

VOL. XVII.

TILLMAN'S WORK

In Settling the State's Account With the United States.

STORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

The State's Debt of \$249,750 is Wiped Out and a Balance of \$89,137.76 Due to the State is Paid.

Through the efforts of Senator Tillman more than any other man, as we stated last week, the State treasury is now \$89,137.76 better off than it has been. This is the amount of the net claim collected from the United States Government by Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman on a recent visit to Columbia presented the warrant and receipt in person to Governor Heyward. The impression has been that Senator Tillman collected less than \$100,000, but, as a matter of fact, he settled claims against the State aggregating \$337,887.86, as is fully shown by his statement of the case. Senator Tillman, in handling over the papers in the case to Governor Heyward, submitted a letter, in which he fully explains the entire transaction in a clear and concise way, and what he has to say is of great interest. It is as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1903.

Governor D. C. Heyward, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Sir: It affords me great satisfaction to hand you herewith warrants Nos. 5,749 and 5,747 on the United States Treasurer for \$89,137.76, together with receipts from the Southern Express Company for \$125,000, coupon bonds of the State of South Carolina, with coupons attached, aggregating principal and interest, \$249,750, making a total in cash and bonds of \$337,887.86.

This warrant and these bonds have been obtained by my receiving the United States in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina, which grew out of the expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

I have been working on this matter for the past four years and a brief statement of the facts may be of interest to you and to the people of the State.

When the expenses attending the enrollment of the volunteers for the Spanish war were being provided for by Congress in 1898 attention was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the fact that South Carolina was indebted to the United States on account of the Indian trust fund, the same being invested in the bonds above mentioned, and the request was made by the secretary that Congress give him the authority to collect said amount. Without my knowledge, or in fact, the knowledge of anyone, a provision was sneaked into the conference report on an appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary to begin suit against the State of South Carolina for the collection of the debt. Demand was made upon Governor Elbert for settlement and he referred the matter to me, and at once set about trying to secure an adjustment of the account of the State for the old claim of 1812-15.

It required an immense amount of work and research to get track of the necessary papers. We had to investigate the settlement in the war department and rummage through volume after volume of treasury reports, decisions of the courts, reports of committees, etc. My own time was too much occupied with other necessary business with which I have to deal to do more than give general directions. The main work of that kind in the case was performed by Mr. James M. Baker, assistant librarian of the Senate, and a citizen of South Carolina, whose home is at Lowndesville. Mr. Baker worked zealously and indefatigably both while Congress was in session and after its adjournment, so that at the next succeeding session I was prepared to demonstrate that instead of South Carolina being in debt to the United States the boot was on the other foot, and that we would be only too glad to have a settlement. In the mean time suit had been brought by the Attorney General on the United States and a summons was directed to the Governor to answer the suit. I submitted all my evidence, based entirely upon official documents emanating from the treasury department itself to the committee on claims, and secured from that committee a favorable report on a bill to authorize an adjustment and accounting between the State and the United States, in which was included a claim for a balance due the State on account of moneys expended during the Indian war of 1812. The bill passed the Senate without opposition, but was held up in the House. I tried to get it on appropriation bill, but it was ruled out on a point of order, and the only thing I could accomplish was to have the law authorizing suit against the State repealed.

Last year this claim, along with a similar one from Virginia, and including the City of Baltimore, was placed on what is known as the omnibus claim bill, but the situation in regard to Virginia's debt was different from ours, and Senator Martin, without my knowledge, incorporated a provision which was very advantageous to Virginia, but without his knowing it, worked great wrong to our State. Under the terms of this bill the auditor for the war department made up the accounts and practically balanced them, making the bonds of the respective States offset the claim of each. The difference in the cases arose from the fact that Virginia's bonds were not due until 1894, and in order to have the accounts balance, as the two interest-bearing funds were different, they would have to go back prior to the maturity of the bonds several years, thus making Virginia a donor of about \$150,000. In our case the wrong consisted in charging interest on our bonds after maturity. I at once appealed from the decision of the auditor and had the matter revised by the comptroller of the treasury, and he was able to make the case balance even nearer than the auditor had done, reducing the amount to 34 cents, but he also stated that the bonds at the date of their maturity amounted, principal and interest, to

A BIG FAKE

Deal in Pennies as a Result of a Smart Advertisement

OF A WASHINGTON MERCHANT.

Who Offered "18 Cents for 1902 Pennies," and by Which Many Speculators Were Caught.

Recently a clothing store in Washington advertised that it would pay 18 cents for 1902 pennies, and because of this advertisement practically all the pennies in the piedmont section of North Carolina and in a good many towns in upper South Carolina have come into the possession of a few speculators. The fact that the advertisement was not a bonafide proposition, but a play on words, did not become known until Wednesday, when it was discovered that, thousands of 1902 coppers had changed hands after a big premium had been paid.

The following is the story as told by the Charlotte Observer:

It was only ten days that it has been currently rumored in this city that a Washington agency wanted the pennies in question, and it was said that the agency was acting for the government, which wished the pennies recalled because it had been found that in coining them a large quantity of gold had been accidentally spilled into the molten copper.

The absurdity of the rumor seemed to impress no speculator, and for the last four or five days penny-buying has been going on here at a great rate.

Early last week Mr. Edwin B. Gresham, of the firm of Gresham & Company, the well known railroad eating house concern, collected all the 1902 pennies he could in banks and other business places in Charlotte. He got the pennies at their real value and before the report of the premium-giving had become widespread. A day or so after his purchase Mr. Gresham sold to Baggage Agent Sonner of the Southern railway, 300 pennies for \$33, and Sonner stated that the next day he sold the pennies to a bank in Alexandria, Va., at 15 cents apiece.

Mr. Gresham worked assiduously and collected many hundred other pennies, but he was able to sell none at a profit. He still has on hand enough copper to make life-sized statues of both the mayor and the recorder.

Mr. Gresham was not the only man who bought pennies in large quantities. Tom Rowland, the popular conductor on the Statesville road, devoted a large part of his time to copper-grabbing and did not desist in his speculative operation until Wednesday.

Half a dozen other Charlotte men, men in near-by South Carolina towns, and residents of Salisbury and other places in this State, made wide search for last year's coppers.

The movements of the speculators had its natural effect, and for a week 1902 pennies have been selling high; jumping from two and a half and three cents each to five, seven and ten cents apiece.

The knowledge that the advertisement was inserted with intent to deceive did not reach here until Wednesday. It was said that bags holding over 6,000 pennies belonging to speculators in this section, reached Washington Saturday morning, and keeping company with copper that came from many other sources, were about to be taken to the clothing store to be redeemed at the 18 cents valuation, when it was discovered that a visit to the store would provoke ridicule and allow no profit. It was declared that the first man who entered the store presented 1,650 pennies and demanded 18 cents for each copper.

"You have misunderstood the advertisement," was the reply.

"But you said you would give 18 cents for 1902 pennies."

"Certainly, you are prepared now to give 18 cents for one thousand nine hundred and two pennies."

Then the would-be vendor understood the game that had been played, shouldered his coppers and walked away. Other men who came carrying copper as a prize were met with a similar reception. And the copper that went to Washington from the piedmont section was shipped back home Mr. Gresham said last night that he had been told that the enterprising business men who worked the advertisement had been arrested.

EXCHANGE OF RIFLES.

Soon the State Militiamen Will Have Their New Krags.

Adjutant-General Frost Recently Visited Washington to See if He Could Not Arrange with the War Department for an Immediate Exchange of Old for New Rifles and Uniforms for the Militia, Saving the Freight Bills for Two Shipments.

He called to see the secretary of war in company with Senator Lattimer, and was received by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger. In the absence of Secretary Root, Gen. Frost says he was provided with and after going over the provisions of the new act of congress it was determined that South Carolina could at once proceed to exchange the Springfield rifles and cartridges for the new Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles. The requisition will go forward shortly.

The secretary of war has been so busy since the adjournment of congress that he has been unable as yet to place contracts for the furnishing of the new regulation olive drab uniforms, consequently they will not be issued for some time. The department, however, has allowed Gen. Frost to make requisition for Krag-Jorgensen rifles and campaign hats for the State militia for the summer. This requisition will be sent on at once. The present blue uniforms will be continued in the service until the olive drab suits are available.

Gen. Frost asked for authority to loan to certain schools in the State, not having commandants of cadets, some of the old Springfield rifles. He was informed that this could not be done; that the law only allows the war department to loan rifles to military academies having regular army officers stationed at them as commandants, and then only upon the filing of a requisition and a bond from the trustees of such institutions; that the State cannot loan rifles at all. This will mean that the Citadel's supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles will have to be called in by the adjutant general soon, and another supply secured in the regular way.

Under the Dick act also the exchange of equipments provided for applies only to rifles and cartridges and not to tents or camp equipage. Gen. Frost also made inquiries about the stationing of an army officer in the office of the adjutant general. Upon Secretary Root's return the department will determine whether to detail active army officers to these positions or retired officers.

Gen. Frost talked interestingly of the new uniform regulations of the army. There will henceforth be three styles of uniforms for officers. The first will be the full dress, with frock coat and gold braided cap and a chaplain. The latter will never be worn while the officer is in the saddle.

The dress uniform will be exactly like the present blue fatigue uniform, with the exception that the caps will have bell crowns. The infantry officers will no longer wear white stripes on their trousers, but a lighter shade of blue instead.

The new olive drab uniform will be the same for officers as for privates, save that a small strap will be worn by officers on each shoulder, and the leggings will be leather instead of canvas. No trouser stripes will be worn by officers with this uniform.

It is the latter uniform that will be used exclusively in the service in this State. The members of the governor's staff alone will wear the dress uniform. All other officers will wear the olive drab regulation.—The State.

A MAN KILLED

By His Automobile Running Over Edge of High Embankment.

DASHED TO PIECES ON ROCKS.

His Wife, Who Was With Him When the Terrible Accident Happened, is Seriously Injured.

Buffalo, N. Y., has another sensational case. Recently one of her prominent citizens by the name of E. T. Burdick, was found murdered in his residence, and up to this time the police has been unable to locate the murderer. Tuesday afternoon Arthur R. Pennell, one of the chief figures in the investigation of the Burdick murder, was buried headlong into eternity. Mr. Pennell was riding in his electric automobile with Mrs. Pennell. They were on Kensington avenue near Fillmore avenue, skimming along the edge of the Behrs stone quarry, a huge rock-riddled hole in the ground. Mr. Pennell's car blew off. The automobile swerved and in some inexplicable manner it leaped over the curb into the abyss below. Pennell was killed instantly, his head being crushed to an unrecognizable mass. Mrs. Pennell was injured so severely that the surgeons at the Sisters hospital, to which she was taken, say her chances of recovery are very slight.

Two boys saw the tragedy. They were too far away to know positively just how it happened. Mrs. Pennell when found was unable to speak. She was only semi-conscious when taken to the hospital and could speak no coherent words. After the operations performed immediately by Dr. Eugene Smith in the hope of saving her life, she slipped into unconsciousness and hence there can be no true version of precisely how the affair occurred.

Mr. Pennell left his office in the Austin building at 4:05 o'clock. He went to his home at 208 Cleveland avenue. A friend who called up Mr. Pennell on the telephone about 5 o'clock was informed that Mr. Pennell was in but that he was going for a drive. Mr. Pennell himself answered the telephone and said that he would be back between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, making an appointment with his friend for that hour.

"Oh, 6:00 o'clock?" he was asked.

"Well, you might come at 6 o'clock, but you better make it later," said Mr. Pennell.

Those were the last words Pennell was known to speak to any one except Mrs. Pennell, save that he went back to the stairs and called out to Lizzie Romance, the maid: "Lizzie, we will be back between 6 and 7 o'clock." Then he and Mrs. Pennell rode away in the automobile.

It was learned that the matter mentioned in the telephone talk was something he considered most serious and which weighed heavily upon him. It was in connection with the Burdick murder.

Recently Mr. Pennell made the following statement: "About this case of Burdick, I have told the authorities I went away to New York before the murder and that I met Mrs. Burdick while I was away. In fact I saw Mrs. Burdick near New York two or three days before the murder. I have told it frankly and the meeting was a proper one. But they seem to be determined to drag all the business out in the papers. I would do anything to stop it."

Pennell and his wife left their home at 4:50 o'clock or one or two minutes before that time. It was a gloomy afternoon and rain was falling. It seemed a strange day for a man to take his wife automobiling, in the lonely northeast section of the city at such an hour.

Pennell was not a veteran at automobiling. Yet he was an expert at handling the machine and was experienced as to its management. What was unusual about the proceedings, according to the maid, was that Mrs. Pennell had always before told her when they would return. Today, however, said the girl, "when they went out it was Mr. Pennell who told me."

Mrs. Pennell has been loyal to her husband throughout his trying experiences during the last ten days. She frequently said that her faith in him was unshaken and that she would stick to him to the end. Pennell's last request to a morgue shortly after 8:30 o'clock. The features of the dead man were distorted and out of all semblance to their natural character. In the pockets were found some money and newspaper clippings and identification cards from two insurance companies.

MRS. PENNELL DIES.

Mrs. Arthur Pennell died at the Sisters of Charity hospital Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. For hours the surgeons worked over the unconscious form of the injured woman. A faint twitching of the eyelids or a murmur of pain were the only signs of returning consciousness perceptible during the 24 hours the injured woman was in the hospital ward. Except for a few incoherent words uttered when she was first taken to the hospital Mrs. Pennell's lips did not move.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

A Young Woman Tried for Killing A Young Man.

Marion had quite a sensational trial last week, in which Miss Josephine Burns was tried for murder. Miss Burns is a young white woman of Nichols and is on trial for killing Dustin H. Sarvis, a young telegraph operator at Nichols in last November. Since the tragic occurrence she has been in North Carolina, but duly appeared for trial.

It will be remembered that at the time of the killing it was stated by the accused that she had been secretly married to Sarvis several months prior to that time and that she had gone to see him at the depot in Nichols to insist upon his announcing their marriage; that he refused to do so, became angry, shot her in the head with a pistol and then shot himself, dying instantly. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with this statement.

The theory of the prosecution is to the effect that she shot the deceased and then attempted to commit suicide, the testimony of the State's witnesses being that she saw her shoot herself. She was wounded in the forehead, the ball narrowly missing the brain. There was some delay in forming a jury so many jurors stating they had expressed an opinion on the case. Naturally much interest was manifested but no new sensational features have been developed. The court room was filled with a crowd of spectators. The young lady was acquitted by the jury.

AN OIL FIRE

In New York Claims Twenty or More Victims.

Twenty or more lives were lost and fully twice that number of people burned or bruised by an explosion of oil late Tuesday night, following the wreck on the Erie railroad, north of Olean, N. Y. Owing to the fact that some of the bodies were incinerated in the fierce flames or blown into the creek by the explosion, the exact number of dead will probably not be known for several days.

The number of injured, too, is uncertain, as a large number of them were able to reach their home and received treatment there. Nine of the recovered bodies have been identified as residents of Olean, four of the number being boys under seventeen years of age. The injured are all young boys of Olean and the neighboring towns. Dozens of others, who were not carried to the hospitals were burned more or less severely.

It was nine o'clock in the evening when the train was wrecked. An Erie freight train, loaded with oil cars, broke in two on the hill two miles north of the city. At first the forward part of the train, released of all weight of the cars behind, sprang forward with increased speed. Brakes were applied and the front portion of the train was brought almost to a standstill at the iron bridge across Olean creek. The rear cars, gathering momentum as they came down the hill, crashed into the forward part of the train. The tank cars caught fire soon after the collision and burst into flames with a terrific explosion. A portion of the iron domes of the cars was hurled a distance of several hundred feet. The flames shot high in the air. Hundreds of people in front of Olean and the surrounding country side gathered to watch the brilliant scene. As the heat became less intense the crowd began to edge a little closer to the wreckage.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. A great mass of white flames shot hundreds of feet into the air and literally rolled down the banked sides of the track into the gully where the spectators were standing. Men and boys fell before the wave of light to rise no more. Huge pieces of iron were hurled through the air, moving down human beings by the score. Men and boys with their clothing a mass of flames ran shrieking down the track, some of them falling to the ground unconscious, while others groveled in the ditch or jumped into the creek in an endeavor to put out the fire that was consuming them.

A VERY MEAN MAN.

He Fought a Coffin for His Wife Before Her Death.

BUT SHE MADE HIM OCCUPY IT.

Jeff Hackett, Formerly of South Carolina, But for Many Years a Virginian, Suffered for His Sins.

Sometime ago, says a special dispatch to The State from Roanoke, Va., a farmer's wife in Floyd county, Va., who had been ill for many weeks grew suddenly worse. The family was small, consisting of two little children; and the farm house itself occupied a lonesome, out-of-the-way spot, in a rugged mountain country, a good many miles distant from the nearest country village. For weeks the roads had been in an almost impassable condition from the effects of the continued heavy fall of snow and rain, and the only visitor to the sick woman was the country doctor as he went by his weary rounds. The husband, Jeff Hackett, a native of one of the upper counties of South Carolina, had drifted to Virginia 35 years ago, and ever since locating in Floyd county had been a man known throughout the section for his meanness and niggardly habits, and although by such methods he had amassed a comfortable sum of money, few ever saw the color of it, and the numerous visits of the doctor to his sick wife were viewed with increased alarm, as indications of a good-sized medical bill grew more apparent. Just as the serious turn in the woman's condition came about, the miserly husband hit on the happy idea, as it seemed to him, of killing two birds with one stone. He had come to Roanoke the following day to attend to some business, and to get a fresh supply of "them expensive drugs." Just before his departure the faithful doctor arrived to pay a visit to the sick wife. Hackett called the physician to one side and questioned him closely as to the prospects of his wife's early death. He explained that bad as the roads were, they were liable to become much worse, and that if he could bring back a coffin next day, much inconvenience and probable delay in the funeral, etc., could be saved, should his wife expire. The medical man assured him it was his opinion that his wife could not last twelve hours; and that she would in all probability be dead when he returned from the city. The next day, bright and early, the farmer made the sick woman good bye, and started on his long drive to Roanoke. On arriving there he purchased the necessary drugs, and then sought an undertaking establishment, where he bought a moderate-priced coffin. Congratulating himself on his foresight, he plodded homeward and no sooner was he in sight of his home, when the children awaiting his return, espied the significant looking casket. Running into the house, the little ones notified their sick mother, who was apparently in a very weak state, of what their father had brought back from the city. The wife guessed the truth at once and summoning her now miserably husband to her bedside, she raised herself by main force and despite her condition, showered upon him the vials of her pent-up wrath. A new resolution flashed in her eyes. She vowed her husband would be the worst disappointed man in the country, and should have the coffin for his own use. So rapidly did she regain her strength that inside of ten days, she was sitting in a parson's old, and making her house as hospitable as her life a burden. So much did the experience weigh on the latter's mind that he fell ill and five days afterwards was taken to the little country churchyard in the identical receptacle purchased by himself for his better and stronger half.

A DARING SCHEME.

Pierce struggles with stowaways armed with knives were reported by the captain of the American steamer Margherite which arrived at New York recently from Mediterranean ports.

"Three days out from Messina," said the captain, "four fellows came crawling out of the forehatch with knives. They threatened the ship's crew and were quickly knocked down and disarmed. I locked them up in the hospital and gave them bread and water. In the afternoon of the same day, three men covered with coal dust, came up out of the bunkers. They had knives too, but my crew were ready to fight them and we took the knives away from them. That night we got to Algiers and policemen came aboard and took of the stowaways."

The first fatality in connection with the erection of the skyscraper in Columbia occurred early Thursday morning, when William Dixon, a colored laborer, was instantly killed by an elevator. There are three elevators used in the building, and they run from the first to the twelfth floor and back at lightning speed. According to the testimony of witnesses, Dixon had just leaned over the elevator shaft to speak to some one in the cellar when the elevator came down on him, killing him instantly. As soon as the accident was seen the engineer raised the elevator and the body was taken out. The head and face were horribly mutilated, but there were no other injuries, and death must have been instantaneous.

GETS BIG PAY.

King Malean, commander-in-chief of the Moorish army, formerly an English lieutenant, getting 8650 a year draws the comfortable salary of \$85,000 a year. As the Sultan's right-hand man, he has conducted many campaigns in the Sahara, and is the only Christian that has openly crossed the Gambia pass and visited the sacred tomb of Mula Ali Sherief, in the Tadlet district. The regular army under his command numbers about 20,000 with an irregular militia of 80,000.

MAY BE THE ROBBERS.

Three men were arrested at Talbot, Ga., on Wednesday last who blew open the safe of Mr. W. P. Cook at Iva, Anderson County, about six weeks ago. A watch was found on one of the men which is thought to be the watch taken from Mr. Cook, it being the same number as the one taken, Sheriff Green is investigating the matter and if he gets sufficient evidence he will go and bring them back to stand their trial.

WANTS HIS MEDAL.

The governor recently received a letter from Mr. Edwin B. Moore of New York asking for information in regard to medals given the members "the glorious old Palmetto regiment" which fought so gallantly in Mexico in 1847. These medals evidently were voted before the Civil war, for Mr. Moore declares that he never got his "because, I presume, as to the uncertainty as to my whereabouts, or because of the occurrence of our Civil war." Mr. Moore was life major, or principal musician, of the regiment and his name is enrolled with Company H. There are living not more than two score of these gallant men who made up the regiment which attracted so much attention to South Carolina on account of its fearless charges up mountain steeps.

THE HAMPTON MONUMENT.

The law relating to the Hampton monument requires a commission to have charge of the appropriation when the public raises \$10,000. The law became effect Thursday and the governor has made the following appointments: Senators McCauley and Marshall and Representative Moses of Sumter, Morgan of Greenville and Seabrook of Charleston.

TALES HIS OWN LIFE.

J. W. Logan, a white farmer living at Phoenix in Greenwood county committed suicide Wednesday by shooting himself in his right temple with a small pocket derringer. It was stated by those in a position to know that the community that had made a name for itself by its leather and tin goods was a proper one. But they seem to be determined to drag all the business out in the papers. I would do anything to stop it."

THE CRUM CASE.

The senate committee on commerce Thursday decided to postpone action on the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, to be collector of the port at Charleston, S. C., until next Thursday. The suggestion for postponement was made by Senator Clay. There are a number of vacancies on the committee and he urged that the committee should not act until these were filled. It is now believed by the opponents of Dr. Crum that another meeting of the committee will not be held during the present session.

HE WILL HANG.

The decision of the United States Court in refusing to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in the case of the State vs. John Brownfield, who murdered Mr. Scurry, at Georgetown in 1899, fixes his doom. The murder was the direct cause of the Georgetown riot. Brownfield has been in jail ever since the tragedy, and if it had not been for the efforts of a colored lawyer he would have met his fate on the gallows a short time after the occurrence. The case was carried to the Supreme Court on the plea that there was no returning consciousness perceptible during the 24 hours the injured woman was in the hospital ward. Except for a few incoherent words uttered when she was first taken to the hospital Mrs. Pennell's lips did not move.

KETTLE BRIDGES.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges in Russia and Siberia. They are built up of the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are placed under the handle of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes to form a raft. Each of these rafts will bear the weight of half a ton.

PLEASES THEM.

The southern press is unanimous in commending Gov. Heyward's treatment of the Wisconsin race problem convention plan. The northern papers maintain an eloquent silence.

MUST NOT DRINK.

Mr. Hammett, Chief State Constable, who is a temperate man himself, has issued the following order. To Division Chiefs: On and after this date the use of intoxicating liquors by members of the State constabulary force will not be tolerated. Any constable against whom the charge of intoxication shall be made, will upon conviction, be suspended 30 days the first offense, and upon conviction of the second offense, he will be removed from the service. You will communicate this order as quickly as possible to the various constables under your direction.

MURDERED SEVEN PEOPLE.

The second trial of A. E. Batson, charged with the murder of seven members of the Earl family near Welsh, La., was concluded Thursday evening, the jury finding the accused guilty as charged. Batson took the verdict quietly. For a second time he will be sentenced to death.

INVITATIONS GATORE.

The governor has received an invitation from J. B. Melville, supervisor of Florence county, to be present at a meeting called for the purpose of forming a road association of March 16. He was compelled to decline. An invitation was also received from the chairman of the board of visitors of the Citadel to deliver the annual address at the encampment at Rock Hill on June 16. The annual meeting of the society of charities and connections will be held in Atlanta this year, May 6-12, and the governor has been invited to attend and to appoint delegates.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.

RECEIVED.

Received of the State of South Carolina, the sum of \$89,137.76, together with coupons on bonds of the State of South Carolina, amounting to \$125,000, making a total of \$214,137.76, in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States Government during the war of 1812-1815.