

DISAGREEMENT

Memorial Criticising the Citadel Stirs up the

DIOCESAN COUNCIL

Rev. C. H. Jordan Withdraws After That Body Declined to Spread on the Minutes a Memorial, Charging Citadel Officers with Discriminating Against Episcopalians.

The Council of the Episcopal Diocese sat down on Rev. C. H. Jordan last Thursday at Spartanburg, claiming that he had not been shown the proper consideration of respect by the Council, because the Council refused to adopt a resolution offered by him and refused to approve a memorial that he presented, the Rev. C. H. Jordan, rector of the Nativity Church at Union, asked to be excused from further attendance upon the sessions of the Council. The following account of the matter we take from The News and Courier:

The trouble was precipitated when Mr. Jordan presented a memorial from the Greenville convention, the subject of which was religious conditions at the Citadel. The memorial was that there was religious discrimination at the institution against cadets of Episcopal parents; that they were not allowed to attend services at the Episcopal churches as freely as the Catholics; that they are required to march in squads to other churches, while the cadets of Roman Catholic faith are permitted to attend the church of their faith.

The discussion that followed the reading of the memorial was lively, objections being made to the adoption or consideration of the memorial. Judge Haskell said that if the Council intervened it would be mixing religion with politics and advised the Council to steer clear of the matter; that the Citadel was a State institution and not under the control of the diocese.

The Rev. Albert Thomas, of Darlington, said that he was a graduate of the Citadel and he knew of his own knowledge that the Episcopal students are not being discriminated against. He said that there are five Episcopal churches in Charleston and that the cadets attend these churches more frequently than the other churches. During the discussion it was brought out that the students who are Roman Catholic were not required to attend the Protestant churches and Mr. Jordan made the point that no exception should be made. Finally, it was decided to receive the memorial as information and not spread it on the minutes of the Council.

Mr. Jordan presented then a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of the alleged religious discrimination at the Citadel and report the result of its findings at the next meeting of the Diocesan Council. The resolution provided for the Bishop to serve on the committee, Bishop Guerry promptly stated that he would not serve. A motion was made and carried, almost unanimously, that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Jordan then addressed the Council stating that he had been shut out of debate by the Council, that he had not been treated with proper respect and courtesy and asked to be excused. The incident was regretted by members of the Council. The proposal was almost unanimously regarded as ill-advised and as likely to place the church in an undesirable light, and to provoke an unpleasant religious controversy.

The handling of the subject was perhaps a little irregular and this gave Mr. Jordan ground for thinking that he had been treated in an unfair manner, although Bishop Guerry assured him that such had not been his intention.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Five Thousand or More Delegates Are Present.

The Baptist have about captured Louisville, Ky. When Joshua Levering of Baltimore called to order the first regular session of the Southern Baptist Convention Wednesday, he faced perhaps 5,000 delegates. Most of them came from Southern States, but there were some from the East and North.

Many prominent Southern writers had places on today's program, which included the election of officers, the adoption of resolutions and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dargan of Macon, Ga.

The sensation of the convention so far has been the announcement by laymen last night by Jos. N. Shenstone, a millionaire manufacturer of Toronto, Ontario, that he would keep of his immense fortune only enough for his future living expenses and would devote the remainder to the service of God.

Had a Close Call.

Imprisoned by a fall of top-rock for thirty-six hours, Thomas Bussavage and John Master, miners employed at the Morca colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., were rescued unharmed last Monday night. They saved themselves by improvised props made out of their picks and shovels.

Restored Name of Davis.

By the end of the present week the name of Jefferson Davis will have been chiseled again into the stone in the famous Cabin John bridge six miles west of Washington. President Roosevelt having given instructions to this effect previous to his retirement.

CAUSED SURPRISE

IN CHARLESTON WHEN THE NEWS REACHED THERE.

The Citadel's System as to Church Attendance Has Always Given Satisfaction—No Discrimination.

The News and Courier says the reports from Spartanburg of the attempt of the Rev. C. H. Jordan, of Union, a member of the Diocesan Council of the Episcopal church, to bring about an investigation of religious conditions at the Citadel, alleging that the cadets of the Episcopal faith were discriminated against and prevented from attending Episcopal churches, were read with astonishment in Charleston, where curiosity was generally expressed as to how an impression so erroneous as that indicated could have been formed by any one. Col. O. J. Bond, the superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy, had heard nothing of the matter when a representative of The News and Courier visited him at the Citadel a few evenings ago, and he read the dispatch with the greatest surprise.

"I can't understand the matter at all," he said with a smile. "We are using today the same system as to church attendance that we have used for the last twenty years, and this is the first complaint I have ever heard in regard to the matter."

Col. Bond did not think that the situation was such as to render necessary any statement by him, but he did not object to explaining the system of church attendance as followed at the Citadel. The cadets every Sunday morning are sent out by companies, he said, a company to a church. There are eleven churches on the list, which are attended in rotation. Five of these are Episcopal churches—St. Michael's, St. Philip's, St. Paul's, St. Luke's and Grace Church; three are Presbyterian, the First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian and Westminster Presbyterian churches; two are Methodist—Bethel and Trinity; one Baptist church is included, the Citadel Square Baptist church.

There are only six or seven Roman Catholics in the student body. These are allowed to attend churches of their own faith. The students of the Jewish faith, are not required to attend services at Christian churches against their will.

Once each month communicants are allowed individual leave to attend churches of their own denomination for the purpose of taking communion.

The cadets are allowed Sunday afternoons off and may then attend any church they wish to attend. The first class has Sunday evenings off, and members of this class may go to any church they please on Sunday evenings.

Col. Bond also added that religious services are held in the chapel at the Citadel each morning, that there is a Bible class every Sunday morning and that the Citadel Y. M. C. A. holds services every Wednesday evening and every Sunday evening.

"There is absolutely no discrimination at the Citadel against students of the Episcopal faith or of any other faith," continued Col. Bond. "It is not one of the entrance qualifications that a student be an Episcopalian, but as a matter of fact it happens that more students are members of the Episcopal church than of any other. More Episcopal churches are attended than the churches of any other one faith—because of this fact and because the Episcopal churches are most numerous of the Protestant churches in Charleston—at least four members of the faculty are Episcopalians, while a fifth attends the Episcopal church regularly."

Col. Bond is himself a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in Charleston.

DIED AS HE SHOT.

Fell Dead While Trying to Shoot a Man With Gun.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Thursday death prevented Willis White from killing James Thomas. White armed with a revolver and a razor, went to a barn where Thomas was employed and demanded money. Meeting with refusal, he drew the revolver and drove Thomas into a corner.

But just as White lifted the weapon and fired he was attacked with a knife and fell. With blood pouring from his mouth, White staggered forward several steps and fell dead.

BUTCHER MURDERED.

Was Found in His Home With His Skull Crushed.

At St. Paul, Minn., Thursday Louis Arbogast, a meat dealer, was found with his skull crushed in his home. The police say no arrests have been made. Arbogast's eldest daughter, Louise, aged 24, and her sweetheart, Henry Spangenberg, were taken to the central police station where they were closely questioned for several hours. Mrs. Arbogast, who is suffering from prostration, is being cared for in a hospital. The police claim to be confident that the murder was committed by some of the occupants of the house, as all of the doors and windows, they assert, were found the way they had been left when the family retired.

Attacked by Highwayman.

Representative William Schantz was attacked on the streets of Lansing, Mich., Thursday night by a highwayman who slashed his throat and jaw with a razor. He will probably die. James Dugan, a man with a bad police record, has been arrested, charged with the crime.

WANT TO SELL

Meat Condemned by The Greenville Authorities

IN VIOLATION OF LAW

Dr. C. E. Smith, of Greenville, Reports Efforts by Agents of Swift Co. to Sell Meats That Had Been Submerged in Dirty Water for Two Days.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says in a letter to Dr. C. F. Williams, State health officer, Dr. C. E. Smith, of Greenville, meat and milk inspector, states that agents of Swift & Co. have endeavored to get him to pass the 16,000 pounds of meat recently condemned there on account of having been submerged in filthy water for 24 hours. Dr. Smith absolutely refuses to pass the condemned meat. In his letter to Dr. Williams he says:

"My idea is that they will keep it until they think it has blown over and then try to put it on our market. All the representatives of Swift have assured me that they are willing to do just what is right and what I demand, but I can not believe that as they have tried every way to get me to reconsider and pass the meat, and when I positively refused to do so they refused to do anything and now they are criticising the city health department."

They claim that the meat is all right and that the city health department is a set of "boneheads." If you know what that is, I think the matter has hung fire long enough and should be disposed of in some manner. If we have not the authority to handle the situation I will write Dr. Melvin at Washington for advice. I think it would be a disgrace to the city and State if we can not prevent this meat being used for food purposes."

RIDES ON PASSES.

Sensation Follows Revelations of Committee.

A telegram from Tallahassee, Fla., says charges that many persons of prominence in Florida have accepted passes on railroads in Florida, contrary to the law, have been submitted to the house committee appointed to investigate the files of the States railroad commission. The report was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Among those reported as having accepted passes are: United States Senator Tallaferra; Representative Frank Clark, Former Representative Robt. W. Davis, A. C. Croom, State comptroller; W. T. Baussett, secretary to Senator Tallaferra; United States District Judge J. W. Locke, United States District Judge Alexander Bowman.

While the anti-pass law of Florida does not affect in any way the federal officers, it specifically provides punishment by fine or imprisonment for giving by any railroad of passes to salaried employees of the State, any such officer accepting pass being subject to like penalties.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

This Case Did Not Respond to the Pasteur Treatment.

P. D. Dial died from the effects of hydrophobia Monday night at his residence, 89 Fortness avenue, in Atlanta. In February Mr. Dial arose from his bed one night to go out and stop the barking of some dogs in the neighborhood and while doing so was bitten by a large bulldog. For the next 21 days he took treatment regularly at the Pasteur Institute. He never ceased from his work as foreman of the repair shops of the Georgia Car Company and was not forced to take his bed until last Tuesday night. The physicians then summoned pronounced the disease hydrophobia, although Drs. Browner and Harris of the Pasteur Institute are of a different opinion.

RACING WITH DEATH.

Dying Miner Going From Birmingham to Moscow.

Racing with death, which the physicians have assured him is inevitable, Alex. Landent, a miner, is attempting with a broken back, to make the trip from Birmingham, Ala., to Moscow, Russia. Parents of the young man reside in Moscow, and it is due to an over-weening desire to see them that he has undertaken the remarkable journey. Landent was injured in an accident in an Alabama mine several weeks ago, and reached Jersey City Thursday on his way to Russia. He will rest in a hospital there for a few days, and will then sail for home.

TRAINED DITCHED IN TEXAS.

Three Trainmen Killed and Nine Persons Hurt in Wreck.

Three trainmen were killed and nine other persons were seriously injured when a passenger train on the Wichita Falls branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway was derailed near Bonita, Tex., last Thursday night. The wreck occurred at a point where a temporary track had been built around a freight wreck of the night previous, the engine and three coaches going into a ditch when the train entered the switch at a speed estimated at 25 miles an hour.

SCORE OF LIVES

SNUFFED OUT IN A NEW YORK STONE QUARRY.

The Accident Was Caused by a Premature Explosion of Blasting Dynamite.

At least twenty men were killed Wednesday by a premature blast of dynamite in a stone quarry operated by the Callanan Road Improvement Company, near South Bethlehem, 11 miles southwest of Albany, N. Y.

The dead: John Hoyt Callanan, vice president and general manager of the company; Charles D. Callanan, a brother of the manager; LeRoy McMillon, assistant superintendent; John H. Hendrickson, steam driller; Fred Snyder, master mechanic; James Maloney, Blacksmith; William Baume, fireman; Fred Zappert, agent of the National Power Company, New York. Twenty Italian workmen.

One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded and the bodies of the victims were hurled hundreds of feet by the concussion and so badly mutilated as to be almost beyond recognition. As darkness came a wag on drew up to the engine house and found the bodies that had been picked up back at the quarry hill. A crowd of grief-stricken relatives gathered around eager to identify the dead, only to turn away at the sickening sight.

Italians with shovels found here and there portions of bodies, and brought their gruesome loads in boxes to the engine house, which served as a temporary morgue.

The workmen had placed heavy charges in six holes and were working on the seventh, when a percussion was prematurely discharged. A terrific explosion followed, which hurled tons of rock into the air, and scattered the bodies of the victims in all directions. The officers were standing nearby at the time directing the work.

DATES ANNOUNCED.

Gen. Boyd Arranges Time for National Guard Manoeuvres.

Assistant Adj. Gen. Boyd announced today that the dates for all three encampments this summer have been definitely arranged. They are:

Second Regiment—June 28 to July 7.

Third Regiment—July 12 to July 21.

First Regiment—July 26 to August 4.

The second encampment in Columbia; the third at Albany, and the first at Spartanburg of Greenville.

Each of the regiments will have one company of regulars at the encampment with it.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers:

Henry T. Thompson, colonel, Columbia; Edwin R. Cox, lieutenant colonel, Darlington; Julian W. Culter, major, Orangeburg; Lewis W. Haskell, major, Columbia; Calder B. Yeoman, major, Sumter; Sidney C. Zemp, major surgeon, Camden; Christie Benet, captain, adjutant, Columbia; George W. Hutheson, captain, quartermaster, Sumter; Alexander C. Doyle, captain, commissary, Orangeburg; Edwin M. Lightfoot, captain, chaplain, North Augusta; Jas. E. Pore, captain, assistant adjutant, Columbia; Chas. T. Lipscomb, captain, inspector of rifle practice, Columbia; Henry W. Copeland, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Bamberg; Cotesworth P. Seabrook, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Columbia; Joseph E. Baskin, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Timmonsville; Clarendon W. Barron, first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, Columbia; Jno. G. McMaster, first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, Florence; Patrick J. Gallagher, second lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary, Sumter; John G. Smith, Jr., second lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary, Barnwell; Hagood Means, Jr., second lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary, Columbia.

SIXTY CARS OF MAIL.

One Firm Mails Six Million Pieces at One Time.

The Chicago postoffice has just broken the world's record for mail handling at one time from one source, according to James N. McArthur, superintendent of the Central station.

"The Chicago office has just handled 5,000,000 pieces of stamped mail from one Chicago firm," said Mr. McArthur. "This represented an expense of \$60,000 to the firm in stamps alone. The matter was handled under the new canceled stamp arrangement by means of which a firm buys stamps already canceled, so as to save that work being done at the postoffice."

"The mailed matter weighed 125 tons and filled sixty cars. I understand that this is a world's postoffice record. In the last year the receipts of the Chicago postoffice were \$14,000,000, and the expenses \$5,000,000."

COUGHS UP TEN MILLION.

Deposed Sultan Wants to Save His Hide Whole.

A dispatch from Belgrade says Abdul Hamid has authorized Enver Bey, one of the young Turk leaders, to draw \$10,000,000 of his deposits in foreign banks. The agreement came after a long conference at the former Sultan's prison palace in Salonica. It is understood that Abdul was promised immunity from the death sentence if he surrendered the greater part of his fortune.

Ends His Life.

A physical breakdown due, it is believed, to overwork, while employed as a clerk at the White House, caused Thomas H. Netherlands to commit suicide by shooting.

SENT TO JAIL

GOOD WAY TO BREAK UP THE UNLAWFUL TRUSTS.

Prison Term for Violators of the Trust Law Imposed by a Judge at Savannah.

Judge William B. Sheppard knows how to break up trusts. At Savannah on Friday he overruled the motion in arrest of judgment offered by the defense and sentenced the five men found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and for the first time so far as is known, jail sentenced in two cases, were imposed.

The sentences follow: Spencer P. Shotter, chairman of the board of directors of the American Naval Stores Company, three months in jail and a fine of \$5,000. Edmund S. Nash, president of the company, \$3,000 fine.

J. F. Cooper Myers, vice president of the American Company and president of the National Transportation and Terminal Company, three months in jail and a fine of \$2,500. George Mead Boardman of New York, treasurer of the American Naval Stores Company, \$2,000 fine. Carl Moeller of Jacksonville, Fla., agent of the American and general manager of the National Transportation and Terminal Company in Jacksonville, \$5,000 fine.

Shotter and Myers were sentenced to terms in the Chatham county jail. Judge Sheppard imposing the punishment upon them because they had been before the court two years ago, entering pleas of guilty. At that time Judge Emory Speer, who was presiding, stated that a term in prison would be imposed if they should come before the court again.

Nash was excused on the former occasion when the grand jury returned a "no bill" as to him, as he was a witness before the grand jury. Moeller's sentence was made heavy because of his connection with the terminal yards in Jacksonville, where regrading and regrading were allowed to have taken place.

The case will be appealed to the United States court of appeals just as soon as the bill of exceptions can be prepared and certified to by the court. In the meantime a motion for a new trial will not be made before Judge Sheppard. A writ of error citing 53 grounds was filed by the defense immediately after sentence was passed. Council attacked nearly everything the court permitted to come before the jury to the defense entered protest. It begins with the court's indictment and ends with an exception to the jury's verdict.

Bonds in the sum of \$20,000 was given for all the defendants jointly and they were discharged pending the determination of their appeal.

The costs they must pay if the conviction and sentence stand will, it is said, reach \$17,000, which in the event the sentence stand, will be apportioned among the five convicted men. The defendants were sentenced separately. Judge Sheppard gave them an opportunity to say why sentence should not be pronounced, a privilege of which they took but small advantage, and then passed the sentence. Shotter was the last to be sentenced.

Judge Sheppard made his longest speech then, probably 100 words. The defense was represented by W. W. Mackall, former Judge Samuel B. Adams and Gen. Peter W. Melndir. With Mr. W. M. Toomer of Jacksonville, the government was represented by Assistant District Attorney Alex. Ackerman. The case will be fought by the defense until there is no power to which the defendants can appeal further before the jail terms will be served or the fines paid.

FOUR BISHOPS HAVE DIED.

The Southern Methodist Have Met With Big Loss.

The Methodist church has suffered a great mortality rate among its bishops. The next general conference, next year, will be called upon to elect successors to the following who have died since the last conference, three years ago:

W. W. Duncan, Spartanburg; A. Coke Smith, Norfolk, Va.; Jno. J. Tigert, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. Betts Galloway, Jackson, Miss.

All of these well beloved in Columbia. All had spoken here, had preached here on occasions and had visited here. Bishop Coke Smith had been pastor here. Bishop Tigert had visited Columbia several times before he became bishop.

Bishop Galloway has long been admired in this State and death causes much sorrow.

DIED FROM BLOOD POISON.

Ran a Nail in His Foot Which Caused Death.

Mr. A. J. Howe, of Marion, died at the Highsmith Hospital at Fayetteville, N. C., Friday night at 8 o'clock, after a lingering illness. Mr. Howe had the misfortune to stick a nail in his foot last fall, and since that time he has suffered from the effects of the wound. A month or two ago his foot was amputated, and it was thought he would then recover, but for the past several weeks he has been growing worse, and his wife left Marion on Thursday to go to Fayetteville, intending to take him to his former home in Pennsylvania for treatment. A few minutes after her departure from Marion her daughter received a telegram announcing his death. Mr. Howe had been living in Marion only a few years, and was an architect.

HELD UP TRAIN

Six Murderous Bandits Cut Engine and Mail Car

FROM REST OF TRAIN

Take Them Several Miles Ahead, Rifle the Mails of an Uncertain Amount and Send Car and Engine Back to Train on Wild Run, Hurting Several Persons.

Following the hold-up of a Great Northern passenger train by six bandits between Colbert and Mead, Wash., Sunday night, twelve persons were injured when the locomotive and the mail car, cut on from the rest of the train, were run back wild by the bandits, after they had rifled the mails of an unknown amount, and collided with the rest of the train.

The conductor saw the wild cars coming back at 25 miles an hour. He and another trainman placed a tie on the track, but the cars, though partly stopped, plunged into the coaches, throwing passengers from their seats, cutting them with broken glass. A trainman sprang aboard the locomotive as the collision occurred, and shut off the steam, stopping the havoc.

When the train reached Colbert at night, while the crew was busy with some switching, two men sprang into the cab and thrusting revolvers against the breast of the engineer and fireman, ordered them to do as commanded. The engineer and fireman complied, and the mail cars were cut off from the rest of the train by four other robbers. The locomotive and mail car then ran up the track a few miles. Then the engineer and his fireman were forced to leave the cab. Two of the robbers went to the door of the mail car and ordered it opened. Their command was obeyed by Benjamin F. Stumps, mail clerk, who was hurried away from the cars with the engineer by a dozen revolver shots. Manning the locomotive themselves, the outlaws took the mail cars down the tracks and looted the registered mail. Then they started the locomotive back toward the rest of the train and escaped.

Conductor C. L. Robertson cut in a telegraph wire to send word to Spokane. While he was telegraphing about a half-hour after the locomotive and the mail car had disappeared, he saw the powerful locomotive careening towards the coaches in which many were asleep. Many of the passengers knew nothing of the hold-up until awakened by the collision.

As soon as Conductor Robertson realized that a collision was imminent he called on the brakemen and porters and aid him. While the conductor and another brakeman stood ready to board the cab as soon as the hook of the collision checked the impetus of the wild locomotive, none of the passengers was fatally hurt.

Two special train-loads of deputies and doctors were brought from Spokane. No trace of the robbers was found.

While it is reported that the bandits obtained as much as \$20,000, railroad officials and mail inspectors say the amount is not known. One of the bandits who entered the cab was more than six feet tall, and evidently an experienced engineer. As the two robbers entered the cab this man said to the engineer:

"You have heard of us before," indicating that they had been involved in similar hold-ups.

ONE FIRM MAILS SIX MILLION PIECES AT ONE TIME.

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LUMBER LOBBY

HAD BIG SUM OF MONEY TO SPEND TO CARRY THEIR

Scheme of Protecting Lumber in the Tariff Bill Through Congress in Washington.

Zach McGee, the wide awake Washington correspondent of the Columbia State, says it develops now that the lumber lobby, which has been operating with considerable energy during the present tariff-making session of congress, has been supported most lavishly by the lumber manufacturers.

An assessment was made on each sawmill in the various associations of \$1 for each \$1,000 feet of daily cut. The lumber manufacturers of the State of Oregon and Washington belonging to one particular association were assessed \$28,000, but so far they have paid only \$12,000, and they are being vigorously pressed to pay the rest.

Some of the advocates of free lumber here are declaring that the failure to pay the assessment is evidence that the real pressure for protection on lumber is not so much from the sawmill people as from the timber syndicates, who own most of the stumpage.

There is plenty of money, however, for the lobby. It is estimated that \$100,000 was raised to maintain the special lobby here to try to keep the present rates of \$2 a thousand on rough lumber and the corresponding high rates on other grades.

This does not include the expenses of special delegations sent here by lumber organizations in various States and the expenses of individual lumbermen who have come here for the purpose of influencing congressmen from their own State. A number of lobbyists have been in and about the capital ever since last fall.

Some weeks ago, while the bill was before the house, the lobbyists gave a series of expensive dinners at the Willard hotel, to which they invited members of congress and others whom they thought would be influential.

BREAKS RECORD.

Sales of Fertilizer This Year Larger Than Ever.

The State says the farmers of South Carolina are becoming more and more progressive each year. This is apparent from the growth of the fertilizer receipts. On each ton of fertilizers a tax of 25 cents is paid. The first year that this fertilizer tax was required the sales were 213,000 tons, last year the sales had increased to 689,000 tons.

But all records have been broken in the sales of 1909. Up to May 9 the receipts for this year have been \$169,554, against \$151,061 for the same time last year; an increase of \$18,493, or 73.97 per cent.

The receipts so far for this year are within \$2,680 of the total for last year, and if the business for the remainder of this year is as good as for the same remainder of 1908 (when \$21,273 had been received), the total for 1909 would be \$169,553.87, already received, plus the \$21,273 estimated, or \$190,826.87.

The income in 1908 as shown by the books of Mr. J. Fuller Lyon at the office of the State treasury was \$172,234.76. The receipts for each year since the tax was created are as follows:

s follows:	
1890-91.....	\$ 52,235.85
1891-92.....	36,108.98
1892-93.....	50,248.95
1893-94.....	43,423.88
1894-95.....	30,135.93
1895-96.....	54,524.37
1897.....	59,352.33
1898.....	65,494.33
1899.....	62,123.88
1900.....	75,214.24
1901.....	84,073.43
1902.....	81,744.94
1903.....	98,909.80
1904.....	118,974.15
1905.....	120,439.80
1906.....	167,157.89
1907.....	150,984.81
1908.....	172,234.76