

A DARING FEAT.

HOW MOSSBY KIDNAPPED A FEDERAL GENERAL.

Under the Very Nose of a Guard the General and His Band Entered the Union Camp and Captured the Commander.

The reunion of Mosby's Rangers, which took place last week in Baltimore, recalls most vividly the stirring times of war, when these same men were not the peaceful citizens of today, but the much-feared bold spirits that spent their days and nights in harassing the boys that Uncle Sam sent out to capture them. It is a long time since the lads in gray had been in a fight; many of those who had been born on camp-companions are now sleeping undisturbed by the sound of strife, and over the heads of all Father Time had cast a frost that, while it silvered the hair, touched not the heart of those who met around the round board to talk of the adventures of the days of old.

The band known as the Mosby Rangers was in fact the Forty-third Virginia Battalion, a regularly organized troop, in which the officers were commissioned and under the personal supervision of Gen. Lee, who was subordinate to other officers of the Confederate army. These men were trained for a species of warfare which, being exercised in an independent way, was the means of harassing the enemy and of keeping the large armies of the Union constantly on the alert. As a line is only as strong as its weakest point it sometimes took several thousand federal troops to guard a road or communication, while the Mosby men were truth measured by only a few hundred. The rangers, who were composed of the young men of the state, received no compensation from the Confederate government for their services, other than the spoils of war taken by their own efforts from the enemy. Many of the soldiers were but boys, some scarcely out of school, but the flower of the South could be found in their ranks, while for daring and absolute fearlessness they had no equal.

That part of Virginia which is included in Fauquier and Fairfax counties became known as Mosby's Confederacy, and in a short time was practically under the control of his men. Coasting were the skirmishes which took place, the thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes they encountered, but none perhaps are as remarkable as the affair in which they went boldly into the center of a Union camp and took out from its midst a lumbering general, escaping with their prey under the very frown of a general in the field.

This adventure occurred in March, 1863, just after the battle of Chancellorsville, and about the time that Lee had begun to marshal his forces for an intended invasion of the North. Brigadier General Stoughton and a large force were encamped at the little village of Fairfax, which is the county seat of the vicinity, and numbering about a hundred inhabitants. The men of the force were quartered about the place, while the general had his headquarters, with his staff, at the brick house which is now used as the rectory for the Episcopal clergyman of the town. This residence is a large one, standing in the midst of a lot of goodly size, just about 100 yards from the main road, and the front rooms of the second story was occupied by the commanding general.

The night selected by the rangers was a cold, drizzling one, and they set out on their journey from their starting point, which was several miles outside the enemy's line about the town, at near midnight. The lines of the Federals extended in every direction about the town, and the rangers were to be seen in the distance, a few lights faintly gleaming through the trees.

The soldiers belonging to Stoughton's force were sleeping at the rectory, at the cavalry and infantry being quartered about in the citizen's houses. The general was in the center of the town, and had retired late, having extensively celebrated at a supper at which there was a liberal supply of champagne. Mosby, with twenty men, rode slowly into the town about two hours before dawn, and taking up the rear, they were to get up the party divided, some going to get supplies that were procurable, as well as the horses of the enemy, while Mosby and two or three of his men rode down to the headquarters of the general.

No sound was to be heard in the fey streets, and the slight splash of the horses in the muddy road, and even had any of the enemy been awake they would never have dreamed for a moment that the guerillas, as they were called, were calmly riding about in the midst of their camp, having eluded by stratagem the pickets posted along the line. Mosby and his men rode up to the general's house and dismounted, the leader boldly knocking at the door. The house was shrouded in darkness and silence, but presently a head was peeped out of an upper window and a sleepy voice inquired what was wanted. Mosby replied that he was a bearer of dispatches for Gen. Stoughton. The head disappeared, then came a gleam of light, and an officer in uniform, came down the narrow stairs and opened the door. In a moment he found himself a prisoner, and was told in a low voice to conduct the men to the general's room.

The half-awake and startled officer was too much surprised to resist, especially as there was a long barrel gunner just behind him, and he went upstairs, accompanied by Mosby and his companions. The party walked into the room in which Stoughton lay calmly slumbering amid billows of blankets, and Mosby, walking up and shaking him, told him to get up. Hearing the name of Mosby faintly in his dreams, Stoughton started up, supposing it was one of his own scouting parties come to report the capture of the larger leader, but he was scared in the night when, with a rough shake and a slap, the Confederate informed him that "Mosby has got you."

FOR ORGANIZATION

THE PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON GROWERS.

Wilburn's Giving—The President Writes a Letter Giving in Detail Why They Propose to Do.

In response to a request from Editor Gamble of the Piedmont Herald, President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, has written the following letter which gives the first real information as to what the organization proposes to do:

Dear Sir: In reply to your request for my impression of the Atlanta convention, I beg to enclose the report of the committee on resolutions, which will give you a skeleton idea of what is to be done. It is proposed to organize every locality in each State, close and compact, to have presidents and secretaries of townships, counties and States and to enroll every name that is willing to enlist in the fight and to spot the man that sells in his tent.

Through State, county and township bodies a bureau of information is established, this for purpose of informing ourselves as to acreage and yield, etc. Said information first compiled to be communicated to State, county and township organizations, and afterwards given to the public, if the bureau sees proper so to do. I most earnestly urge upon every community to take once proceed to enroll and organize every locality up to their January county conventions.

The people must realize that the organization is necessary. We want individual activity. The southern States have only commenced to do it. It would have thrilled the heart of every cotton grower to have heard the report of the commissioner of agriculture of Alabama, they have called State, county and district organizations and are proceeding with an activity that will be effective; every State is proceeding on similar lines. Please remember that this association is not yet 40 days old, first springing into existence by my humble call for a convention on November 10th. There the association was formed. History does not show where any army was organized and mobilized in so short a time. I have been surprised, since overwhelmed, at the quantity of the cotton growers of the south. All admit that the time to act is at hand, and are ready to fight fire with fire, to meet organization with organization.

Respectfully,
J. C. WILBURN.
The following is the report referred to by Mr. Wilburn in this letter: The interstate cotton growers' convention, met and sitting in Atlanta, December 14, 1897, having thoroughly canvassed the situation of our industry in all its many phases, promulgated the following statement and address as the result of its deliberations:

1. The most pressing need of the hour is the attainment of our ends by a thorough organization of the growers of cotton, beginning with the individual growers, however humble, and reaching up through township, county, State and interstate organization. We cordially commend the organization over which Hon. Hector D. Lane ably presides and tender that body at this meeting in Memphis on the 24th instant our cooperation in completing the organization so will begun by it several years ago. To the end that uniformity may exist throughout all the States organized and to be organized, we shall appoint a committee of the body to consider all plans of organization that may be submitted at this meeting and mature a plan for presentation to our brethren at Memphis next week through a delegation to be appointed by this meeting to represent this convention in that body.

2. While not abating any of our contentions that the monetary system of our country is at the foundation of our difficulties, as it is at the bottom of the trouble that exists in all industries, we hold that there are deep-rooted evils peculiar to our industry that demand immediate attention and remedy. And of first importance among these as a factor in depressing prices is the speculative control exercised over the price of actual cotton through the unjust rules and regulations of the cotton exchanges. This evil we are convinced can be reached only by legislation, and our organization to labor for the needed legislative restriction of gambling in futures in our respective States and in congress.

3. This evil being abolished or reduced to a minimum by proper legislation, and the control of spot cotton being thus restored to the producers under the law of supply and demand, as far as that law is allowed to operate under a vicious monetary system, we deem it next in importance that our farms be made self-sustaining in so far as climate and soil conditions permit and increase the amount of food supplies. The cotton grower who makes his supplies at home, is in a large measure independent of the manipulator of the spot cotton market.

4. The next source of loss is also an important one, but is entirely in the control of the grower, as is the last one—diligent and careful attention to the preparation of our cotton for the market. Thousands—yes, millions—of dollars are lost annually to the cotton grower through careless handling of the cotton from the field to the gin and press and through use of inferior covering. While our farmers fully understand this, this meeting would neglect an important responsibility if it failed to call attention to this source of loss and urge correction of the evil.

We further recommend the establishment of an information bureau. Resolved, That this convention endorse the organization known as the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association; as it is already in existence and is working for the same objects for which we are assembled, the reduction of the acreage and increase of the price of cotton, and the correction of the evil of speculative control of the price of cotton by the speculators; that we give our endorsement to the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

Resolved further, That we suggest to the meeting of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, at its meeting in Memphis next week, that it appoint a committee of five members to be a vice president of the national association.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATS STAND.

What They Think and Will Do About Certain Measures.

The caucus of Democratic members of the house of representatives Wednesday night resulted in the adoption of resolutions defining the party policy on the question of Cuba, finance and bankruptcy. Out of 125 Democratic members, 101 were present, despite the stormy weather. Representative Rich Anderson, of Tennessee, was in the chair. Representative Bailey, of Texas, took the initiative by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Democratic members of the house of representatives ought to resist all efforts direct or indirect to entice the greenbacks and treasury notes out of circulation.

Resolved 2. That we are opposed to and will resist all attempts to extend the privileges of national banks, or to reduce the taxes which they now pay.

Resolved 3. That we favor the early consideration and passing of the senate resolution recognizing that a condition of peace exists in the island of Cuba between the government of Spain and the Cuban people.

Resolved 4. That we favor the early enactment of a just and wise bankruptcy law.

The first three features of the resolution on finance and Cuba were considered separately, the discussion being vigorously and unanimously favorable. Mr. Bailey made the main speech urging that Democratic members should take their position promptly against these financial movements now assuming formidable dimensions owing to the recommendations given to them by the president and secretary of the treasury. He also spoke for a clear cut position in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerence, as embodied in the Morgan resolution which passed the senate during the extra session. There was not a dissenting voice to Mr. Bailey's propositions and the first three resolutions were carried by an unanimous vote, the result being received with hearty cheers.

The fourth feature of the resolution, declaring for a just and wise bankruptcy law, met with some opposition, but finally prevailed by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, arrangements were made for the usual congressional committee to conduct the congressional campaign of 1898. The committee is to consist of one member from each state, territory and the District of Columbia, and nine members to be chosen by the Democratic caucus. The caucus adjourned at 9 o'clock and was in session just an hour and a half.

HE WOULDN'T WORK.

A New Jersey Prisoner Who Preferred Death to Labor.

Of the 1,245 prisoners in the New Jersey state penitentiary at Trenton there is one who will not work, nor can he be compelled to work. He is a man of middle age, and has been put to different kinds of work, but he will not raise a hand, so the officials and keepers have given up the idea of making him toil. He has the run of the prison and can do pretty much as he chooses. He was sent up from one of the lower counties of New Jersey for larceny, and his arrival at the prison he was put to work at making books, but he simply "laid down," as the saying is. He was told he must work but he wouldn't, so he was placed in the dungeon. At the end of three days he was brought out and put back to his desk. There he sat. A tin he went back into the dungeon and fed on bread and water for four days. At the end of that time he was brought back to his desk, but he had been cured. He was brought out once more and put into the shoe department. He still refused to toil. The keepers now began to get angry, and resorted to the last method applied to stubborn prisoners. In one cell of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep himself over his head. But this prisoner refused to pump. The water was turned on, and gradually it began to get higher. Several of the prisoners looked on, one laughingly remarked that if he never worked before he would now. The water got up to the prisoner's chin but he wouldn't pump. He was then simply taken to the bottom and the water had to be raised to prevent drowning. Since then the case has been given up as a bad job. The prisoner does not work.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

METHODIST PREACHERS

AND THEIR FIELDS OF LABOR FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

As Assigned Them by the Bishop at the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following are the conference appointments for next year:

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—W. P. Meadors.
Trinity—W. K. Roper.
Bishop—H. W. Bays.
Spring Street—S. P. H. Ellwell.
Cumberland—J. M. Steadman.
Berkeley—W. H. Throver.
Summerville—G. P. Watson.
Ridgewood and Cypress—J. L. Ray and O. N. Rountree.

St. George's—A. C. Walker.
St. George's Circuit—W. Patrick.
Colleton—H. C. Mounon.
Round O and St. Paul—E. K. Moore and W. R. Buchanan.
Walterboro—W. M. Duncan.
Horseshoe Bend—H. Hucks.
Belmont and Port Royal—R. L. Holroyd and W. A. Fary.
Allendale—W. B. Duncan.
Black Swamp—W. H. Weston.
Harlewell—J. O. Welch.
Beaufort—J. A. Murray.
New Zion—W. E. Wiggins.
Catawba and D. A. Patrick.
Harlewell—E. M. McKissick.

Presiding Elder—J. T. Harmon.
Cokesburg—J. G. Chandler.
Greenwood—W. D. Morgan.
New Zion—G. B. Shaw.
Ninety-Six—W. A. Betts.
Donalds—W. R. Wharton.
Abbeville—J. W. Daniel.
Autreville—W. J. Snyder.
McCormick—H. H. Arrial.
Lewistown—W. M. Mason.
Mount Carmel—H. Stokes.
Princeton—S. D. Vaughn.
Waterloo—W. W. Jones.
Phoenix—P. Stokes.

New Station and City Mission—C. W. Creighton and J. W. Speak.
Newberry Circuit—D. Tiller.
Kinard—J. S. Lesley.
Saluda—J. J. Stephenson.
Burlingame—C. W. Ginn.
Parkville—J. G. Holley.
Prosperity—E. G. Price.

Presiding Elder—J. W. Dickson.
Washington Street—W. W. Daniel.
Marion Street—L. P. Kirton.
Green Street and Brookland—W. B. Baker.
Richland and Grand—J. C. Abney.
Election—C. M. McHenry.
Byatt's—J. W. Neely.
Lexington—Wm. Hardin.
Lexington Fork—M. L. Banks, Jr.
Lewistown—J. N. Wright.
Lewistown—C. H. Clark.
Batesburg—D. D. Danister.
Johnston—C. M. McHenry.
Edgefield—D. Z. Dentler.
Greenville—N. G. Ballenger.
Lupper—J. H. Nolan.
Langley St. Matthews—J. W. Arias.
St. Ignace—W. B. Phelps.
Ridgewood—A. R. Phillips.
Winnabow—J. D. Crout.
Fairfield—W. H. Miller.
Columbia Female College—J. A. Rice, president, and R. E. Staehle, professor.

Epworth Orphanage—Geo. H. Waddell.
Fairfield Institute—Geo. W. Walker, president.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—E. T. Hodges.
Florence Station—W. R. Herbert.
Burlington—R. A. Child.
Cherry—D. M. McLeod.
South—J. H. Stokes.
Clyde—J. S. Abernethy.
Lamar—J. M. Boyd.
Timmonsville—M. H. Barber.
Clausen—M. H. Barber.
South Faversham—M. D. Dube.
Spartanburg—W. H. Harris.
Lake City—W. H. Harris.
Kingstree—A. E. Earle.
Union—G. W. Davis.
Lane—J. A. White.
Sellers—R. C. Douthett.
Georgetown—J. J. Hushstone.
Georgetown Circuit—O. L. Durant and J. B. Weldon.
Johnstonville—A. E. Heller.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—W. C. Power.
Bumcooke Station and Mills—W. A. Rogers.
St. Paul's—H. B. Browne.
Anderson and West End—W. R. Richardson and S. H. Harper.
Starr and Ivy—F. H. Shuler and R. E. Turnipseed.
Belmont—E. P. Taylor and T. Grigsby Herbert.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.
Greenville Circuit—J. C. Counts.
Frontenac—J. W. Shell.
Ridgewood—C. H. Clyde.
Greens and Pelham—A. H. Best.
Travelers Rest—O. D. Burns.
Pendleton—J. J. Hushstone.
Pickens and West Pickens—J. S. Porter.
North Pickens to be supplied.
Walhalla Circuit—J. L. Mullikin.
Seneca and Walhalla—J. L. Daniel.
Westminster—R. R. Dagnall.
Towayville—L. L. Imboden.
Pendleton—A. H. Dunlap.
Williamson and Providence—P. F. Kilgo.
Editor Southern Christian Advocate—J. O. Wilson.
Assistant Editor—L. F. Deary, Williamson.
Williamson College—S. S. Lander.

MARION DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—J. B. Wilson.
Marion—T. E. Morris.
Centenary—G. R. Whitaker.
Britton's Neck—E. S. Campbell.
Conway—W. S. Stone.
North Circuit—Wm. W. Barre.
Bucksville—J. F. Way.
Waccamaw—D. A. Calhoun.
Darbyboro—S. Jones.
Loris—J. R. Souter.
Mullins—J. J. Bethen.
North—S. H. McKain.
Lata—J. E. Beard.
Little Rock—A. J. Cauten, Jr.
C. O. W. W. Harris.
Clem—P. B. Wells.
Bennettsville—J. L. Stokes.
Bennettsville Circuit—J. S. Beasley.
Brightsville—D. F. Traywick.
McCall Mission—L. S. Bevin.
North Marlboro—W. S. Goodwin.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder—John Owen.
Orangeburg and City Mission—E. O. Watson and J. C. Strickland.
Orangeburg Circuit—W. L. Waite.
Lower St. Matthews—W. M. Hook.
Providence—O. D. Mann and E. Z. James.
Branchville—O. Stoll.
South Branchville—A. Withers.
Bamberg—C. O. Eldred.
Deamars—M. B. Kelley.
Barnwell—W. A. Wright.
Williamson—C. Davis.
Springfield—G. E. Stokes.
Belling Springs—J. D. Frierson.
Orange—J. K. Melton.
Elisto—C. Younger.
Aiken—J. Stafford.
Swansea—J. T. Macfarlane.
Wagener to be supplied.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Mr. Thompson's Little How He Made His Big Crop.

Editor of The Yorkville Enquirer:

In your issue of December 2, I note a suggestion from the News and Courier to the effect that many people would probably be interested to know whether or not there was a profit in the crop of four bales which I recently gathered from an acre of ground. At the time of writing the report, it did not occur to me but what I was sufficiently explicit on this subject to enable any cotton raiser to figure the whole matter out for himself, and with entire satisfaction; but if you will kindly allow me space, I will be pleased to go into further details.

The crop paid me, and it paid handsomely. Here are the figures for fertilizing:

1,630 pounds Charlotte acid.....	\$ 6 71
233 pounds guano.....	3 24
233 pounds kainit.....	2 03
50 bushels cotton seed.....	5 00
6 1/2 horse loads stable manure.....	3 00
Total.....	\$20 04

Now comes in the labor. Estimating the labor of a hand at 50 cents a day and that of a horse at 25 cents a day, the expense for:

Work.....	\$ 6 95
Picking 4,125 pounds at 40 cents 10 50	
Ginning.....	4 00
Manning—W. H. Hodges.....	1 20
Sartan—A. B. Watson.....	2 00
Total.....	\$30 65

For my cotton, when sold, I received an average of 6 1/2 cents per pound. 1,722 pounds.....\$103 47
100 bushels cotton seed, worth 10 00

Subtract total expenses..... 50 69
Leaving net profit of.....\$ 52 78

Of course, I have left out certain expenses, including interest, etc., that are usually counted in; but these will be more than offset by the value of the fertilizer that has not yet been made available, and the calculation is close enough for all practical purposes. The cost of my cotton, it will be seen, was not quite 3 cents a pound. This I know is so low as to be almost beyond belief with many farmers; but in my opinion it is easily possible to make further reductions in the cost.

COTTON GROWERS CONVENTION.

It Decried, Unanimously in Favor of a Reduction of Acreage.

When the convention of the Southern cotton growers met in the ballroom of the Kimball in Atlanta at noon Wednesday nearly 300 delegates answered to the roll call. They represented the foremost planters of the fleecy staple of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas and other southern States. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. Wiggins, president of the South Carolina association.

The first business taken up by the convention was the election of temporary officers. The following were chosen:

J. C. Wilburn, of South Carolina, president; Robert Chatham, vice president; Robert Chatham, secretary; J. C. Wilburn, of South Carolina, secretary.

The delegates will from what is to be known as the International and State Cotton Growers' association. The object of the association will be to have repealed the present mortgage, lien, etc., laws, under which they contend that the southern farmers have been subjected to utter poverty. They will also devise some means to greatly militate against speculation in cotton, which is now indulged in so freely by the southern, as well as the northern people. They say that the speculators practically gobble up the entire crop before its production and that low prices is the result.

The southern farmers will be advised to reduce their cotton acreage and plant more food crops.

By unanimous action at the night's session the cotton growers decided in favor of reduced acreage, against trusts and speculation in cotton, increased the meeting of the American Growers' association in Memphis next week, decided in favor of complete organization in every county and state in the south, self-sustaining farms and the formation of a permanent organization, was performed and the temporary officers made permanent.

A committee of six was appointed to attend the Memphis convention Monday. After three busy sessions, the conventions adjourned tonight at 11:30 o'clock.

The Pension Law.

The Columbia State says there is some talk of a meeting of the State board of pensions in the next few days to arrange for the printing and distribution without delay of all the blanks required by the township boards.

Under a recent decision of the attorney general will hold over. Last year the department had the greatest difficulty in getting members of township boards to serve. This year a good many say they will not serve. Comptroller Epton is in somewhat of a predicament, and does not know exactly what to do in order to get over this difficulty in the machinery. The failure of any township board to act at the proper time would be a whole county's report. He has been thinking seriously of getting the veterans in the several counties to meet and undertake to see that the township boards are kept together.

Some of the newspapers are suggesting the name of ex-Governor Sessup for the governorship next year, and are reciting the fact that notwithstanding the verdict was against him when he opposed Tillman, that he made a clean, fair fight and won the respect of his opponent, thereby Governor Sessup would hold a large vote in Union, wherever his opponents and their many who would like to see him enter the race. The fact that he is from Edgefield, his most serious handicap—Union New Era.

An exchange reports the following as a curiosity of law: "A young man purchased 200 extra fine cigars, and had them insured for their value, and smoked them up and demanded the insurance, claiming that they had been destroyed by fire. The case was taken to the court and the judge decided in favor of the young man. The insurance company then had the young man arrested for setting fire to his own property, and the same judge ordered that he pay a fine and go to jail for three months."

THE STATE MILITIA.

A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ENLISTED MEN.

Wading Out Process is Being Applied by Gen. Watts—Figures From the Annual Report—A Comparison.

Col. W. W. Bruce, the assistant adjutant general, has just completed the preparation of the table showing the number of enlisted men and officers in the militia of the State under the adjutant general. This is the statement that goes into the annual report of the adjutant general. The statement when compared with that of last year shows that there are now 741 less men composing the State militia than at the end of last year. There are now 17 less companies in the State than last year, the total number being 97 in 1896 against 80 in 1897. The principal falling off has been in the infantry companies, 14 having been dropped and disbanded for various reasons. Last year 3,036 men out of 3,683 turned out for inspection; this year 2,450 out of 2,942 were present at the annual inspection. Gen. Watts has disbanded 20 companies, the commands for failing to pass inspection.

When asked about the decrease in the State's militia force, Gen. Watts said that it meant that the militia was in a much better condition than for a long time. He would rather have a few first class, thoroughly drilled commands than three times the number of commands that simply did nothing but keep up the organization.

The following comparative figures are taken from the annual statement: State Volunteer Troops:

	Number Companies.	Commissioned Officers.
Cavalry, 1897.....	23	102
Cavalry, 1896.....	31	116
Artillery, 1897.....	2	6
Artillery, 1896.....	2	6
Infantry, 1897.....	40	153
Infantry, 1896.....	54	201
Total, 1897.....	70	261
Total, 1896.....	87	324
Naval Militia, 1897.....	3	3
Naval Militia, 1896.....	3	3
National Guard, 1897.....	7	27
National Guard, 1896.....	7	25

Total active militia composed of State volunteer troops and national guard, 1897..... 80
Total active militia composed of State volunteer troops and national guard, 1896..... 97

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Privates.

Cavalry, 1897.....	858	960
Cavalry, 1896.....	1,056	1,174
Artillery, 1897.....	70	76
Artillery, 1896.....	65	72
Infantry, 1897.....	1,407	1,560
Infantry, 1896.....	2,335	2,612
Total, 1897.....	2,393	2,607
Total, 1896.....	2,943	3,367
Naval Militia, 1897.....	—	183
Naval Militia, 1896.....	—	183
National Guard, 1897.....	319	346
National Guard, 1896.....	291	315

Recapitulation:
Total active militia composed of State volunteer troops and national guard, 1897, 2,654
Total active militia composed of State volunteer troops and national guard, 1896, 3,364
Total active militia composed of State volunteer troops and national guard, 1896, 3,364
The following shows the division of the militia, including all commands into regiments and battalions.

	1897	1896
First Regiment (troops).....	9	8
Second Regiment (troops).....	6	9
Third Regiment (troops).....	6	7
Fourth Regiment (troops).....	6	7
Second Battalion (troops).....	4	4
Total (troops).....	28	31

Attached to Fourth Brigade (batteries)..... 2
Naval Battalion (companies)..... 3
INFANTRY.
First Regiment (companies)..... 9
Second Regiment (companies)..... 8
Third Regiment (companies)..... 5
Fourth Regiment (companies)..... 5
Fifth Regiment (companies)..... 3
First Battalion (companies)..... 3
Second Battalion (companies)..... 3
Washington Light Infantry Battalion (companies)..... 1
First Regiment, National Guard (companies)..... 7
Total (companies)..... 47
Number of active companies 50
RESERVES.
Cavalry..... 1
Infantry..... 6
Total..... 7
Total number companies..... 88
—State.

Trying to Even Up.

We are informed that Newberry will have four candidates for state offices; two for attorney general, Messrs. H. H. Evans and Col. L. Blease, Hon. O. L. Schumper for governor and Hon. J. A. Sigh for railroad commissioner. While it is true that Newberry has had more who filed many state offices lately we would not want to hold all the state offices at one time—Saluda Advocate. Newberry is not greedy. She only wants to catch up with old Edgefield and keep up with old Saluda.—Newberry Observer.

Representative Pollock, of Chesterfield, has a most interesting case relative to the dispensary law now on appeal. An appeal is taken from the decision of Judge Best. The case involves a pretty question just at this time, in view of the decisions of the Federal court. Charles Holleyman and Charles Nixon were convicted of hauling corn whiskey into the State in the night time, contrary to the terms of the dispensary law.