Votes in the Cotton

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—An important meeting of cotton growers representing several States occurred in Atlanta today.

They were called here to consider a plan recently suggested by J. T. Roddey, a cotton broker of New York, for controlling the price of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama.

After some discussion, the plan as announced by Mr. Roddey was, on moton, recommended, Chairman Lane and one or two other dissenting. A committee was appointed consisting of . Roddey, H. S. Lipscomb of South Carolina and J. E. Nunnally of Georgia, to call county and State conventions for the election of delegates to the interestate convention to be held at a time and place agreed upon by the

Mr. Roddey's plan, as explained by cotton growers with a capital of \$50,-000,000 or \$100,000,000. Each cotton producer is to contribute one bale out mating the crop at 8,000,000 baies, this plan would stock the trust with 1.600,000 bales, the withdrawal of which from the market, it is urged, branch offices and warehouses at all cotton receiving points. The gins in every county are to be listed and, if possible, controlled so as to know the exact production and to regulate the

upply of cotton. In regard to the management of the company, it is to have one general or head office, say in New York or New Orleans, with two general directors from each cotton growing State; have one office in each State with one director from each county in that State and have sub-offices in all the principal cities and towns in the different States to control the local cotton, all to be controlled by the general or head office; have either a special insurance company organized or the present companies brought to a low rate; let company wharehouse receipts be issued with insurance policies and if the farmer needs money, let the company advance him five-eights or two-thirds of

the value of his warehouse receipts. Eighteen Entomed.

Steubenville, O., Nov. 20. - An explosion occurred at noon today in the Blanche Coal Works near Colliers, West Va. Eighteen men were at work in the mine and it is not thought any of them escaped either death or injury. Seven dead bodies had been taken out up to 3:40 p. m. John Donnelly, of Steubenville, and a man named Welch have been identified. Donnelly was blown out of the mine by the force of the explosion. This mine blew up were killed. The balance of the miners are believed to be suffocated to death. The coroner of Brooke county, West Virgina, went to the scene of the disaster this afternoon.

Killed at a Crossing. PHILADEPHIA, Nov. 20.-A south-Chestnut Hill branch of the Philadel phia and Reading railroad, ran into a two-horse carriage containing John 10:35 o'clock this morning at the East Males, colored...... 579 Washington Lane crossing in Ger- Females, colored...... 26 money matters, to withdraw their sons. per week will be practically the same years, watchman at the crossing, who It is safe to say that only by making as before, and still require two instruct had seized the horses and endeavored to back them from the track. Mrs.

## PRISONERS IN THE PEN.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary--The General Condition of the Prison-Other Facts of

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.-The an-

ual report of the superintendent of

the State penitentiary to the General Assembly, just issued, makes interestng reading. It presents an array of acts bearing on crime in South Carolina which affords an interesting study. Superintendent Neal says: "On the 31st of October, 1893, there ere confined in the State penitentiary and convicts camp 1,033 prisoners. Received from county courts during the year, 669; recaptured, 36; total 1,-738. Lost by expiration of sentence, 535; by pardon, 50; by escape, 36; by death 51; killed attempting to escape,

"We have made during the year many improvements, having now a perfect system of water works and ewerage; no better to be found any-

1; killed accidentally, 2; transferred to the asylum, 1; total lost, 676; leav-

ing this day in confinement, 1.062;

making an increase of 29 over last

"We had the misfortune to lose by eport. Among other things it says: fire the hosiery mill on the 25th of The question of tobacco curing April, which had just been enlarged was very fully discussed. Letters were and improved at a cost of \$4,000. addressed last winter to a number of am glad to report that the hosiery mill willingness to render the industry any old one, and substantial and conven- | hands, 2. assistance suggested. The tenor of the lient, at a cost of \$15,000. The imreplies received led us to forego any- provements inside of the yard have been upwards of \$30,000. Feeling the "Anticipating favorable action by necessity of more land, to use the congress on the bill now pending convalescing and cripple, and such We planted 100 acres in cotton, 50 in corn and 25 in potatoes, &c., from which we have made at the low price beets are being gathered preparatory of farm produce, about \$4,000 worth, am glad to report that the crops this best estimate which is possible for me to make at this date. I would say that we have on hand and to be gathered, 850 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of peas, 360 bushels of wheat, and pounds of green cheese were made, an at the low or present prices of farm average of 1,72 pounds of milk, about products we will be able to pay the \$7,000 now due on the DeSaussure farm, and all other outstanding indebtedness of the institution and to have on hand at least \$10,000 in cash

to begin the next year's operations. We have purchased during the rear seven head of mules and horses and have now on hand sixteen head, all in good condition and most of them young and valuable. We will have 150 head of fine pork hogs to

kill this winter, and also have on hand thirty head of milch cows.
"I would especially call your attention to the fact that this institution has been heavily drained during the past fiscal year by Clemson College and the Girls' Industrial School at Rock Hill and the South Carolina lunatic asylum, as follows:

Clemson College, cash..... \$1,937.03 Labor, clothing, etc...... 5,412.22 Girls' Industrial School, cash 1,372.80 abor, clothing, etc......12,948.00 South Carolina lunatic asylum 1,17.050

Total.....\$22,850.33 So you will see that this institution has been taxed during the year by these institutions to the amount of \$22,850,33 besides furnishing four or five convicts and one guard to the State house the entire year free of charge, as required by law. I would especially call your attention to the small death rate and list of escapes, both of which have been remarkably small this year; the recapture of prisoners for the year has been equal to the escapes. I feel sure that under the find water closet and sewerage system which we now have, our death rate will be much smaller in the future than in the past. In reference to the food, clothing and sanitary condition of the institution, I would refer you to the report of our efficient physician, Dr. D. S. Pope. It gives me much pleasure to commend the faithful service of our chaplain, Rev. A. P. Norris, and for the spiritual condition of the prisoners would call your attention to his report. I would beg to thank the board of directors, officers and guards for their kind treatment, which I have at all times received at their hands; our relations and business transactions have been most pleasant during the entire year. For the business transactions of the office I would call your attention to the full and complete report of our competent clerk of board and bookkeeper, R. E. Burris.'

The report of the board of directors of the same institution shows that the actual and estimated profits of the institution for the past year were \$27,-302.55.

CONVICTS IN PRISON. The following is the report of Capt. Eber C. Allen, as to the total number of prisoners: Prisoners in confinement,October 31, 1893.....

Received under sentence from that date and recaptured ... From which deduct-Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . . . . . . . . . 535 Discharged by pardon..... Escaped.... Killed trying to escape..... Killed accidentally ..... Transferred to the asylum...

eaving in confinement, October 31, 1894..... Males, white ..... Females, white..... Males, colored...... 929 bound accommodation train on the Females, colored....... 41 1,062 Of the above number re-

ceived, there were-

Males, white..... 63

The number of convicts received from each county was as follows: Abbeville, 20; Anderson, 14; Aiken, All the professors make reports of Meacham received a fractured skull 20; Beaufort, 20; Barnwell, 28; Berke-

10; Kershaw, 7; Lancaster, 12; Laurens, 14; Lexington, 5; Marion, 29 Marlboro, 16; Newberry, 9; Oconee. 17; Orangeburg, 20; Pickens, 8; Richland, 28; Spartanburg, 24; Sumter, 32

Union, 3; Williamsburg, 21; York,22. Thirty-six prisoners escaped during the year and the same number were recaptured. The terms of the 669 prisoners re-

ceived during the year were as fol-lows: Life, 17; twenty years, 2; fifteen years, 5; thirteen years, 1; twelve years, 2; eleven years, 2; ten years, 24; eight years, 3; seven years, 12; six three years and six months, 2; three vears and four months, 2; two years, 76; one year and nine months, 2; months, 23; eight months, 6; seven months, 13: two months, 5. OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS.

The following was the occupation of the convicts prior to their conviction: Farm hands, 376; laborers, 154; cooks, 27; waiters, 21; wagoners, 12; charged up with having been expended carpenters, 8; butlers, 5; railroad hands, 4; blacksmiths, 5; butcher, 1; The general financial exhibit for bricklayers, 5: seamstresses, 3: painters, 3; plumber, 1; porter, 1; tramps, ; drayman, 1; printer, 1; millwright teamsters, 2; hostlers, 9; barber, 1; tinners, 2; washerwomen, 3; shingle maker, 1; gunsmith, 1; housemaids, 3; silversmith, 1; lawyers, 2; barkeeper, shoemakers, 2; firemen, 4; horse the leading growers, intimating our has been rebuilt double the size of the trainer, 1; collar-maker, 1; factory

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows: South Carolina, 593; North Carolina, 42; Georgia, 19; New York, 2: Virginia, 5; Texas, 2; Alabama, 3; Germany, 1; Arkansas, 1; Illinois, 1 The ages of the prisoners was as fol-

lows: Under 20 years, 206; from 20 to 30 years, 320; from 30 to 40 years, 80: from 40 to 50 years, 35; over 50 years, RELIGION AND HEALTH. Chaplain Norris says services are

held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the chapel and lectures are delivered every Tuesday and Friday in the hos-Twenty-nine convicts have professed onversion during the past year and

their general deportment gives evilence of their sincerity.' Of the health of the prison Dr. D. S. Pope, the physician, says that he reated 1,170 cases during the year. He says that the sanitary condition of the institution has been greatly improved and that the death rate is lowr than it was last year. Dr. Pope

"Consumption adds largely to our leath rate, and it being a pretty well established fact that it is an infectious Deficiency stock redeemed lisease capable of being conveyed by inhalation of pulverized sputa contain-ing the germs of the disease the greatest care should be taken to lessen the danger from this source as far as posinto the prison from the jails. Much has been done during the past year in this direction, and if the plans which you have in contemplation for the prison building and different places of work are carried out, I feel assured that great good will be accomplished. This is a disease best treated by prevention, especially in prison.'

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.-The report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy shows that the income of the school for the past year has been, the State appropriation for beneficiaries \$20,000, and \$21,470.47 has been derived from pay cadets maintained at their own cost. The

expenses per cadet has been, as heretofore, \$300. The Board of Visitors ask that in addition to the usual appropriation of \$20,000 by the Legislature, the Academy be reimbursed \$2,560 expended on repairs on account of the fire and cyclone. This amount was paid out of the Academy fund. The Board also asks that the Legislature appropriate \$750 for current repairs and \$868 for insurance for the next three years. The Superintendent of the Academy

Col. Asbury Coward, reports as to the enrollment in the institution: After the graduation of the large class of 1893-94, at Yorkville, S. C. on the 29th of June last, there remained upon the roll of the Academy 34 beneficiary and 51 pay cadets.

Total ..... Casualties: By honorable discharge ..... 4 P By permit to retire..... 2 P By dismissal ...... 1 B

There were, however, present at the opening of the current academic year,

70 old cadets, 33 beneficiary and 45 During the month of Octobor there

were admitted on your warrants 35 beneficiary and 32 pay recruits, thus making the present enrollment 68 beneficiary and 77 pay, or a total of 145 cadets. Of the new cadets one, J. C. Minus of Colleton County, was assigned to the Second class; all the others were assigned to the Fourth Class.

The academic classification of cadets it as follows: First Class ...... 21 members Second Class...... 23 members Fourth Class..... 68 members

145 Big Treasure Unearthed. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.-Great excitment prevails in Union County,

about twenty-five miles from this city,

over the discovery in a Indian mound

of about \$48,000 worth of gold bars and nuggets. About a week ago, a Cherokee woman named Anna McDonald, a granddaughter of Chief McIntosh, one of the famous chieftains of her tribe, appeared in the neighborhood with a map showing the purpoted location of a large amount of hidden treasure. She claimed that \$500,000 had been buried there by her grandfather. People were disposed to treat her as a crank at first, but finally the owner of the farm on which the treasure was located, agreed to open the mound for half of the treasure, if any was found. Three days ago workmen commenced a jar. Later they unearthed and iron box containing \$30,000 worth of the Brown 4 1-2 per cents. precious metal. She claims that there is a great deal more to be unearthed. Over 2,000 people gathered in the neighborhood of the mound and fifty

Georgetown, 13; Hampton, 6; Horry, I guarding the treasure spot to-night. I stock, Colemson Col-

men armed with Winchesters are Agricultural College

THE STATE'S FINANCES. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TREASURER BATES

Financial Affairs of the State Government During the Past Year-The Show

COLUMBIA. S. C., Nov. 24.—The annual report of State Treasurer W. T. Bates was issued yesterday. To years, 6; five years, 55; four years, 18; all the people of South Carolina it is of interest, for it shows everything in years and three months, 2; three years, connection with the management of 45; two years and six months, 8; two the State government for the past year. It is interesting to note that the State received \$43,423.88 from the sale wenty months, 2; eighteen months, of fertilized privilege tax tags during 34; fifteen months, 15; fourteen months, 2; one year, 181; eleven months, 1; ten months, 4; nine months, 4; nine and giving the Year, the largest purchasers of tags being the Ashepoo Phosphate Co., the Edisto the year just closed. The loan and that a reply has been made and giving that a reply has been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received the year just closed. The loan and there Sunday afternoon. The cable to Phospate Co., the Berkeley Phosphate overdrafts reported last year have been Secretary Gresham is accompanmonths, 3; six months, 70; five Co., the Globe Phosphate Co., the maddated but a note for \$50,000, with months, six; four months, 14; three Greenville Fertilizer Co., and the Stone interest, will become due January

Phosphate Co. It is also noticeable that the litigation expenses of the Attorney General's by act of 1892 with the holders of the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that office were this year \$5,608.02. It is noticed also that \$4,955.07 charged up with having been expended | phosphate royalty received from Janu-

The general financial exhibit for the year is as follows: CASH RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCT 31. 1894.

General taxes, 1892 and 1893 and back taxes.... State dispensary..... Phosphate royalty..... Privilege tax on fertilizers. Direct tax interest received from United States..... Morrill fund received from United States ..... 20,000,00 10,600.00 insurance license fees.... Railroad assessments for Railroad Commissioner. 7.156.61 Fees office Secretary of 3,917.20 State ..... Commissioners' Sinking Fund..... Loans, Governor and State 100.043.49 Treasurer under Act 93.

Other sources..... 

ост. 31, 1894. egislative expenses..... ublic printing ..... Educational, charitable, penal and sanitary institutions and expenses.....

Clemson Agricultural College ......
Interest on public debt and expenses ..... Brown consols due July '93, principal redeemed.

State dispensary ..... Salaries Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Solicitors State officers, County Auditors and Supervis-ors, Public institutions, etc ..... Investments for sinking fund, for reduction, etc. of the Brown 4 1-2 per

cents under Act 1892... Contingent and Stationery and stamp funds, executive officers, Supreme Court and other officers Pensions...... Direct tax claims, Act 1884 and direct tax fund..... Refund taxes and overpayments refunded County

Treasurers..... 5,676 10 Special funds..... 25,995.23 On other accounts..... Total ......\$1,685,572.48

The following statement of the condition of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year is made: CASH LIABILITIES, OCT. 31, 1894. Interest due and not called

for, viz.: On consols, brown and green...... \$117,519.87 On blue 4 1-2 per cent. redemption deficiencies... On new brown 4 1-2 per cents, redemption brown consols .... On deficiency bonds and stock..... Total......\$120,034.21 Dispensary, State..... 21.169.15

Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4 1-2 per cents. under the Act of 1892..... Direct tax fund..... Direct tax fund interest... 17,919,92 Direct tax claims, Act '94. Brown consols, due '93, outstanding..... Deficiency stock, due '88,

43,563,60

sinking fund Commission-

ers.....

outstanding..... Morrill fund, balance .... 8,152,70 Loans (interest to be added) 50,000,00 Interest from July 1, '93. to July 1, '94, on \$266,-647.71 Brown 4 1-2 per cents. liable to be issued for principal and interest of old bonds..... Privilege tax or, fertilizers,

balance..... special accounts..... Balances of appropriations undrawn not included 74,679,13 above..... Total cash liabilities.... \$402,215.08 CASH ASSETS OCT. 31, 1894. Feneral account...... \$64,316.73 Commissioners' sinking fund..... Sinking fund for reduction etc., of Brown's 4 1-2 per

cents ..... 21,169,15 Dispensary S. C..... Direct tax fund..... 17,919,92 Direct tax fund interest ... Morrill fund..... 8.152.70 Redemption brown consols 7.112.43 Redemption deficiency stock ..... 303,23 558.76 Privilege tax on fertilizers Special accounts..... 1.383.60Total..... \$203,256.24

Net cash liabilities Oct. 31, 1894, say...... \$198,958,84 redemption brown con-

Blue 4 1-2 per cents, re-

demption deficiencies.

Agricultural College stock, Claffin College. llemson College perpetual fund stock...... Freen consols outstanding. \$326,236.54

Dinces.

Less estimated invalidity... 295,359.20 Bonds and stock (principal with interest to July 1, 1893) liable to be issued for old bonds and stock not included

266,647.71 above.....

95,500.00

30,877,34

The "general remarks" of the Treasrer are as follows.

hority of the act of 1893 a further loan

"In fulfillment of the contract made new brown 41 per cents, issued for redemption of the brown consols, the ary 1, 1894, has been placed to the credit of the sinking fund for the reduction of the said bonds and stock to the amount of \$56,373.73, of which the amount of \$25,400 has been invested \$932,138.20 the commissionsrs charged with the 463,911.19 performance of that duty.

"For the disposal of the amount received from the United States govern-ment (\$17,919.72) on account of the 17,919.92 direct tax interest, some legislation may be required."

PLANT LESS COTTON.

Some Data Upon Which to Base Judgment

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 21.—Com-missioner Lane of Alabama has issued his address to the cotton growers of the South, which was authorized by 2,662,55 the late meeting of cotton growers held in Montgomery. He says: This convention was called by myself for the purpose of considering and devis-ing means through which Southern \$1,888,828.72 cotton growers might protect them-CASH EXPENDITURES, YEAR ENDING selves from the many unfair devices used to depress the values of our 37,402.18 chief staple. The most prominent one

31,461.03 being ficticious reports fabricated in the main cotton markets sent out by cotton exchanges and emanating from 259,326,27 the minds of men who make a precarious living as the bears on the cotton market. He then quotes largely from printed 269,755.56 estimates sent out by interested par-ties as to the size of the present crop

108,146.42 and shows by figures that it will not 108,146.42 and shows by figures that is the contrary feit that the exercise of the United States 485,580.30 claimed. He shows by the following might entail a sersous burden and remight entail a sersous burden a 149,317.70 tion was held in Memphis, under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Growers Association, and its results as was the result of the recent

25,400.00 convention at Montgomery, were eminently satisfactory to all engaged in it. The express purpose of this meeting was to take action towards the reduction of the cotton acreage. How well it succeeded in its effort the his-5,016.50 tory of cotton crops will show. A decrease in acreage followed the ensuing season of 1892-93 3,456,439 acres, an acreage that is larger than is planted in any one State with the exception of 9.308.08 Texas. Pursuant to the Memphis cotton convention, cotton advanced seventeen points in three days. Pursuant to the Montgomery meeting, cotton values advanced twenty-seven points. Whether these two occurrences were Cash balance Oct. 31, 1894. 203.256-24 coincidental or whether they were caused directly or indirectly by these farmers in convention assembled is for the country to judge-but to my mind, it is a practical demonstration of a fact that the vibrations of the cotton market are as sensitive and re-

sponsive to the touch of a convention of practical farmers as they are to the manipulation of metropolitan fakirs. The dominating questions confronting the farmers is, first to refute the iniquitous reports being sent out by unscrupulous persons, and bearing down present prices, and secondly to co-operate in an endeavor to again decrease the acreage by planting the same and producing more "home consumption" Over-production encourages and fosters manipulation—and it should be the effort of every intelligent and patriotic citizen of the South to enlist all the instrumentalities available to-resist this current that is insiduously day by day drifting us into the vortex of poverty and destitution, and I respectfully solicit the help of the press and the kind co-operation of all thoso interested in the their assistance in the accomplishment

be wished." That the present low prices of cotton are abnormal is plain to all thinking men, and certainly so if the well accepted rule of political economists apply-"the cost of production of an article is a fair standard of its value. The total visible supply in the world s 222,205 bales less than in 1893 and 605,414 less than in 1892.

The currency and tariff questions are virtually settled and all the indications at present point to a speedy return of the general prosperity and cotton prices must naturally rule

We are of the opinion that after all this matter can only be accomplished by independent individual action, stimulated by intelligent argument, and I shall undertake to prove that to a great extent it is the over-production of cotton in excess of its consumption hat is causing the falling off in values until it has reached that point which nakes it less than can possibly be prouced by the Southern planters. He concluded his address by saying:

The convention at Montgomery adourned to meet at Jackson, Miss., on he second Wednesday in January. 1895, when and where we will endeav or to go into a permament organization under the name of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Associa-"The various governors of the South-

rn States will be requested to appoint our delegates from each Congressional District and three from the State at arge. The Commissioners of Agriulture were elected vice presidents for their respective States. I urge apon all farmers and others interestd in this movement to attend the 400,000,00 meeting at Jackson as it is a question of the gravest importance to the com-States Minister Dun. mon country.

KNOWS HER VANTAGE

95,900.00 JAPAN IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURREN-58,539,39

Services Will be Allowed China.

DER ANY OF IT. The Plucky Kingdom of the Eastern Seas is Very Much Obliged to Uncle Sam, but

Can Manage its Own Little Affair-Dun's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun at Tokio to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese Legation here has also received from the For-It will be seen that under the au- eign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply has been made and giving

ied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of his Majesty, the the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United Ssates.

The message is in two parts, the first giving the imperial expression in securities as required by the act by of good will and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese For-eign Office that as China has no Minister at Tokio to submit a direct propo-sition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the

same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a spe cial meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night but the transmission delayed them until Sunday.

The tone of the reply and the expression of imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here, and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the erms of the negotiations which have nitherto been withheld. It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, as there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the Minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purpose of this country made clear. This was before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan suggesting Amercan mediation. It was clear that President Cleveland had no desire to medidate the trouble, but on statement the benefits to be designed and restatement the benefits to be designed and restatement the benefits to be designed as a special statement the benefits to be designed and restatement the benefits the ular stress was laid on the fact that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit, that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation and that the entire proceeding was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service

to both belligerents. These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Minister Kurino so that Mr. Gresham had the co-operation of the Japanese Minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the Minister has further co-operated with the Secretary and the kindly reply, with

the imperial sanction is the result. A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting centre of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. This is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun, and also Minister Denby at Pekin, they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former desired to make. It would then be for China to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. in turn would transmit it to Minister Dun as China's direct offer and not as an intermediary offer through the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would he apprised of the action of Messrs. Lenby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointmaterial wellfare of the South for ed out that Dun's skill as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in of this "consummation so devoutly to terminating the war. The action of the European powers

on the new phase of the question is

now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect eliminates Great Britain, France and the other powers from being factors in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria probably will give her adherence as her membership in the Triple Alliance makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy. The position of Germany has been so closely analagous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer of meditation. As there is to be no me-diation, Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan. Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot conseut to forible intervention, which is equivalent o a declaration in favor of a peaceable settlement, such as would come through China's offer to Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the reeent offer of mediation by the United States on the grounds that it is presumed it would save China from utter destruction and thus preserve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by officials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot with propriety interfere with any offer which China wishes to make directly through Unit-