# NO PRELIMINARY HEARING

Col. Gaston and Mr. Scruggs Give

ENDS THE SCANDAL,

For the Time, at Least .- The Amday 1ts Attached to the Warrants Speedly the lustances.

As will be seen, by reference to another column, Messrs. Gaston and Soruggs were arrested Friday, but at that on information and belief that time the affidavits could be says that during the time he not be given in the case, so the following from the Columbia rection of the State Board of Control,

The warrants against Colonel Gaston and Mr. Scruggs were sworn out yesterday morning before Magistrate Smith by Mr. L. J. Williams. Both are charged with official misconduct un-

der the common law.
The warrants were put in the hands of Constable Hartin to serve, but before he could do so Colonel Gaston appeared at Judge Smith's office and was admitted to bail in the sum for \$400. Major B. B. Evans and Gen. John Gary Watts signed the bond. There was no prelimihary hearing. Colonel Gaston had gone to the office early in the morning expoeting the warrant to be there, but it was not, and he waited.

about 5 b'clock in the afternoon Mr. Scrugge came in and was released on a bond of \$400, signed by James E. Payne and W. G. Scruggs, of Green-

The warrant in the case of Mr Soruggs charges that 'on or about the first day of March, 1897, one Seth W. Soruggs did commit official misconduct by taking and carrying away from the contraband room in the State Dispensary four boxes of cigars and four cans of peaches and other articles, the property of the State, while engaged in the discharge of his duties as clerk and bookkeeper of the State Board of Con-trol in said State Dispensary, with in-tent to defraud the State of South Carolina, as fully set forth in the affidavi

her ito attached."
The affidavit was made before Magis trate Smith by Mr. L. J. Williams, and

Personally appeared before me L. J. Williams, who, after being duly sworn, says: That he is a member of the State Board of Control; that Seth W. Soruggs of the county and State aforesald, was duly elected clerk of the State Board of Control on the —— day of April, 1896, and at that time entered upon the duties of said office and continued in the discharge of the same until the 7th day of May, 1897, when his successor was duly elected; that during the time he was clerk of the said board, his duties were defined and prescribed board, which were to act as bookkeeper of said board, to have the custody and control of the books and all papers in the control of the said board, to keep the minutes of the board and to discharge all other ditties appertaining to

That he is informed by a number of persons who have made affidavits, and believes that Seth W. Scruggs, while so acting as bookkeeper and clerk of the said Board of Control did, on or about the first of March A. D. procure a key for a room in the State Disponsary, in which all liquors and other property seized and forfeited to the State are kept, and which was in keeping and control of the State Commissioner, but under the general control of the Board, and with the said key did enter the said room, without the knowledge or consent of the State Commissioner and the State Board of Control, and take therefrom and carry away four boxes of cigars and four cans of peaches, property of the State of South Carolina, which had been forfeited to it, of the value of \$4, and did appropriate the same to his own use, with intent thereby to defraud the State and damage the public and in grave violation of his said duties as clerk and

That he is informed by the person who made affidavits as aforesaid that the said Seth W. Scruggs, while acting as such bookkeeper and clerk of the Board of Control as aforesaid, did, on divers occasions, between the -of April, 1896, sud the 7th day of May, 1897, enter the said contraband room with a key then in his possession, other than the one in the possession of the State Commissioner, claiming that the said key was one provided for the use of the State Board of Control, when, in fact, so far as he knows, the board had he such key, and had not authorized him to provide such a key for the said board, and that with such false key the said Seth W. Suggs did open and enter the contraband room aforesaid and did take therefrom one box of cigars and four cans of peaches of the value of \$4, the property of the State of South Carolina, with the intent to defraud the State of South Carolina, by appropriating the said articles to his own use, in gross violation of his duties as such clerk and bookkeeper to the damage of the public and to the evil example of all others in

That is he informed by the persons

of March, 1897, one John T. Gaston did commit official misconduct by taking and carrying away from the contraband and carrying away from the contraband room in the State Dispensary one pair of shoes, part box of eigars and other articles, the property of the State, while acting as State Commissioner, and in the charge of said room, and while in the dispharge of the duties of said office, with the intent to defraud the State of South Carolina, as fully set forth in the affidavit hereto attached."

This affidavit is also made by Mr. Williams history magistrate Smith, and a Bond of \$400 Each.

Williams before magistrate Smith, and

Milliams before mag.

That John T. Gaston was required by the State Board of Control to act as State Commissioner in the State Dispensary, between the 25th day of October, A. D. 1896, and the 15th day of April, A. D. 1897, in the place of F. M. Mixon, who had resigned.

That on information and belief

Register of the 8th explains itself in the said John T. Claston, who was, the matter of the Beckroge trunk scan- as such Commissioner, in charge of the room in the State dispensary in which were placed for safe keeping all the liquors and other personal property seized by the State Constables and forfeited to the State, or in process of forferture, did, on or about the first day of March, A. D. 1897, take and carry away from the said room one pair of shoes and part of a box of cigars, the property of the State of South Carolina, and entrusted to his care and oustody of the value of \$1.25, with the intent to defraud the State aforesaid, and to appropriate the said property to his own use, which was in gross violation of his duty as acting State Commissioners, to take care of the said articles, which had been entrusted to his keeping by law, to the great damage of the State of South Carolina

South Carolina. That on information and belief he further says that the said John T. Gasson, while discharging the duties of State Commissioner, by direction of the State Board of Control, and while in charge of the said contraband room aforesaid, did, on divers occasions, be-

atoresaid, did, on divers occusions, be-tween the 25th day of October, A. D. 1896, and the 15th day of April, A. D. 1897, take from the said room shoes, cigars, coffee and other articles of per-sonal property belonging to the State of South Carolina, of the value of \$50, with intent to defraud the State and to appropriate the said atticles to his own use, which was in gross violation of his duty as acting State Commissioner, to take care of said articles, which had been entrusted to his keeping by law, to the great damage of the State of

That all these acts were done in Richland county, in the State of South

That S. W. Vance, Wilio Jones, H. E. Watts, L. J. Williams and O. A. Koon are material witnesses to prove said charges.

There has been much discussion as to

der the common law was finally agreed upon. The punishment in such cases rests with the discretion of the judge. It evidently was the intention to bring them if possible before the Court of Sestimates for the several States are as follows: Virginia 31, Florida 90, Alasions, for should larceny have been charged it would have amounted to only a nominal fine by a Trial Justice. It was a knotty point all round to decide what charge to make, for it sometimes happens that crime may be committed against which there is no statutory prohibition. Mr., Scruggs, for instance couldn't be charged with housebreaking nor with burglary. Neither could be be charged with official misconduct under thestatute because that only applies to county offi-cials. It is even doubtful whether in the higher court the charge will stand, but then it's no use to cross a bridge till

to decide the question. Gaston says he will not bother so engage counsel, and Attorney-General Barber says the case will be pushed to The next term of the court for Richland county meets in June.

you come to it, and the court will have

### ABBEVILLE ANXIOUS

To Be the Base of Au Important Sea-

board Air Line Spur. A special to The State from Abbeville under date of the 6th says; For some time past there has been a good deal of talk concerning the construction of a new railroad from Piedmont and Polzer to some point on the Sea-board Air Line. The Seaboard Air Line people are the promoters and of course as their shops are located here it would be advantageous to bring the new road here, but surveys have been made to other towns, small ones all of them, Calhoun Falls and Watts, but this town is pretty sure of getting it. At least, judging from the meeting held here yesterday afternoon, the business men are thoroughly alive to the situation and are going to do all they can in a financial way to have the road. The sentiment expressed at this meeting went to show that the citizens mean to do the right thing and so bring the

road here.

The road as surveyed to Abbeville by Belton and Due West from Piedmont and Pelzer will be 41 miles and will cost \$845,000. As surveyed via Antre ville it will be 44 1-2 miles and will cost. \$369,000. As surveyed to Watts via Antreville it will be 45 1-2 miles and will cost \$340,000. As surveyed to Cal-houn Falls it will be 47 1-2 miles long and will cost \$851,000. The differ ense in the cost in bringing the road here and taking it to Watts is \$5,000 in favor of Watts, but the advantage in bringing it to Abbeville are worth \$20,000 more to the promoters of

the enterprise. The Seaboard Air Line shops are here, and since they are to operate the new road it would certainly e a great advantage to have it come to their shops. Then the Southern touches Abbeville and this new road, touches Abbeville and this new road, therefore, by coming here will be in connection with the two greatest roads doing business in South Carolina.

There was a good deal of favorable discussion at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and the business men of this city are going to leave no storage greaterned, but are going to talk railfied until they get it, and are going to back this talk with each, and so the road is about accurate.

Briggs Simmerson, the inventor, uses his wife South I oven know what believes he is in. Griggs Way has his concepted it from her? Briggs He is atraid she might get the improvement that he could do odd Jobs around the herice. Life.

The May Returns of the Department of Agriculture.

PROGRESS OF COTTON PLANTING

Percentage of Contemplated Acreage Thus Far Planted Above the Average for the Past Seven Years.

The May returns of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show a decline from the April condition of 1.2 points-80.2 against 81.4 last month and

89. 7 May 1st, 1896. The averages of the winter wheat States are: Ohio, 82; Michigan, 81; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 37; Missouri, 54, Kansas, 78; California, 97: Pennsyl vania, 96. The averages in the Southern States are higher, ranging from 85 in Mississippi to 98 in Texas, and in the minor 98 in Texas, and in the minor Statos, New Jorsey, Delaware, Marylland and Virginia, from 98 in New Jersey to 102 in Maryland. As reported in April, the worst injuries from freezing and deficient snow are in Illinois, though the bordering States, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, report severe winter injury, and States bordering these, Ohio, Michigau, Nebraska and Kansas, show reduced condition frances. Over the country elsewhere Over the country elsewhere the condition is unusually good, being practically normal east of the Alleghany mountains and quite high also on the Pacific slope.

The average condition of spring pasture is 93.4, against 93.2 a year ago; and that of meadows 93.4, against 91.8 in 1896, the wet spring having been favorable particularly in the regions of

deficient rainfall. The per centage of spring plowing finished May 1 is 61.9, the usual percentage being 78, only the extreme Northern and Southern States showing the customary proportion. Everywhere else delay resulted from the late season

and heavy rains.

Reports from Europe are generally favorable as to the condition of crops but in France there is a reduced area o winter wheat and the crop is expected to fall short of last year's at least 16, to fall short of last year's at least 16,000,000 bushels. In parts of Prussia the spring showings have been retarded by rain. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that there will be no wheat for export from that country this year.

The cotton report for the month of May, as consolidated by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, relates to the progress of cotton planting.

charges.

It. J. WILLIAMS.

There has been much discussion as to what charge should be brought against the two men. Official misconduct unplanted on the first day of May was 81.9 against 87.9 per cent. last year. bama 85, North Carolina 74, South Carolina 80, Georgia 82, Mississippi 80, Louisiana 86, Texas 88, Arkansas 75, Tennessee 58, Missouri 45.

The returns of correspondents in relation to contemplated acreage as compared with the acreage last year, which are simply indicative of correspondents' views as to intentions of planters in respect of area to be planted, are summarized as follows: General average 105.4 per cent. of last year's breadth, apportant to State as follows: North Carolina 108, South Carolina 103, Georgia 108, Florida 101, Alabama 104, Mississippi 102, Louisiana 102, Texas 109, Arkansas 104, Tennesse 105. In the northern part of the cotton belt planting has been greatly retarded by the late season and heavy rains. This is less the case toward the Gulf, while in Texas planting is further a lyanced this year than usual.

Methodist Board of Education. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Nashville, Tenn. W. B. Hill, of Macon, Ga., and T. B. Anderson, of California, were the only absentees. The report of the secretary was read and adopted. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the board to fermu-late a system for improving the condi-tion of Methodist schools reported. The recommendations refer chiefly to raising the standards of preparatory schools and colleges. With slight amendments, the report was adopted. Bishop Dun can made a successful appeal for help for Paine Institute, at Augusta, Ga. C. C. Goodrich, of Augusta, Ga., was elected a member of the board, vice W. B. Hill, resigned.

### The Exposition Now Open.

According to previous announcement the Women's Exposition of the Carolinas was opened at Charlotte, N. C., on the night of the 11th, and was a brilliant success in every way. The attendance numbered over 500 and the building was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Robert Cotten, of Falkland, N. C., delivered the opening

A Monument to Southern Women. At Richmond, Va., on the 10th, Memorial Day was the most imposing in recent years. Senator John W. Daniel was the orator. He paid a beautiful tribute to the Confederate soldier and made an earnest plea for a monument to the women of the South. The crowd was estimated at 10,000.

Practically Accomplished. The latest news from Athène, Grecce, says that the surrender of Greece has been practically accomplished and that the powers are now acting upon the fermal acceptance of the troops leaving Grete.

HISTORY MIXED IN JAW JAW. Worth Did Not Lead the United States Atmy Into Maxteo and It was the Palmetto Ring that Held the Place

The Atlanta Constitution devotes three columns in a recent issue to writing up the wire grass region of Georgia, which is described as a land of plentiful promise. It is said that immigrants are pouring in and that agriculture and kortleulture flourish.

At the Atlanta Exposition we saw a sign in the Georgia building which read as follows: "Codartown welcomes Northern settlers." We presume no Southern or Western men are wanted in that section. Poulan, the new settlement, does not seem to be so exclusive as Codartown, for we see that Col. John G. Mcl'haul, a genuine Tar Heel, figured conspicuously in the cero-monies attending the laying of the corner stone of this new enterprise, which is in Worth county. The Tar Heel raised the stars and stripes and, according to the correspondent, his must now become a matter of history."
Speaking of this flag business the correspondent says;
''A significant part of the days pro-

coodings was the unfurling of the old flag to the breeze. It was fitting that in a county named for the gallant man under whom the American army enter-ed Mexico, and who carried that flag to its first victory in a foreign war, should assemble her people under its folds as the projection under which it is possible for individualism to accom-plish its best results. While there were in the assemblage many new citizens from north of the Chio, who may have felt that it was to then that this act was due, yet, when they looked around them and saw some of the identical veterans who had followed the stars and stripes all the way down until it floated over the Chapultepec, must have abated somewhat their sense of proprietor-ship and yielded the prior claim to the men who fought under Worth in Mexico and gave his name to their home upon their re-

The Georgians got their historical facts mixed. Gon. Worth did not lead an American army into Mexico. Just before hostilities commenced, in 1846, he became miffed about some point of military etiquette, handed in his resig-nation and went to Washington. While he was there the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca-do-la-Palma were gained. As soon as he heard the news in Wash; ington he withdrew his resignation, but did not get to the seat of war until these two battles, were gained and the city of Matamoros was taken. From that time on Worth did good service, but the flag that floated over Chapultenec and Mexico was a Palmetto standard. Gen. Worth was a merchant's clerk when he entered the army and was not a West Pointer. —Abbeville Medium.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY. -The Senate by a vote of 48 to 86 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence, four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The Senate refused to authorize the publication of the details.

THURSDAY. - In the Senate an agree ment was reached on the sundry civil bil and passed. At carries an aggreate of \$53,000,000. Bacon, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution on peace and arbitration which was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The Senate then adjourned until Mon-

Monnay, -Mr. Morgan's Cuban res olution was discussed at considerable length in the Senate. For the first time since the debate began opposition sen-timent expressed itself, Hale, of Maine, and White, of California, speaking against it, while Turpie of Indiana, supported it. Chander, Republican, of New Hampshire, from the committee on census, reported a bill for taking the twelfth census. Hale, in his long argument against Morgan's resolution, said its object was to prevent Spain from making a loan and thus prevent her from putting down the insurrec-

TUESDAY. -The Cuban question of cupied the entire attention of the Senate, the debate taking a large range, and at times becoming spirited, when comparisons were made between the attitude of the former administration and the present on the subject of Cuba. The debate went over until Wednesday During the day Senator Kyle, Populist of South Dakota, rising to a question of privileges, disclaimed having sought committee places from Republicans. A partial conference on the Indian appropriation will we tagreed to. THURSDAY. - The House adopted

resolution for bi-weekly sessions to be held on Mondays and Thursdays until further action. The Democrats and Populists allied against it, and Bailey, of Texas, says that its only aim was to prevent the consideration of the bank ruptcy bill. The House adjourned until Monday, after King (Dem.), of Utah, read a Hawaijan resolution. Monday.-The House resumed the transaction of public business, and entered upon the consideration of the amendments of the civil appropriation bill. The general debate, and most of the debate under the five minute rule, was confined to the discussion of the Senate amendment to restore the lands

Senate amendment to restore the lands been practically accomplished and that the powers are now acting upon the fermal acceptance of the troops leaving Orete.

To Be Contented.

To Be Contented.

A dispatch from Washington says that Cot. Jas. E. Boyd, of Greensboro, N. C., is to got the place of Assistant Atterney-General in the Department of Jastice, Instead of Bolicitor of Internal Science. Also that or Representative Charles a nomination as Resorder of Deeds for the District of Columbis has been content to the Senate, but that there

A Wonderful Increase in the Amount of Trade in April.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REPORT.

Decrease in the Number, Amount and Average Liabilities of Fallures 1 Every Branch, Except Cotton,

Messrs, R. O. Dun & sweekly trade review for the week onding May 7th, in part, says: "Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principle cities east of the Rocky Mountains average only about 10 per cent. less than in April, 1892, the year of largest business hitherto, and were 6.1 per cent. more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each negant sales of leading merchants in a line of business in one of the fourteen cities.

lativo business in nearly all lines is small, and does not swoll clearing house returns as in previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease, and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business calculations. Moreover returns of failures for April by branches of business, given only by the mercantile agency, show a decrease in number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade and in nearly all branches of manufacture except cotton, although failure of five New Bedford mills for \$7,990,784 make the total defaulted liabilities, for the month 40 per cent. larger than last year, 60 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 82 per cent. larger than in 1894. The value of reports tracing failures to particular lines of business is impressively illustrated.

"Crop prospects are a little better for cotton because of the passing of floods and for spring wheat because the customary accounts of injury to winter wheat begin to appear and stimulate larger sowing of spring wheat than usual. Western receipts continuo larger than last year, 2,848,605 bushels, against 2,208,972, and Atlantic exports also increase, amounting to 1,498,167 bushels, flour included, againt 1,040,167 bushels, flour included, againt 1,040, 167 last year. The week's exports of corn, 2,725,048 bushels, are smaller than in other recent weeks. The wheat market declined 2 cents until Tuesday, then rose 1½ cents. Liverpool speculations lifted cotton to 7.75 cents, but it has lost a sixteenth, and the consumption in manufacture does not appear to be

"The demand for cotton goods has not met expectations, and neither the prolonged curts many mills, the large distribution of goods since November, nor the great auction sales have yet sufficed to reduce the surplus of goods. Print cloths are again lower at 2.44 cents, the lowest point over reached in previous years, and though some kinds of goods have found sufficient demand to advance prices a little, the expectation of better prices and larger consumption in future still seems to push the mills to exceed present wants. The same is true of wool manufacture in many branches, for orders and sales thue far do not call for as large production as appears, though it is yet much below the maximum, but the increasing demand has been encouraging. Sales of wool at prices firm but no longer rising, fall much below re-cent records, indicating that speculators are growing less sure of early profits in view of enormous supplies on hand. At the three chief markets the sales were 8,025,200 pounds, of which 5,744,600 were foreign, and in five weeks the sales have been 49,787,850 pounds, against 28,827,100 in the same weeks of 1892, when the mills were well

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 24 last

## TURKS BURN VELESTINO.

Greeks Routed and Demoralized --Foreigners Have Vacated Volo. Athens, May 8. - (By Cable.) -The Turks have completely occupied and burned Velestino. At 7:30 Thursday evening, the defeat of the Greeks was complete and the pass to Volo open to the Turks. The search lights of the warships in the bay flashing up the Over a dozen cannon were abandoned, and captured by the Turks. Two hundred wounded soldiers were brought to Volo. The correspondent of the Associated Press is of the opinion that many of the Greek wounded soldiers were left on the field. It is impossible to estimate the number of the killed. Advices received from the frontier about 8 o'clock this afternoon, say that General Smolenski's sharered say that General Smolenski's shartered army was cut in too. The left wing rotired to Almiro. What was left of the right wing came toward Volo, broken and demoralized. The retreat across the mountains was almost as bad as the panic which resulted in the change of base from the Tunavos to Volo. The scene of the more recent panic was wild and almost indescribable. On Thursday and Friday, the populace filled the streets of Volo with their household moods. Brigandage became common,

It is understood that C. H. J. Taylor, of Rames, Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Presitest, and that it will be presently so

Five steamers were completely filled

### GOOD ROADS.

Why Not Give This Important Matter Full Consideration at the Next Session of the Legislature?

A recent issue of the National Advo-cate, a journal devoted to agricultural interests, contains a paper on "The Re-lation of Good Roads to Rural Life" that is very timely. Apart from the impopular considerations of commercial and industrial welfare, a national and thate system of good reads is imperatively needed to build up country communities, for the country is the store house from which the nation draws its

Good roads also means the drawing nearer of neighbors to one another in the enjoyment of social pleasures, and at no distant day the establishment of a rural mail delivery which, in itself, would do much for the country, besides indirectly helping to check the alarming tendency towards emigration to the cities - one of the most disquieting features of the social condition of the day. Speaking of this, the National Advo-

cate says: "First, and as the necessity without which nothing can be done, we must hiele or bicycle may glide rapidly and smoothly, and even now, with such roads, with good horses, or the swift bioyele, are neighbors and families in They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the five years, and with exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year. While speculative lustiness in nearly all lines is as residents of a city. Small holdings, joyment and advantrges of education as residents of a city. Small holdings, well tilled, bringing thickly populated rural communities will support, in near by towns, good schools, churches, pub lie libraries, gymnasiums, halls for musical and theatrical entertainments, and social enjoyments of all kinds, and all within easy reach of the entire commu-nity. Under these conditions nothing which the city has to offer may not be

which the city has to offer may not be had in the village, and within the reach of the means of overy thrifty farmer."

The Columbia Register, diverging a little from this phase of the subject, says it may be well to consider the practicability of establishing a read system in South Carolina that shall regular ments and yet ralies. meet all requirements, and yet relieve the hard-worked farmer of a burden toat would otherwise fall most heavily on him were legislative action taken ti

At the very season when the making of good roads is a task that can best be performed, the average farmer is bus iest on his farm, and to ask him at such times to work out his road tax means to ask him to neglect his crops. Besides, to insure good roads-roads that will wear and last-it is necessary

that will wear and last—it is necessary to do more than a little scraping and plowing now and then. Good roads, mean grading, draining oud macadamizing, and this it is impracticable to ask the farmer to perform.

It is just here that the advantage of convict labor becomes swident. The inmates of the penitentiary have no other duties but those at which they may be set, and their labor is available at all seasons of the year. Why, then, to accomplish a work of such vast importance to the State should not the muscle and brawn of the convicts be brought into play? In no other way would these men be employed so usefully, and in no other way could these fully, and in no other way could theno unfortunates #? well receive the benefit

of wholesome, invigorating exercise.
Roadbuilding is, after all, the best
solution of the problem how to make
the State convicts pay for their maintenance, and at the same time contri-bute semething to the wolfare of the community whose privileges they have abused. South Carolina sorely needs abused. South Carolina sorely needs good roads, and the effect of them on the value of agricultural lands and upon the moral well-being of the State can hardly be overestimated.

Why not give this important matter full consideration at the next session of the Legislature? It would be better for the laviavers of the State the

for the taxiavers of the State, the con victe, and society at large if we should abor, and results in no abiding good t the community.

### CHEERFUL PROSPECTS

For Port Royal -- Expansion of Gov ernment Interests Expected. The desire on the part of the govern ment to acquire additional territory adjacent to the naval station in this har-bor is a self-evident fact that extensive additions will be made to the magnificent plant now owned and operated by the navy department here. The final issue, to our way of thinking, will be the completion of an extensive and perfeetly appointed navy yard commensur ate with the present and future needs of the government. When it must be re-membered that the large vessels of the navy are new or very recently constructed, and may stand in little need of mountain sides were of great assistance present overhauling and repair, that in to the retreating Greeks, showing the a few years they will all, more or less, road through the intense darkness. Stand in need of repairs of some Over a dozen cannon were abandoned, and hence a large and commodious dry dock and its adjuncts of a complete machine and pair shop, and also a well appointed navy yard, such as will be afforded here will be in demand, and the department, knowing this, is setting its house in order in good time. The wish dom of the government in choosing this site in our harbor for a public work of this character is recognized more and more by those in authority in Washington. Possessing, as we do, a most de lightful and healthful climate, deep water approaches and close communi-cation by rail and steam with every part of the world, we might say, we are

part of the world, we might say, we are positive in the justness of our assertion that no better place could have been found on the South Atlantic ceast for the stupendous works that will finally occupy the governmet reservation on Paris Island in Port Royal harbor, a harbor second to mone in the world. In the acquisition to the ferritory now desired by the government will have searly, if not quite, a mile of water frontage in our harbor, which, with some little dredging inshore at points, will be acceptable suchorage for any vessel in the favy.—Port Royal Paimette Post.

"Oh," she mosned, "to think that is should have come to think." But there was no help for it. Her companion, who had brought her there, and is friend in the oriforial contest, and he was near the last of the list.—Hellands.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

of the South Carolina Climate and Crop Service.

The Climate and Crop Service Bullein for the wook ending on the 8th, as ssited by Director Bauer, is in part as

"The week averaged five degrees per day cooler than usual. The average of it reports gives a weekly mean temper-ature of 64. The normal is approxi-

"The nights were unusually cold up to the 7th. The days were moderately warm. Two places reported a minimum of 38, two of 40, one of 41, three of 48, hese occurred from the 2d to the 5th, and over the western and northern

The maximum was 98 on the th at Gillisonville. Light frost was reported from various points in York, Newberry, Greenville, Sparianburg, Laurens, Union, Chester, and from one place in Orangeburg on the 2d, 3d, 4th or 5th. Generally these frosts was too light these. ally these frosts were too light to nip

egetation but young cotton was some what damaged.
"There was no rain during the week except light showers in Horry and

Marion on the 5th.
"Correspondents' reports nearly all efer to the past week as an unfavorable one on staple crops owing to the want of moisture, cool nights and the pre-valence of destructive insects, especially worms, cinch bugs, Colorado beetles and grasshoppers. The latter least de-structive. Crows also damaged corn.

"The condition of corn is not satisfactory in regard to stand or color. The late planting not coming up well, and much of that that is up is of poor color and small size, ascribed to the prevailing cool nights. A great deal of orn yet to plant, and to replant, made necessary by the ravages of the worms which are reported unusually destructve over the entire State, especially on, bottom lands. Corn is in better condition in the eastern counties where it has received its first working generally, than in the western portion where much of that planted is not yet up.

"The condition of cotton has im-

proved but little in the most favored sections, and in many places has deteriorated. The coel weather caused the plant to look sickly and on certain lands to die out. Much of that planted before the rains of the previous week will, in the western counties, have to be replanted which is now being done. First planted which is now being cone. First planting practically finished. Chopping to stands confined to eastern and contral counties. Stands irregular, but on the whole not satisfactory. Sea-Island cotton all planted, stands fair though damaged to some extent by cut

worms.
"Tobacco transplanting is nearly all finished. The plants are doing well in most districts but would be benefited by greate warmth and more moisture. "Molons are backward and much of the seed has not germinated. Sor-

the seed has not germinated. Sorghum-cane growing well generally.

"Peaches are reported dropping badly over in the southern counties, but
doing well elsewhere. Trees as a rule,
not overloaded but with a fair "set,"
Apples and pears still regarded promis-

Gardens growing well in some localities and falling in others. More moisture would prove beneficial. "Truck products doing well except Irish potatoes of which there is prospect of a short crop. Sweet potato draws coming up slowly and not much

setting out has yet been done.

Pastures becoming scant in many places, necessitating feeding of stock with dry forage."

### A BIG DISPENSARY SUITA

W. A. Vandercook Brings an Injunotion Suit Against the South Carolina Dispensary Officers.

A suit has been begun in Charleston in the United States circuit court which may result seriously for the dispensary employ the penitentiary population to build and repair public roads instead of keeping them employed at tasks, the product of which competes with free product of which competes with free of California, against Dispensary Comlaw of South Carolina. The suit is missioner Vance, a number of State liquor constables and all constables or State officials acting under the dispensary law. A perpetual injunction against them is asked by the company, prohibiting them from interfering with the business of the company which may be transacted with any and all individuals of South Carolina who may be its patrons. The bill of complaint filed is the result of a recent seizure of a carload of wine shipped by Vandercook & Co. to Mr. J. C. Simonds, of the above city. Mr. Simonds is the cashier of the First National Bank of Charleston, and while all of the liquor was consigned to him, the real persons for whom it is intended were a score or more of private citizens. These persons were to re-ceive orders from Mr. Simonds for their respective share of the car-load of wine, depositing at the same time in the bank the purchase money, subject to the order of Vandercook & Co. Shortly after the arrival of the liquor it was seized by the constables and sent to Columbia. The bill filed cites all the facts in the case and asks for \$5,000 damages. Judge Simonton has appointed May 17th as the day for hearing argument

on the case.
Assistant Attorney General Townsend is now hard at work preparing the answer of the State to the complaint in swer of the State to the complaint in the Vandecook case in the United States Court, which is a proceeding to secure a perpetual injunction against the State interfering with any lightest shipped into the State from another State in the original packages. It is by long odds the most important case against the dispensary law that the State has ever had to fight.

The President has two engagements

for this month. One is to attend the dedication of the Washington month