

IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

A Bill to Establish a State Fertilizer Manufactory.

AN INVITATION DECLINED.

What the State Senate Has Done During the Past Week.

In the Way of Legislation.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning of last week and in the half hour before the convening of the joint assembly had disposed of everything on the calendar.

Mr. McTowan's bill, which came from the house, authorizing cities, towns, school districts and counties to issue bonds to refund bonded indebtedness, was given its third reading and sent back to the house with amendments.

Mr. Sheppard's bill providing for only one set of commissioners and managers for State and federal elections was given its third reading and sent to the house.

Mr. Raynor's bill authorizing school district No. 67, in Orangeburg county, to issue bonds was also given its third reading.

INVITATION DECLINED.

Senator Henderson announced that a committee of citizens of Augusta, Ga., was present to invite the members of the legislature to attend the Good Roads convention now being held in that city, and on motion the members of the committee were invited to address the senate.

Mr. Mayfield introduced a resolution accepting the invitation to attend the Augusta Good Roads convention which was received, Mr. Mayfield moved to lay the resolution on the table, and this was done without discussion.

Senator Mayfield, of Denmark, introduced a bill to establish a State fertilizer plant.

THE SEED COTTON BILL.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Appelt's bill to regulate the traffic of seed cotton and to provide a license for the same, was the first matter to be taken up after the morning hour.

Mr. Graydon moved to strike out the enacting words. The bill is very defective, he said, and it would be a dangerous law. The present law has worked satisfactorily in his section and he believed it would be satisfactory all over the State if enforced.

No seed cotton can be sold between sundown and sunrise. This bill, if passed, would bring about a worse condition than at present. The bill provides for a license of \$25 for purchasers of seed cotton. This is too low. What should be done is to stop the sale of seed cotton altogether.

Mr. Appelt defended his bill. Its object, he said, is to provide a uniform law. His county requires a license from persons who buy seed cotton, while the adjoining county of Williamsburg does not have a license system, and the negroes on the border of Clarendon would take their cotton over into Williamsburg and sell it. This was unfair. He did not speak in favor of the license system, but if there are to be licenses in all counties there should be a license in all. His county received \$1,200 from these licenses last year.

After some further discussion the bill was killed by an overwhelming vote.

HARD ON KIDNAPPERS.

Senator Sheppard's bill to amend section 2475 of the general statutes, relating to kidnapping, by extending the provisions of said section to any case of taking away a minor without consent of parent or guardian, was the special order and was taken up.

The bill, which was introduced at the last session, was reported favorably with slight amendments by the committee. The bill provides life imprisonment for persons who kidnap children in the hope of securing rewards.

It was given its third reading with practically no discussion and ordered sent to the house.

CORPORATION LAWYERS.

Senator Ilderton's bill to prevent attorneys for railroads and other corporations holding seats in the general assembly was then taken up for its second reading.

Senator Ilderton spoke at some length in favor of it. He said the bill might be regarded as peculiar by some, but he had the right to introduce it, and besides, he thought it necessary that such a bill should be before the legislature. The constitution provides that even a school trustee, who gets no compensation, may be a legislator, but corporation lawyers, who represent vast interests that are often inimical to the welfare of the people, are often members and help to pass laws that are not for the good of the people.

We so often hear the reason advanced in explanation of a legislator's vote on a measure, "Oh, he is a corporation lawyer." Human nature is prone to err, Senator Ilderton said, and a corporation lawyer naturally cannot regard measures with an eye to the good of the people when his interests of his corporation are affected. He thought this matter should be made a political issue from one end of the State to the other. He hoped none of the senators would regard this as a personal attack, for he did not regard this as a temporary matter, but he wanted to amend the constitution in this respect for all time so as to protect the State and the generations in years to come. The law ought to be so that if a man wanted to be a member of the legislature he would have to resign his position as a corporation lawyer, if he held such a position, and come here free from any obligations. He said he had heard that this had been done a year or so ago by one gentleman, and he spoke of how the people honored the man who had given up a lucrative position in order to be a free representative of the people.

Senator Mayfield said Senator Ilderton did not feel more keenly than other senators the evils of corporations and trusts, and if the evil could be reached such a law would be gladly passed. But he did not think the bill as proposed would do any good. Under this bill an attorney for a bank or agricultural society, or anything of that kind, could be a member of the legislature. If you exclude attorneys for corporations you might as well exclude physicians who administer to sick members of corporations. As for himself, he had always opposed trusts; he had helped to pass the present anti-trust laws of the State, and one reason

why there is so much complaint about the trusts is that the State officers have not tried to enforce those laws. He moved to adopt the unfavorable report of the committee and thus kill the bill.

Senator Baggale thought the bill should pass. He said he regarded lawyers as fully the peers of any other class of men, and he meant no reflection on them, but the people are demanding that we correct what is regarded as a growing evil in legislation. It is no easy task to be the keeper of another man's conscience, but it is admitted that man cannot serve two masters, and he feared that attorneys for great corporations could not very truly represent the people. What are they to do when their clients say, "We want this bill killed." It places these lawyers in a position that no man should be allowed to occupy. He thought the question should be submitted to the people. It is true that the people have often sent corporation lawyers here to represent them, but they have been crying about "corporation lawyers in the legislature." Now lets submit this amendment to the people, and let them adopt it or else stop all this talk.

Senator Mayfield renewed his motion to adopt the unfavorable report of the committee and reject the bill, and Senator Ilderton called for the yeas and nays. The bill was killed by a vote of 27 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Senators Aldrich, Appelt, Barnwell, Blakney, Bowen, Brown, Dean, Dennis, Douglas, Glenn, Graydon, Hay, Henderson, Herndon, Hough, Hydrick, Manning, Mayfield, Moore, Mower, Raynor, Sharpe, Sheppard, Sullivan, Tabbird, Walker, Williams—27.

Noes—Senators Caughman, Gaines, Goodwin, Ilderton, Livingston, McDermott, Ragsdale, Sarratt, Stackhouse, Standand—10.

THAT AUGUST 25TH.

The house concurrent resolution accepting the invitation to attend the Augusta Good Roads convention was received. Mr. Mayfield moved to lay the resolution on the table, and this was done without discussion.

The Senate was in session less than an hour on Thursday and the proceedings were only of routine nature. No business of great importance or public interest was transacted.

Senator Raynor's bill to require all children to attend school at least eight weeks in each year was reported favorably by the committee on education, and amendments were made.

The amendments are that the law shall not apply to children who live more than a mile from a school house, and that prosecutions for violations must be instituted by some member of the board of school trustees.

The committee on agriculture made a favorable report on Senator Stackhouse's bill to authorize the hiring of county chain gangs to private persons or corporations.

There was a favorable report on the bill to provide for the preservation of the valuable historical records of the State.

There was a favorable report on Senator Aldrich's bill to provide punishment for persons who negligently expose children to the danger of fire.

The presiding officer requested those senators who contemplated going to Augusta on the free train to the Good Roads convention to hand him their names. None of the senators responded except Senator Caughman, who said he might go but was not quite certain. On motion of Senator Henderson leave of absence was granted all who desired to go.

ADJOURNED FOR TWO DAYS.

In the Senate on Friday there was considerable discussion over a motion made by Senator Mayfield, that when the senate adjourn it be until 8 o'clock Monday night.

Senator Graydon opposed the motion. He said there was no need to do and the senate ought to adjourn. If any member was compelled to go home they would get leave of absence but they should stay here and attend to business.

Senator Price agreed with Senator Graydon. The legislature is to take a trip to Charleston, he said, and he did not think the time could be spared to adjourn now.

Senator Mower said the senate could hold a night session and clear the calendar, and accomplish just as much as could be done by a session of Saturday.

Senator Barnwell favored the adjournment. Many of the senators are going home, anyway, he said, and it is not a good plan to have legislation going on without a full session.

Senator Gruber hoped the senate would not adjourn. There is a great deal of important work to be done, and he thought the members ought to stay here and attend to it. Senator Graydon called for the yeas and noes and a vote was taken. The senate, by a vote of 21 to 10, agreed to adjourn till Monday night. The vote was as follows:

Noes—Senators Appelt, Blakney, Brice, Graydon, Gruber, Herndon, Raynor, Sarratt, Sheppard, Standand—10.

Ayes—Senators Aldrich, Barnwell, Brown, Dennis, Douglas, Gaines, Glenn, Hay, Herndon, Ilderton, Livingston, Mayfield, McDermott, Moore, Mower, Sharpe, Stackhouse, Sullivan, Tabbird, Williams, Walker—21.

THE SHELLEY RESOLUTION.

The senate, without discussion, agreed to the house concurrent resolution in regard to Admiral Shelley. The resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that the thanks of every patriotic American citizen is due to that great naval chief, Winfield S. Shelley, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct in the harbor of Santiago on July 3d, 1898.

Mr. Croft's bill to exempt dentists from serving as jurors was given its second reading with a debate, as was Mr. Austin's bill to give boarding house keepers the same rights of redress at law as the keepers of hotels and inns.

AS TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The judiciary committee met Friday afternoon and took action on Senator Gruber's bills looking to biennial sessions. Eight members of the committee were present and they divided evenly when it came to making a report. Senators Henderson, Gruber, Barnwell and Raynor are in favor of biennial sessions, while Senators Mayfield, Mower, Graydon and Tabbird are opposed to the scheme. Both reports were presented and went over for future consideration. The whole matter will come up next week and there will be much debate.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House Thursday the committee on military affairs reported a substitute for Mr. W. J. Johnson's bill to extend thanks to Shelley. The origi-

nal gave Snopson and others a little "trout." The substitute merely thanks Shelley for his gallant conduct without saying anything about who was in command. The substitute was adopted without discussion.

Mr. J. B. Smith withdrew his bill to divide the privilege tax between Clemson college and the common schools. Clemson now gets it all—something like \$60,000 a year.

Mr. Morgan withdrew the claim of the estate of Joseph H. Earle for \$2,000 for unpaid salary as circuit judge.

There was a long discussion of the bill to require the specification of its face of the exact sum to be secured or repaid, or other evidence of debt. Mr. Spears, the author of the bill, defended it, as did Mr. Parker, Messrs. Croft, Stromm, Ashley, Galtchard, Wingo and others. Messrs. Prince Logan, Metcown and Cooper opposed it.

A number of amendments were proposed and rejected and the bill received its second reading.

Following is the text of Mr. Spears' bill:

Section 1. That every bill of sale, when intended and used as a security for a debt, every chattel mortgage, note of hand or other paper intended and used as an evidence of debt, shall plainly express, in its face, the exact sum or sums to be secured or evidenced thereby; and any clause or clauses therein providing for attempting to provide for the security, or as evidence of any other amount or debt than that which has been specifically stated, as hereinbefore required, shall be null and void; and such bill of sale, chattel mortgage, note of hand or other paper shall only be enforceable and valid for to the extent of the sum plainly specified therein, as aforesaid, and lawful interest thereon, if any be required by the terms of the paper. Provided, That this shall not prevent the mortgagor securing a reasonable attorney fee.

Section 2. That this act shall take effect on and after its approval, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING.

Great Convention of the State's Finest Type of Young Manhood.

The Annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian associations of South Carolina will convene this year in Columbia, Feb. 8-11.

The gathering already bids fair to be one of considerable strength. It will differ in many respects from other conventions held. The opening session will be held on Saturday evening, and the closing session on Tuesday night. Sunday will be a red letter day in Columbia. Nearly all of the pulpits of the city will be occupied by prominent delegates and speakers.

In the afternoon a mammoth meeting for men will be held in the opera house. A chorus of male voices will lead the singers. Mr. L. A. Coulter, of Richmond, Va., a speaker of rare power and ability, will address the meeting. The Columbia association confidently expects to see a thousand of the men of the city at this great gospel meeting.

On Sunday evening there will be three or four mass meetings in the principal churches, addressed by prominent association men, among whom are Messrs. C. L. Gates of Atlanta, T. S. McPheters of St. Louis, and F. S. Goodman of New York city.

Christian men of every age will be devoted to the discussion of problems which affect men and boys. A well known association worker is to open a discussion on work among the men and boys in factory districts and it is expected that this will be a topic of absorbing interest.

Students from fifteen different institutions of learning are coming; delegations of active, wide-awake young men are coming from the towns and cities.

Altogether it will be a strong army of determined young Christian warriors that will take possession of the capital early in February.

The state executive committee, through the columns of this paper, extends an especial invitation to the Christian men of the state to attend this convention. Any man who is interested in the welfare of the men and boys of South Carolina is invited. It will be necessary for him, however, to secure delegate's credentials, and these can be done by writing A. G. Knebel, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Charleston, S. C. Parties desiring further information should address him.

There will be reduced rates on all the railroads.

The people of Columbia will entertain all delegates.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Counties Will Not Have to Pay for Those Charts.

The State Supreme Court last week handed down an opinion that winds up that celebrated chart business which has attracted so much attention. The decision sustains the view taken by Mr. Grunter of the attorney general's office in the opinion he furnished the county boards of school trustees when the issue first arose.

It will be recalled that an agent of a Chicago chart factory, named Tweller, canvassed the State about three years ago, and sold to county boards of school trustees about \$100,000 worth of his school charts, which were placed at \$7.50 each, it being subsequently alleged that they were not worth more than about \$7. The charts were sold and notes were taken from the trustees. When Mr. McMahon became superintendent of education he called attention to the matter and an opinion was asked from the attorney general's office. It was to the effect that the school trustees had no authority to purchase such charts, and thereupon throughout the State the county superintendents refused payment of the claims.

In Lexington county a suit was brought by the Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia against F. W. Shely, raising all the issues. Judge Ernest Gary took the same view as the attorney general's office, and then an appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court. This court has now sustained Judge Gary and the chart claims will not be paid by the counties. The court did not pass upon the question of the individual liability of the members of the boards of trustees.

Mrs. B. Morill has just been married in Dawson to G. A. Morrison after a trip of 1,500 miles from Seattle. She traveled 500 miles in a sleigh over the perilous White Pass trail. Near Selkirk the sleigh overturned and a passenger was thrown from the sled, she was beneath, but fortunately was not hurt.

PRESENTS ITS SIDE.

The Virginia-Carolina Company Replies to the Charges.

OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

An Able Presentation of It's Side of the Controversy Which It Wants the People to Read and Think Over.

The defendant, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, most respectfully shows that this cause has by the filing of the petition and bond for removal herein, been duly removed to the United States circuit court for the eastern district of South Carolina, and that this honorable court has no further jurisdiction thereof, and this defendant, in no wise admitting of the jurisdiction of this honorable court, but protests against the same and answers herein because of the proper respect due to this honorable court, should it notwithstanding said protest, adjudge that it has jurisdiction of this action, and order that the same proceed hereon. Now this defendant for answer to the complaint and amended complaint herein alleges, that the defendant admits the allegations of the first article of the said complaint.

Second—It admits the allegations of the second article of the complaint—saving and excepting it shows and alleges that under and in pursuance of the public laws of the State of South Carolina, it located and carried on business within the State of South Carolina, as to such part of its business as was properly to be transacted there, in long prior to the 2nd day of January, 1900, and further alleges that under its charter and the laws of New Jersey, it is empowered to purchase, acquire and hold real estate in the corporations, domestic and foreign.

Third—It admits the allegations of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th articles of the said complaint.

Tenth—It answers to the allegations of the tenth article of the complaint, this defendant admits the passage by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina of the acts therein referred to, but shows that the same are but partly in said article set forth and alleged, and prays reference by this honorable court to the said acts in full for this purpose.

Eleventh—It denies such much of article eleventh of said complaint as may be held to allege that all the defendants in the said complaint mentioned were anterior to the time and date of the sale and transfer of the respective properties hereinbefore mentioned, engaged in the manufacture and sale of fertilizers in South Carolina, and denies all other allegations in the said article set forth.

Twelfth—It denies each and every allegation contained in the twelfth article of the said complaint.

Thirteenth—It denies each and every allegation contained in the thirteenth article of the said complaint, save and excepting that this defendant admits the conveyance to it upon the respective dates mentioned in the said thirteenth article of the property entire plant of the said several respective fertilizer companies therein mentioned for the consideration therein set forth.

Fourteenth—It denies each and every allegation contained in the fourteenth article of the said complaint.

Fifteenth—It denies the allegations of the fifteenth article of the said complaint, this defendant admits save that for the purpose of supplying necessary raw material to its plant, it has deposited containing a sufficient percentage of bone phosphate of lime, it has acquired and owns a certain amount of land of phosphate territory in the State of South Carolina, but no more of the same than is reasonably proper and sufficient to supply the necessary properties of this defendant in the manufacture and output of its fertilizers. This defendant admits further that for the purpose of securing and supplying to its plant of complete fertilizers the manufacturing of complete fertilizers known as nitrogen which is the most essential ingredient therein, it acquired a large amount of the capital stock of the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

That the said cotton oil company is a competitor in any way of this defendant in manufacture and sale of fertilizers, but is simply the purchaser of cotton seed, wherefrom it manufactures cotton seed oil and the cotton seed oil products, as well as the cotton seed meal from which the ingredient of nitrogen as furnished is auxiliary and assists the manufacture and sale of the complete fertilizers, and that the procuring of said cotton seed meal in like manner as the procuring of phosphate rock is simply auxiliary and assist in the manufacture of complete fertilizers.

Sixteenth—This defendant denies the allegations of the sixteenth article of the complaint.

Seventeenth—This defendant in answer to the allegations of article seventeenth of the said complaint denies the same except and save that this defendant admits that after its creation and organization and the purchase by it of the plant and property of various fertilizer companies, which were by the owners and stockholders thereof, transferred to it to purchase, one of the elements which were so offered to the said defendant was nitrogen, which would include the influence held by certain managing officers of such corporations, which they regarded as money and property, and which they had a right to sell and for which as an ingredient of said sale, a certain consideration was claimed and accepted. That the said nitrogen was represented to be valuable and sold, this defendant admits that it did in some instances as to some officers, procure from them an agreement that they would not for a certain limited specific time, carry on the business of manufacturing and sale of fertilizers in certain territory, which being part of the understanding and agreement that such covenants and agreement was intended as an assignment of the business of such corporation for valuable consideration by the parties above named of such valuable goods will and influence as they may have acquired in such territory by carrying on the said business.

Eighteenth—This defendant denies the allegations of the eighteenth article of the complaint.

That the acts of the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, referred to in article 10th of the complaint herein, are null and void, and to enforce the provisions of which this action is brought, are null and void, and inoperative under the constitution and laws of the United States in that, the acts undertaken in contravention of section 8, article 14 of the constitution of the United States and the acts of congress in pursuance thereof, to prohibit and render invalid null and void all arrangements, contracts or agreements whatsoever between persons, firms or corporations, which intentionally tend to lessen full and free competition in the importation or sale of articles important to the State or in the manufacture or sale of articles of domestic production, or to the fixing of the price of or to the consumption of any articles imported into the State or manufactured or grown therein.

The said acts undertaken in contravention of section 8, article 14, of the constitution of the United States and the acts of congress in pursuance thereof, are null and void, and the defendant, in no wise admitting of the jurisdiction of this honorable court, but protests against the same and answers herein because of the proper respect due to this honorable court, should it notwithstanding said protest, adjudge that it has jurisdiction of this action, and order that the same proceed hereon.

Nineteenth—And this defendant further shows and alleges, that under and in pursuance of the public laws and statutes of the State of South Carolina, to wit: Chapter XLV, sections 1465 and 1471 of the revised statutes of 1893, it was declared by the State of South Carolina that foreign property and interests, to wit: the laws of any State of the United States should be permitted to locate and carry on business in the State of South Carolina, in like manner as the natural born citizen of the State of South Carolina, should enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the public laws and statutes of the State of South Carolina, should enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the public laws and statutes of the State of South Carolina, as to such part of its business as was properly to be transacted there, in long prior to the 2nd day of January, 1900, and further alleges that under its charter and the laws of New Jersey, it is empowered to purchase, acquire and hold real estate in the corporations, domestic and foreign.

That in pursuance of such public law and statutes, this defendant entered the State of South Carolina, and located and acquired property and carried on business therein, but has only acquired and carried on the same as natural born citizens of the State of the United States might do as domestic corporations of the State of South Carolina might do, and such invitation and the rights therein given when accepted and acted upon by this defendant, constituted a contract between the State of South Carolina and this defendant which by its said act referred to and set forth in the tenth article of said complaint, the right to impair and annul the contract provided in section 10, article 1, of the constitution of the United States.

Twentieth—And this defendant further shows and alleges that in and by the acts referred to in article 10 of the said complaint, the property rights of the defendant in the State of South Carolina acquired in pursuance of the invitation to and contract made with this defendant, and said public laws and statutes referred to in article nineteenth of this answer are made subject to impairment and destruction at any time if this defendant should make any arrangements, contract or agreement which should unintentionally have the effect of in any wise tending to advance, reduce or control the price of or to the production or to the consumption of any articles imported, manufactured or grown in this State or tending to lessen full and free competition in the importation or sale of the same or in any wise affecting full and free competition in any tariffs, rates, tolls, premiums, or prices in any branch of trade, business, or commerce wherein and whereby said acts referred to in said article tenth of said complaint have impaired said contract and have further abridged the rights, privileges and immunities so by contract granted and given to this defendant, and sought to further deny to this defendant the equal protection of the laws of the said State of South Carolina, in contravention of the provisions of section 10, article 1, and of section 2, article XIV, of the articles in amendment of said constitution.

Twenty-first—And further answering, this defendant alleges and shows that the said acts of the general assembly referred to in article tenth of said complaint are null and void, and inoperative as in contravention of section 5 and 6 of article I, of the constitution of the State of South Carolina, in that the said acts abridge the rights, privileges and immunities of this defendant, and deprive it of its property without due process of law and deny to this defendant the equal protection of the laws and impair the obligation of the contract so entered into with this defendant, as hereinbefore in this answer more specifically set forth and alleged.

Wherefore defendant prays that said complaint be dismissed.

Committed Suicide.

T. Heyward Thayer, 75 years of age and 50 years a clerk in the Charleston post office, shot himself through the right temple at 7 o'clock Friday morning at his residence in that city. Enforced overwork at the postoffice, incident upon the rush of mail matter for the holidays and the exposition, caused Mr. Thayer's health to break down, resulting in melancholia and the sad tragedy. Mr. Thayer spoke to his wife a few minutes before he died and seemed perfectly rational and self-controlled. He died a few minutes after shooting himself. He was one of the last three Charleston survivors of the Palmetto regiment, which distinguished itself in the Mexican war. He was remarkably active for a man of his years.

A Horrible Fate.

A dispatch from Wallaha to The State says: Alfred L. Wall, a Confederate soldier, aged 63, met a horrible fate Tuesday night by being burned to death in the guard house. Late in the afternoon he was locked up and at 11 o'clock the guard house was discovered to be on fire. Help came too late and only the charred form was taken from the debris. It is believed that he set fire to the cell, as the first rescuers found the building burning, the strongest flames coming from within, and the coroner's jury so rendered its verdict. Mr. Wall came from Greenville county. He was drinking when he locked up. The town buried his remains Wednesday in Westview cemetery.

A Continuous Ovation.

Rear Admiral Schley left Washington Friday for Chicago, where he is to be the guest of the Hamilton Club. The admiral and party, consisting of Mrs. Schley and Congressman John J. Feley of Illinois met with a continuous ovation all along the route.

FROM MONK TO BENEDICT.

Came Out of a Monastery to Marry His First Love.

The little blind God does not seem to have been so very blind after all in the case of William Gallinger, young-est son of the New Hampshire senator, since it has opened his eyes to the fact that a future life as a benedict with the pretty girl whom he has loved for years is to be preferred over the monastic life and celibacy to which a year ago he devoted himself.

The pretty girl in the case is Miss Marie Wadsworth, daughter of the late Dr. Wadsworth of Washington, D. C., to whom Mr. Gallinger was engaged two years ago. Just why the engagement was broken is still a mystery even to their most intimate friends, as the young people have preserved the strictest silence.

That for two years there was an engagement existing between Senator Gallinger's son and Miss Wadsworth was known to all their friends. Matters went so far as to the fixing of the date for the marriage and issuance of invitations for the event, when suddenly the brief announcement was made that all invitations had been recalled and that the engagement was broken.

Senator and Mrs. Gallinger had been disappointed at the outset at their son's choice in life. But as the months went by and they grew to realize what a work he was accomplishing among suffering humanity, they became reconciled and naturally proud of his career. As late as last autumn Brother Leo labored among the slums of New York.

Then came the first Monday in December, when congress convened, and just as unexpectedly as he had disappeared from the glare of Washington society two years since Mr. William Gallinger reappeared and resumed his former position of private secretary to his father.

Upon the day of his return to Washington, it is said, he called upon Miss Wadsworth and told her many things, not the least of which was that she was the one woman in the world to him, that the diamond ring she had returned still lay unopened in the little white kid case—that it would be so for ever unless she consented to take it once more and wear it with the old time significance.

Miss Wadsworth listened. The little case was reopened, and the jewel again flashed upon her finger. Miss Wadsworth is at present visiting friends at Riverton, N. J., while Mr. Gallinger remains in Washington busy with his duties as secretary. No date has been set for the marriage, but it is likely to be an event of the early spring, declare friends of the families.

A BILLION DOLLAR SECTION.

The Industrial Development of the South is Great.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, Maryland, in an elaborate analysis of preliminary census figures of industrial development in the South, says:

"The South has become a manufacturer on a billion-dollar scale—indeed, it was better to say on a billion and a half-dollar scale, for the value of the products of its factories in 1900, according to preliminary figures of the twelfth census, was \$1,466,669,495, which was greater by nearly \$450,000 than the value of the products of manufactures in the United States in 1890. The total for 1900 shows an increase of \$549,440,468 over the total of 1890 in the value of products, and of \$494,847,257 in the amount of capital invested, which in 1900 amounted to \$1,158,670,097, against \$658,793,860 in 1890.

"The value of products in South Carolina in 1890 was \$31,926,681; in 1900 these figures had increased to \$58,748,731.

"The analysis shows that the average rate of interest of capital in the South during the ten years was 75.1 per cent., and that this rate was exceeded in eight states, with Louisiana leading with 225.3 percent. Louisiana led, also, in the actual increase of capital, \$78,330,173, though Maryland led in the amount of capital invested in 1900, \$163,422,260. The average rate of increase on the value of products in the South was 39.9, which was exceeded by nine states, with Carolina leading with 135 per cent., and Maryland leading in actual increase with \$70,910,397."

South Carolina shows up well in manufacturing capital and in manufactured products, ranking about sixth, and is showing a steady increase.

Louisiana, with her large rice and sugar interests, besides smaller ones, runs ahead of the other Southern states in capital invested, and especially in products.

South and North Carolina stand next together in increase of capital. The increase of products in South Carolina is not near that of her neighbor.

In producing cotton goods, the capital required is much larger than in most other productions, which make a great disparity in comparing capital and product in this line. South Carolina beats Georgia in increase of products, and their interests are much the same.

Candidates in the State Primary.

Mr. August Kuhn, Columbia correspondent of The News and Courier, says there is a good deal of talk of a committee room talk about the approaching primary, and numerous members have been making notes of those whom they expect to be candidates for State offices. Here is a list of men talked about as possible candidates:

Governor: M. B. McSweeney, James H. Tillman, W. J. Tabbert, D. C. Heyward, W. H. Timmerman, M. F. Ansel.

Comptroller General: J. P. Derham, W. D. Black.

Lieutenant Governor: Cole L. Hleas, Frank B. Gary, Francis H. Weston, D. H. Behre, M. L. Smith.

Secretary of State: J. T. Gantt, W. W. Bradley, J. Harvey Wilson, J. C. Campbell, J. Thomas Austin, Elbert H. Ainsworth.

Attorney General: U. X. Gunter, J. W. F. Stevenson.