NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE NORTH

At Any Time, and Even in the South Its Distinctive Characteristics Have Passed Away.

[W. R. Davie in the Charleston (S. C.) Sunday News.]

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEL,] On Friday morning at daylight, and each day thereafter, the camp was roused by the notes of a "bugle-horn," always provided for such service and lustily blown by an enthusiastic expert, under the direction of the elder himself. The same signal called to morning and evening prayer and to the various services of the day. Morning prayer in the tents at sunrise, breakfast prayer meeting at 10, preaching at 11, dinner prayer meeting or "love feast" at and preaching again at "early candle ighting," was the order of the day. programme of services and rules prepared for the government of the meeting were generally announced by the presiding elder. By these rules the lisplay of jewelry orgolden ornaments, of expensive dress, and of gallantry between the sexes upon the grounds were strongly discouraged, and one zealous older is remembered, who upon this occasion declared that any unmarried lady who appeared on the grounds, coming to or going from the "stand" under male escort, would be considered either weak-minded, a cripple, or too old to walk without assistance, a declaration whiten visibly abated the prac-THE MEETING UNDER WAY.

By Friday night guests from a distance had begun to arrive and the "stand" was comfortably full. The preachers had begun to warm up to their work, and religious interest to increase. Short, carnest sermons and long impassioned exhortations, with the singing of familiar hyms by the entire congregation brought a few timid, dualting penitents to the altar "to be prayed for." These were met with words of encouragement and welcome by the ministers, and after fervent prayers consigned to the loving care of relatives and friends. That night the tents werd well patronized. From the men's quarters good-natured badinage and stale, but humorous jokes were heard, until suppressed by the authorities of the suppressed by ty of some sleepy old brother, while, from the ladies' tent notes of suppressenjoyed this singular break in their exclusive and luxurious lives.

The 11 o'clock sermon on Saturday was delivered by the most "powerful" Treacher on the ground, excepting, perhaps, the presiding elder, for whom Sunday was reserved to a great , congrecation. And such preaching as it was! The two Pierces, Capers, Marvin, Mc-Tyree, Granbury and a host of others, dearned, devout, and superbly gifted, were all Methodist "circuit riders" in this day, and, so to speak, won their spurs in the pulpit or around the alters of country camp meetings. Profound attention and increased interest in the spiritual side of the feat marked this "effort" aud-the revival was well under way by the opening of the Saturday night service. The grounds were full now-distant neighborhoods and nearby towns had contributed their quota to the swelling multitude. They came in carriages and rockaways, barouchs and buggies, in wagons and upon horseback, and not a few of the poorer whites upon foot, some for many weary miles, to: join in the religious exercises and pleasures, and to enjoy for awhile at least the rare privilege of being the guests of the rich. Every respectable white was welcome to board and to bed as long as a foot of straw remained un-occupied, and both, like the Gospel,

'without asking and without price. THE SOCIAL PEATURE. Saturday afternoon was devoted to so-cial functions by the young people. "On hospitable deeds intent, same addaughters, with chosen friends, sought to make or renew acquaintances, wel come guests and arrange for the proper and comfortable assignment of strangers. Their relations and deportmen were such as might be expected from a class whose cardinal points in the moral code were honor and courage among men, virtue and modesty in women—well dressed, educated and refined, deferential and politic women. erential and polite, warm-hearted and cordial, yet self-respecting, they drifted in happy throngs about the grounds,
a merry, thoughtless crowd, the prodnot of a civilization and Government
which can never be repeated upon the
earth. Those gallant and handsome earth. Those gallant and handsome yanths were yet to form the flower of it. Lee tiscomperable infantry," to rids with Stuart and Hampton, with Morgan and Forrest, to work the guns with Pelham and McGregor, with Breathit and Pegram, to fight with Brayg at Chickemauga and die with Johnston at Shiloh, and these gentle and beauteous maidens were to become "the women of the Confederacy," whose dainty hands as yet unused to braid their own fair tresses and dry their pretty skins, were to spin and weeve, cut and make the to spin and weave, cut and make the uniforms, of grey, who were doomed to work and watch and pray for four long years of mortal strife and when "all was lost save home," to welcome to their raised homes the weary and ragge survivors. And with more than Span-ten courage, with smiles and cheer and hope and love, began anew the bas the of life and hope and the polable tion of the Bouth. God blessthess THE CLIMACTERIO.

O COMPANY OF THE PARK OF

comband of the Church was brought to bear, that the harvest might be increas-ed. Impassioned eldquence, suasion, pathos, illustration, the influence of song and appeal of relatives and friends, song and appeal of relatives and friends, the power of prayer the effect of exam-ple working upon the excited con-sciences, fears and hopes of the peni-tents, brought first conviction and then conversion, welcomed by the glad shouts of the ministry and of the zealous brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers of the redeemed. It was a weird scene, and one not to be forgotten. In the pulpit and around the altar the ministers, wrought to the highest pitch of excitement, stood to exhort the congregation to repentance, or knelt in prayer beside the weeping penitents. Relatives and friends joined freely in the prayers for conversion of loved ones, or abandoned themselves to nervous acceptants which found your

vous cestasy, which found vent in incoherent shouts and hysteriin incoherent shouts and hysterical tears and sobs. Sometimes these manifestations took another form, and the unfortunate seekers after religion found themselves in imminent danger of going immediately to their reward under the blows of some excited and muscular mother in Israel. The lights upon the pulpit were usually protected by glass lanterns, while in the congregation the flickering home-made candles from their wooden brackets. "shed dles, from their wooden brackets, 'shed their soft radiance—and tallow, e'er headdress and shawl.' Nine, 10, 11 and finally 12 o'clock passed unheeded, while the excitement grew and the audience, from motives of interest, sympathy or curiosity, drew insensibly nearer and nearer to the crowded altar and, swayed with the withing and are and account. with the rythmic cadence of familiar song, joined heart and soul in the sa-cred concert. All were moved, young and old, grave and gay. Those who "came to scoff remained to practional and unnumbered thousands of those who have died in the faith and other thousands who yet await the summons, could date their conversion from such could date their conversion from such scene as we have attempted to depict. A stolen glance at his watch finally admonished the presiding elder of duties on the morrow, and the service was brought to a close by prayer and benediction. The weary and excited throng sought rest in the friendly shelter of the tents; lights were extinguished, and seem the silence of the night was un-

soon the silerce of the night was unbroken save by the occasional bray of a watch mule in protest against unaccus tomed quarters, or the howl of a lost and discontented dog. Sunday was par excellence.

The 11 o'clock sermon on Sunday was the event of the meeting. This sermon, by the presiding elder or Bishop, if one happened to be present,) was looked forward to with eager anticipation and forward to with eager anticipation and remembered with pleasure and pride by all good churchmen. The entire altar space was given up to the women, except the "amen corner," which was occupied by the oldest and most influential brethren. All the remaining males, and not a few of the women, stood and not a few of the women, around the sides of the stand under umbrellas, or strolled off to the shelter of the tents or trees, ranged themselves in eager and respectful ranks, the oldest and most pious in front, and enjoyed the exercises fully as much as their white owners.

On this important occasion as many as possible of the ministers were allowed to officiate, one "lining out the hymns," another leading in prayer, others joining in the exhortation, while all participated in the solemn and im-"communion service" soon to be administered.

THE SUNDAY DINNER. These duties and the necessities of affording ample time for the important Sunday dinner, precluded any serious effort to repeat the alter experiences of the preceding night, and at half-past if the service closed and all went to dinner. Such a dinner as it was, too.
Many a weary hour of picket duty or
prison life was whiled away in after
years by the "Johnny Rebs" in the
tantalizing story of their dinners. The
barbaoued beef or pork, kid or mutton. was cooked to a turn and seasoned to mit the gods The baked turkey, fried chicken was gorgeous. The biscuit and chicken was gorgeous. The bisent and "loaf" bread perfection. The pies and cakes, the cookies and tarts, the preserves and jellies, the pickles and jams, "things of beauty a joy forever." Superb coffee, homemade wine and beer, and the best of spring water, county to wash down the feast, while served to wash down the feast, while the older men found time and place for a social glass of something "stronger just before dinner, and a pipe immediately after. The Sunday morning prayer meeting was peculiarly important as a preparation for the ensuing night services, when the greatest num-

ber of conversions were ex-pected, and the greatest number of accessions to the Church. This prayer meeting was devoted exclusively to the penitents of the night before, who had not yet "professed religion." These penitents had meanwhile been in the loving custody of friends, and had taken little part in the social features of the day. Special and fervid prayer was offered for their conversion at the 3 o'clock services and frequently special secret prayer there-after under the guidance of some zeal-ous minister. Divided up into small classes, and accompanied by friends, classes, and accompanied by friends, these were led away from the grounds to some sectuded spot in the adjacent forest, where, hidden away from the growd, and subjected to personal influence, they might "wrette with the spirit" and strive for the gift of praise.

"ON PROBATION." "ON PROBATION."

The night service on Sunday was but an intensified and enlarged copy of that of Saturday and lasted longer. Every nerve was strained and "the last offer" made to escape the toils of sin and win stegnal life. At its close the doors of the church were thrown open and (if a Methodist camp meeting) the converte received as members upon "probation." These converts had the right to join the nearest Methodist church to their residence, and if faithful and still desirous to continue their connection at the end continue their connection at the end at months were admitted to full fal-outsing or they had the right to join my other religious denomination, so that the Baptis. Probyterian and other than the baptis of the barrier of months.

distant guests leaving on that day. Services were perhaps conducted by the oldr and local pastor during the day, in the hope of gathering in the "after-math," but the glory had departed from Israel. By Tuesday morn the camp was empty; and that night the screech owls came back to roost in the descrited tents. The great crowd had departed whence it came, many rejoic ing in the possession of a new and better life, many to regret lost or neglect ed opportunities for repentance, and all with the memory of a most delightful occasion and the strains of sacred music ringing in their cays for week

As to the Funds Arising From Tax Claims.

MUST GO TO THE SINKING FUND

They Have the, Right to all Such Money-It Does Not Go Into the General State Treasury.

An important decision on a question as to what disposition shall legally be made of money arising from property sold for past due tax claims. The Sinking Fund Commission has contended that the money should be turned into them, while the Comptroller General has held that it should go into the general treasury. The Attorney General decides that the money must go to the Sinking Fund,

GOLUMBIA, May 26, 1897. Hon, W.B.H. Timmerman, Secretary Commissioner of the Sinking Fund,

Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter calling my attention to the resolution of the Sinking Fund Commis-

sion of May 5, 1897, as follows: "Upon motion, the Attorney General was requested at his earliest convenience to furnish the opinion whether it would be lawful for any county treasurers or county sherifts or their deputies to collect or receive taxes, or costs and penalties thereon when past due or unpaid for twelve months whether the same be off or on the tax duplicates. Also, whether such receipts or collec-

tion by treasurer or sheriff of any county of tax claims against property when past due and unpand for twelve months would discharge said property months would discharge said property from the State's lien for such taxes, attention being called to "An act in relation to unpaid tax claims, approved March 26, 1896; also an act to provide an additional remedy for collection," approved 24th December, 1892.

The answer to the first inquiry is found in the act of 1896, entatled "An Act in relation to unpaid tax claims." (See acts of 1896, page 255.) Ry that act

(See acts of 1896, page 255.) By that act it is provided: That hereafter the county muditors and treasurers shall annually and fully have a final settlement as to tax executions issued by said treasurers within twelve months after the expiration of the time allowed by law for the payment of taxes in any year.

Section 2. That all unpaid tax execu-tions with the sheriffs' returns endorsed thereon shall be by the county treasurer filed and permanently kept as a record in his office. And that all such tax executions and other tax claims against property, whether on or off the tax duplicates, when past due and un-paid for twelve months, shall become assets in charge of the commissioners

of the sinking fund. Section 3. That for the purposes of realizing and collecting money from said assets, the Secretary of State, as agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, against lands and buildings and fixtures thereon, shall have the rights, powers and remedies for as certaining the amount due thereon and collecting the same as provided in an act entitled "An Act to provide an additional remedy for the collection of taxes, costs and penalties upon lands past due and unpaid for eight months, approved December, 24th, 1892, and for o purpose of collecting and realizing om said assets against personal property the Secretary of State, as agent aforesaid, shall have the rights, remedies, powers and processes possessed by the county treasurer and comptroller general for collecting taxes under Act entitled an act in relation to for feited lands, delingeunt land and collection of taxes," approved December

24th, 1887. From this it is clear that the tax claims when past due and unpaid for twelve mouths, whether on or off the tax duplicates, become assets of the State in charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is, therefore the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, through the Secretary of State, as their agent, to collect such assets and it would be unlawful for any treasurer or sheriff to collect any moneys in pursuance thereof.

In response to your second inquiry.

I would say that the question can only
srise when some officer commits an unlawful act. The presumption is that
officers will discharge their duty as provided by law and until the contrary arises the question you submit is merely speculative. However, I should say that if an officer unlawfully collects that if an officer unlawfully collected money from a taxpayer, whatever proceeding is to be taken should be taken against the officer and not the taxpayer, who innocently pays the money.

Yery respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. BARBER,

Attorney General.

A Duel to Death. At Chichmengs, Ga., a sensetional duel to the death occurred between L. J. Barber, chief car imprector for the Chattanoogs, Rome and Columbus railroad, and Frank Osborns, a prominent farmer residing near Chickment, a. Osborns was instantly killed. A family feud of five years standing caused it.

The sale of the sa

Sketch of the Life of the New Senator From the 6th District.

ASHINING LIGHT IN CONGRESS.

Very Broad Man in Politics -- Not. Thought of as Being a Member of Either Faction.

John Lowndes McLaurin was born in Marlboro county, May 9th, 1860. His father's name was Philip B. McLaurin. He was a lawyer of marked ability, but died at an early age, leaving the subject of this sketch, Thomas and Margaret. Thomas died when about 199



JOHN L. M'LAURIN. years old and Margaret is now living in

Marlboro county as Mrs. Crossland. His mother was a daughter of Col. T. C. Weatherly, who was prominent in publie life before the war. He was sheriff of his county and represented it in the General Assembly for many years, Whatever of political ability and taste that Mr. McLaurin has is from this side of the house, all of the Weatherlys being successful politicians. Mr. McLaurin's father while he was in politics was elected at the very early age of 25 to the General Assembly. He was just old enough to be eligible. On this side of the house there was marked intellec-tuality and culture; while they were in politics, they did not care as much for them as for matters of an intellectual character. Mr. McLaurin's father was a fine speaker.

His father died from illness contract.

ed from exposure in the army in 1864. In 1867 his mother married Mr. William S. Mowry, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Mowry was a very wealthy gentleman and the family lived for several years in Marlboro county and then proved in 1878 to Englewood N. J. where Mr. Mowry has since that time been a very successful member of the cotton and stock exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry, and five half brothers and sisters are now living at this place. All Mr. McLaurin's half brothers are in business in New York city.
In those early days the school system

of South Carolina was so defective that "Johunic and Tommie" were sent up to the Bethel Military academy near Warrenton, Va. Tommie died while attending the school and John, the new Senator of today, was then taken retired far below this amount. He on to Englewood and sent to school made a strong fight against the imposithere until he was 15 years of ago. He tion of the 10 per cent. tax that the was then sent to Swartmore College treasury department proposed to place near Philadelphia. A Quaker school didn't suit ardent South Carolina temperament and after two years. Colonel Weatherly, John's grandfaller, concluded that a military school and a disciplinarian like Col. John P. Thomas were needed to properly train and hold humber of other speeches on the financial check the promising young Care. in check the promising young Carolinian. He remained under Col. Thomas in his school at Charlotte, N. C., until he graduated in 1880. John was noted more as a baseballist and boxer than as a student, though his natural quickness and aptness enabled him to stand well in his classes. He then went to the University of Virginia and took the law course and in 1882 went to Bennettsville and began

the practice of law.

Although Mr. McLaurin up to this time has given very little attention to the realities of life and his future prospecte, having been a wayward youth at college insofar as respect for rules and so on were concerned, when he began the practice of law he decided to turn over a new leaf and make a name for himself in his profession. He hung out his shingle. Soon an opportunity came along in the shape of cases brought against thirty-two road hands—known since as the Hebron road cases. It was a kind-of a feud in the county. The prosecution employed, all the leading attorneys in the county, including the present assistant attorney general of South Carolina, ex-Judgo Townsend, Mr. McLaurin was alone for the defense and many had advised dice of the people being against him.
Judge Townsend was attracted to the
bright young lawyer and offered to
take him into partnership. This copartnership was formed in 1888 and partnership was formed in 1888 and continued until Mr. McLaurin's election to congress, the firm being recognized as one of the strongest in that section of the State.

On the 19th of February, 1888, Mr. McLaurin married Miss Nora Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. U., the daughter of Mr. T. J. Breeden, and a niece of his law partner, Judge Townsend. They have six children, four girls and two boys. The marriage has been a most

happy and congenial one and Mr. Mo-lanrin attributes his success in law and politics to the influence of his life part-ner. His friends will tall all that he has never taken an important stop in his life without consulting his wife, and he has ever discussed his law cases with

nation of all the opposing forces. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature. The General Assembly was composed The General Assembly was composed almost entirely of new men and contained Senator Ixby, ex-Governor Evans, Justice Gary, Judge Gary and many other men who have since become prominent in State and national affairs. In a very few days Mr. Melaurin made a speech that developed the fact that he was one of the coming factors in South Carolina politics. At the second term of the legislature Attorney General Pope was elected asso-ciate justice of the State Supreme Court and Ernest Gary, Congressman Wilson, D. A. Townsend and Mr. McLaurin were candidates for attorney general to succeed Justice Pope. McLaurin had an easy victory, being elected on the third ballot. He plunged at once into the sea of litigation. The Coosaw case was pending, involving a large sum and the bank and railroad tax cases that have since become so noted flually end

ing in the Supreme Court of the United

States. All of these cases were of the utmost importance to the State, Hi

record as attorney general was good. During the campaign of 1892 Governor Tillman was opposed by ex-Governor John C. Sheppard. The main fight upon Tillman was made by Col. Youmans, who was a candidate for Sec-rotary of State. He was a very elequent, fluent and foreible speaker. There were personal differences between Youmans and Tillman, and Tillman refused to debate or recognize him in the campaign at all, which threw the fight, so far as Youmans was concerned, upor McLaurin. Rarely has such a debate ever taken place in any campaign it this State. It was of such a character as to excite the keenest public interest of friends, personally. The result created such a wave of public favor for Mr. McLaurin that when Mr. Stackhouse died in June, 1892, nothing could pre-vent the people of McLaurin's district from electing him to Congress in November following.

Ovember following.
He was seated when the Fifty second in 1892, in the Congress convened in 1892, in the month of December. Mr. McLaurin's fine utterances upon the floor drew great attention to him all over the country. It was his remarkable oulogy on his deceased predecessor. It was unusual and drew many comments from the press. He went back to give a sketch of the history of slavery in the South, showing its influence in men of his State. Then he proceeded to connect it with this new Reform movement with which Mr. Stackhouse had had so much to do in launching. He came to Congress about the time that Baily, Bryan, Sibley and others o equal note made their entrance upon the congressional stage and immediate ly began to attract attention to himself as a debater. His first fight was on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Shorman act His speech was one of the fory first attack's upon Groven Citiveland's policy. It was sarcastic and pungent and claimed widespread attention both a home and in the coun try at large. Then, during the panic of 1893, when because of the scarcity of money the banks had to form a clearing house association and issue certifi; cates in order to move the cotton crop, in either branch of Congress to see the of United States notes, which were to be deposited with the banks to take the place of these certificates. He showed that the law prohibited the retirement of these notes below \$346,000,000 and that as a matter of fact they had been upon these certificates.

was very extensively printed in the pa-pers of the West and South. cial question, all of which have attracted attention. In the organization of the Fifty-fourth Congress, Speaker Reed placed Mr. McLaurin upon the Ways and Means Committee. Since that time he has devoted himself to the study of the tariff question. In a speech delivered on March 23d last he attracted the attention of the whole country with his speech upon the Dingley bill. He boldly proclaimed the doctrine that f a policy of protection was to obtain that the South should have her share that all or nothing should be protected He offered an amendment in the com mittee room asking for a duty of 21cents upon all cotton imported into the United States. He was vigorously a tacked on the floor from all quarters but met every assault with that factane coolness and fully sustained his reputation as a dobater. Then there was his last speech advertising Columbia and the South in a way as to attract the notice of the entire country. Mr. Mc-laurin has been elected thrice in his

One of his admirers say of him: "He is a very broad man in politics. During a factional fight there was no man that fought harder, but as soon as the battle ended he took the position that the accused to plead guilty. After five days of legal fighting, Mr. MoLaurin won in every case by appeals to the jury, the law and evidence and prejuquestion his right to vote against him question his right to vote against him in the primary election. He was the first reform leader to come out openly and boldly in favor of peace and unity. At one time it seemed certain that the At one time it seemed certain that the leaders of his own faction would defeat him, but when they would get a man out and McLanrin would go on the stump, the first speech would dissipate all opposition. Mr. McLaurin's friends and many of his enemiss, politically, also consider that he has done as a chiff not more towards the breaking dawn of factional lines in this State as any other man. In fact, Mr. McLaurin is not thought of as being a member of either faction."

The Victime of One Insertion.

State Cannot Supply Liquors as a Beverage to Increase Revenue.

FLATFOOTED DECISION.

Federal Court Judge Holds That the South Carolina Measure in Conflict With Inter-State Commerce Laws.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, South Carolina, Judge Simonton handed down his decision in what is widely known as the Vandercook case, a case which involved the validity of many provisions of the South Carolina dispensary law. The decision created a sensetion when it must be reached with regard to the diswas learned that the court had declared certain provisions of the law in conflict with the inter-State commerce regula tions of Congress, and that consequently it might result in the total downfall of the South Carolina monopoly of the whiskey business within her borders.

In a syllabus prefixed to the full text of the decision, Judge Simonton says:
"Any State may in the exercise of the police power, declare that the manufacture, sale, barter and exchange, or the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, are public ovils, and having thus declared, can forbid such manufacture, sale, barter and exchange, or use, within her ferritory. But when a State recognizes and approves the manufacture, sale, barter and exchang, and the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquers, and the State itself encourages the manufacture, engages in the sale of and provides for the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and so precludes the idea that such manufacture, sale, barter, exchange or use are injurious to the public welfare, it is not a lawful exereise of the police power to forbid the importation of such liquors, or their sale in original packages, for personal use and consumption. "Such prohibition under such eir-

oumstances is in conflict with the laws of inter-State and foreign commerce. "The dispensary act of 1896 as amonded by the act of 1897, inasmuch as they approve the purchase and man-ufacture of alcoholic liquors for the State and provide for the sale of such alcoholic liquors as a beverage, in aid of the finances of the State, in so far as they forbid the importation of alcoholic liquors in original packages for such use in this State, are in conflict with laws of inter-State and foreign commerce, and are, therefore, to that ex-The court then goes into a lengthy discussion of the facts and the law of

the case. Judge Simonton's summary of the facts before him is as follows:
"This is a bill in equity. The bill alleges that the complainant is the owner of vineyards in the State of California and that it manufactures from grapes Mr. McLaurin was the very first man of such vineyards, well known pure in either branch of Congress to see the wines, brandies and other liquors, parpoint and propose a remedy. He got some of the certificates and went before dies and champagne. That by its the banking and currency committee traveling agent the complainant with a proposition to issue \$125,000,000 took orders from certain citiof United States notes, which were to State of South Carolina, to deliver to each of them certain original packages, products of its vinoyards, filled said orders and shipped from San Francisco in California to Charleston, S. C., by rail, a carload of its products contain ing 73 separate original packages for each of its said customers, all marked with its name and address in California, adopting this mode of shipping by tion in freight. That the goods so shipped arrived in Charleston, passing through the hands of several common carriers in continuous route; and thereupon were seized without warrant by Defendants Baher and Scott and sixty of the packages were shipped by said constables to Columbia to John F. Gaston, then the State Commissioner and got into his hands and then the business hands, and then into the hands of his successor, S. W. Vance, with full notice of the unlawful seizure, and that Vance, notwithstanding, refused to deliver them to complainant or its agent, after repeated demands, and threatens to convert and sell the same to citizens of South Carolina. That these same

constables and others, claiming like

authority, threaten to seize in like man-

ner, all wines shipped by complainant into this State wherever found, and for whatever purpose shipped, arriving in said city of Charleston, and in like manner to ship and deliver the same to said S. W. Vance, who likewise threatens to convert the same to the great damage of complainant, and the obstruction and destruction of the lawfu business and inter-State commerce and trade in its wines, etc., with citizens and residents of South Carolina. The bill further alleges arrival of the same in South Carolina, and the wrongful seizure of the same by State constables That other orders have been obtained from other residents of South Carolina for separate original packages, and that upon such orders complainant purposes to ship such packages to South Carolina in due course of inter-State commerce And that in the future it intends to seek similar orders and to ship thereupon similar original packages into the State of South Carolina. The bill further alleges that it intends in the course of its business, further and in addition to such shipments or orders by customers in advance, to ship also from San Francisco, Cal., to its seem to the State of South Carolina and to sell in the State of South Carolina, and to sell in the State of South Carolina in the original packages as imported as aforesaid, to resident in South Carolina, its wines and

fully used and consumed as a bever by citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina. And that the prod-ucts of the vineyards are lawful subjects of the vineyards are lawful sale jects of inter-State and foreign trade and commerce. The bill then charges that the said dispensary law, in so far as it authorizes the acts of the defends. ants, or in any way attempts to abridge the right of importation of the products of complainants' vineyards, into this State and there to seal in original packages, or in any wise hinders and prevents its intercourse, commerce and lrade with citizens and residents of South Carolina in the products of its vineyards in such original packages, is in conflict with the constitution of the United States and is null and youd. The bill then alloges for the acts sustaining the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and prays for a temporary, to be followed by a permanent

injunction."
He then reviews at great length the laws of the case and concludes his decision as follows: "It is manifest, therefore, that the same conclusion must be reached with regard to the dispensary of 1897, which was reached by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the act of 1895, that it is not within the scope and operation of the Wilson act. This being the case, the law laid down in Leisy vs. Hardin, controls this this case and the attempt to forbid the Importation and sale of spirituous

liquors in original packages must fail.
"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States must control all Circuit Courts. By this decision it is clear that so long as the State herself ongages in the business of importing and selling alcoholic liquors, for the purpose of profit? So long as she recognizes that the use of alcoholic liquors as a boverage, is lawful and can be en-couraged. So long as she seeks a monopoly in supplying these liquors for that use, and in this way looks to she cannot, an increase of revenue, under her constitutional obligations to the other States of the Union, forbid, control, hinder and burden commerce in such articles between their

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

To the Women's Exposition of the Carollnas at Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., June 1, 1897. (Special Correspondence). - The opening of the Women's Exposition has marked an epoch in the history of the Carolinas. One person of ability has said that the achievement of the women has been remarkable. It is at least an assured fact that Mecklenburg's women have given to the Carolinas the best fair or exposition ever held in the Pied-mont section and have gathered together rare gems of art, in the fine art department. In fact the exhibits of every character far exceed anything ever shown in our safaller expositions. Some have remarked that greater satisfaction is found in visiting this affair than in the larger expositions, where so much is shown that only a small part of it can be enjoyed, while in lotte the women have gathered all n so compact a shape that nothing is

missed.
The Sealward Air Line has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on the line from May 28th to June 10th. The limit of tickets will be five days, giving every one ample op-portunity to see the exposition and

Charlotte. June lat, 3rd and 8th the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from all points within a radius of 200 miles at about one cent per mile for every mile travel-The fare from the following points will give some idea of the cheapness of this rate: Henderson \$4.10, Raleight \$8.70, Wilmington \$3.90, Wadesboro \$1.80, Chester \$1.60, Shelby \$1.80,

Rutherfordton \$1:90.

Saturday, June 5th, will be celebrated as Charlotte Daily News Day, when the Evening News will give special souvenirs to all who attend, and will themselves arrange an attractive special program.

The 7th of June will be Raleigh Day, The 7th of June will be Raleigh Day, and a special train will be run from Raleigh to the Exposition over the S. A. I., The rate will be extremely low. 82 for round trip, including admission to the building. The train will leave the Union depot at 7 a. m. Monday, June 7th, reaching Charlotte at 12:30 peop. This will give the artists of the control of noon. This will give the entire afternoon at the Exposition, where meals can be procured.

On the 5th, Columbia Day, a special train will be run from Columbia by the Hospital Association of that place. Other special days are to be announced, Carolinians cannot afford to miss seeing the Women's Exposition, which closes the fifth. June 11th.

No Increase in Tobacco Tax. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, has made a careful poll of the United States Sen-ate on the tobacco tax and says the committee amendment increasing the tax from 6 to 8 cents will be defeat d.

Changed Its Course. The Rio Grande has changed its channel at El Paso, Texas, and a num-ber of blocks of that city will be on the Mexican side of that river when the floods subside; it is said there are 2,500 people made homeless by the flood in that city.

Prominent Lawyer Dead. Col. G. T. Frye, one of Tennessee's most prominent lawyers, died on the 20th of May of apoplery. Col. Frye was a colonel in the Confederate army and a few years ago was extensively an for United States circuit judge.

In some of the Rastern and far West ern States the practice still ubtains the adjournment of legislatures to d with among the newspiper store have reported the sample of store is amount of store store in the sample of store is amount of store in the sample of deliars, and so the base income to a store in the base income to a store in the sample of sampl