CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

Columbia Has an Important Case Decided in Her Favor.

SHE CAN NOW COLLECT \$1,300

From the Southern Railroad on Side Tracks Within Her Limits for Taxes

The Supreme Court has filed an opinion in the important case of the Southern railway against the city of Columbia in favor of the city, The question involved was the right of the city totax the sidetracks within its limits.

Under the charter of Columbia the city officials assess the value of the main line and side tracks of each railroad entering the city. The Southern Railway Company claimed that the city authorities shoul accept the valuation fixed by the State board of asses-

In arriving at the value per mile of road the State board of assessors take the aggregate value of sidetracks and prorates it per mile of main line. In this way the cities and town, are deprived of the municipal tax upon the sidetracks within their limits. In this particular case the city of Columbia levied taxes on twelve miles of the Southern's side tracks, amounting to \$1,300, which the

Southern refused to pay.
This affects only the taxes of 1896, for under the new Constitution all taxes are levied up the State and county valuations.

mandamus by which the city officials should be required to receive the assessments of the State board of assessor on three and a quarter miles of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta food at \$13,000 per mile, one mile of the Co lumbia and Greenville rail and at \$10, 000 per mile in lieu of the assessment of the city which included twelve miles of sidetrack within the city at \$8,500 per mile. Judge Ernest Gary denied the writ and the city was permitted to as-sess the side tracks. The Southern rails way appealed on eight grounds. After reciting these in detail and quoting the

law, Justice Pope goes on to hold: Now, it is apparent from the sections that everything of value belonging to a railroad is included in ascertaining its value and that this value is track of the railroad. Hence, when a mile of main track is taxed, such tax includes the value not only of the mile of main track but also all other taxable property of such road according to the plan adopted in section 236.

This plan of assessment is fair and just. But we are bound to admit that from a scrutiny of the sections we have mentioned, 216 to 816, it appears that the assessment here provided has ref-crence only to that for the levy for State and county taxes, or to be more exact the taxes to be collected by the treasurers of the respective counties of the State. There is nothing herein contained which makes the assess ments herein provided for applicable to cities, towns or villages authorized by law to assess property within said cities, towns and villages for local taxation. It is true in State ex relatione Ross vs. Kelly, 28 S. E. Reporter, 281, this court held that the city auditor of the city of Charleston was compelled to make the assessments of taxable property in that city from the assessment of such property for taxa-ation as made by the auditor of Charles-ton county for State and county taxes, but that result was reached and so announced in the opinion prepared Mr. Justice Gary because although the State Constitution had empowered the general assembly to vest the power to assess and collect taxes in cities, towns and other municipal corporations no such power had been conferred cither by a general or special act upon said city of Charleston. We shall see later on that the general assembly has clothed the city of Columbia with the power to levy and assess property for taxation and collect taxes. This is somewhat of a digression. We meant to confine ourselves tating how this State Board of Assessors provided in their duties and the extension limits fixed by law for the assessment of the property of railroads for taxation and that this assessment as therein provided did not relate to taxes to be assessed and collected for cities, towns and villages for the purposes of such municipal corporations, but to taxation for State and county purposes. 'We will next consider the power of

for taxation for the purpose of such municipal corporation. It is well al-ways to bear in mind when considering the powet of a municipal corporation to levy and collect taxes that no such power is inherent in such corporations. The general assembly of the State is alone invested, under the Constitution of 1868 with the power to levy and collect taxes, but that Constitution did clothe the general assembly with authority to delegate this taxing power to a city, town or village, etc. The act of 1893 (21 statute at large, 678,) amongst other things provides: 'That any and all persons or corporations owning or having charge as agent, owning or having charge as agent, irnates, executor or administrator of property, either real or personal or both are liable for taxation by and within the city of Columbia shall make discovery and return of said property on or before the 15th day of September each year upon oath or affirmation to the clerk and tressurer of said city and appli make payment of all taxes levied and assessed upon the said property in the clerk and tressurer of maid city of Columbia according to his assessed

the city of Columbia to assess property within the corporate limits of said city

and assessed upon the said property in the clerk and tressurer of mild city of Calumbia according to his assessed yibra hereof, etc.

If here is no claim by the appellant that the language of the act of 1000 meeds any construction to ascertain its manifest but he seems that working had be seems that working had be seems that working had be seems to this State must be held to subordinate the ascens ment by the city for its purposes to that assessment of railroad property and county taxes.

The seems of the seems and for feet and county taxes.

The seems of the city of the second and county taxes.

## right during the year 1899 to make an petitioner's company at a valua-tion fixed by the city clerk and treasurer of the city of Columbia, al-though such valuation was higher than

the valuation as fixed and determined

by the State board of assessors because

even if the provisions of the revised statutes (1898) as they appear in article

6 were enacted as a general law refer-

ring to returns and assessments for tax

ation for all purposes, including mun

icipal taxation, yet, I think, the act of

of Columbia, baving passed subsequently to this general law, gave the

city authorities of the city of Columbia the right which they claim of making

a different and a higher valuation and assessment and I hold that the valua-

tion and assessment made by them o

'It is the judgment of this court that

The dissenting opinion by Chief Jus-

For the reasons indicated in my

separate opinion in the case of Ross vs

Kelley, 46 S. C., p. 463, and repeated in an opinion (not yet filed) in the very recent case of Germania Sav-

ings Bank vs. the town of Darlington, I cannot concur in the

conclusions reached by Air, Justice

Pope in this case. On the contrary, I am entirely satisfied that under the pro-

visions of the Constitution of 1808, by

which this case must be tested, there

can be but one lawful assessment of

county or municipal purposes, and that

assessment must necessarily conform to

the assessment made by the proper offi

THE CORNER-STONE LAID

To Greenwood's Courthouse-The

Contents.

The corner stone to Greenwood'

courthouse was laid with impressive

Masonic ceremonies on the 8th, Hon.

George Johnstone, of Newberry, was

the orator of the day. His speech was

well prepared and delivered with that

eloquence and fire which one has to

hear and see to be able to fully appre

ciate. On the whole, it was an able composition, well delivered, and in

perfect harmony with the occasion. His disquisition on local solf government

was a master piece of statesmanship.

following mementoes:

cation.

and oil mill.

D. Tillman.

Names of choir.

stone.

Names of Greenwood bar.

Names of county officers.

Names of building committee.

In the corner-stone were placed the

Copy of Holy Bible. Names of mayor and city council of Freenwood, S. C.

Names of members of Masonic Lodge

Names of physicians of Greenwood

Names of county board of edu

Pastors of different churches, presidents and officers of cotton mills, banks

Superintendent and teachers of Con-

Orator of the day, Hon. Geo. John

Copy of Greenwood Journal, and names of its editors.

Ivy leaf from grave of President Jef-

ferson Davis. ... // Orbovitae leaf from grave of Presi-

dont Jefferson Davis.
Copy of Richmond Dispatch, souve-

Bullet from battlefield of Chicka

On the face of the stone was the fel

Greenwood.

A. L. 5897.

J. T. Barron, G. M. A. F. M.

Archt.

N. Partee & Co.,

Builders.

On the whole it was a great day

ENGLISH HOSPITAL PLAN

Of Erecting Walls Employed on the

New Parker Building.

Should the members of the General

Assembly visit the State hospital for the

insane when they are in session in Co-

lumbia next winter, they will see such a

building as they little dreamed could be

erected with the meagre appropriation

made for that purpose at their last ses-aion. It is the Parker building. Though

not complete, the walls have been laid

high enough to give an excellent im-pression of how the building will look. The walls have been built to the height

of three stories and enough brick are on

hand to complete them.

In constructing the walls a different plan is being pursued from that usually followed. This difference consists in

leaving a cavity of 3 inches between the

outer layer of brick and the inner layers. The object is twofold. In the first place

during a long continued rain brick walls

absorb much moisture and the interior of a building becomes damp, but with this cavity there is an inner and an outer

wall, as it were, and the dampness only

penetrates the outer. Drynessis therefore secured. In the second place it promotes coolness in the summer, It is known as the English hospital plan, and saves brick without weakening the

When completed the building will af

ford accommodation for 250 colored male patients, though the number

receiving treatment is not so large as

Dr. Babcock expects to get the building ready for ecompancy within a few weeks. The State

MACKEY IN WASHINGTON.

The Judge Opposing Appointment of

Colored Postmasters.

A special to the Register from Wash

nir copy of Confederate reunion.

lowing inscription, on east/face: Erected by the city of

On north face: R. H. Hunt,

the history of Groonwood.

mauga. Bullet from battlefield of Virginia

nie Maxwell Orphanago. Founder of new counties, Hon. Geo.

cers for State and county taxation.

property for taxation whether for State

the property of the petitioner is legal.

the judgment of the Circuit Court be

tice McIver is as follows:

1898, amending the charter of the city

The Law and the Building and Loan Associations.

FIGURE BEFORE MAKING LOANS

The Supreme Court of South Carolina Sustains the Claim of a Georgia Building and Loan Association.

The building and loan associations that have been doing business in this State have been of decided influence in the money markets. There are hardly any towns or cities that are without their building and loan associations, and a great many places, in addition to having several home enterprises to loan money on the building and loan plan, have foreign agencies. For some time past there has been a good deal of litigation by those who, when they went to figure up, found that they were paying more than 6 or 7 or 8 per cent on their loans, as they had supposed. Some of the companies were charging as high as 12 per cents, and perhaps more, but it was not exactly in the shape of interest, but was paid in for expenses and the like. The courts have recently held that these contracts with the building and loan associations are valid, and that under the regulations of the associations the companies do not charge usurlous interest. It will therefore be prudent for anyone going into these plans to do their figuring before making their loans, instead of after getting the property with the borrowed money. A second of the cases recently decid-

ed upon this matter, and which deals more especially with the foreign build ing and loan companies, is from Edge field county. The Supreme Court ron ders a unanimous opinion, and presents the entire matter in the opinion of the court by Justice Gary when it says: "The facts are more particularly set out in the decree of his Honor, Judge

Buchanan, from which the plaintiffs appealed, upon the following exceptions:
"1. Because His Honor erred in hold ing that the contracts were to be per formed in South Crrolina, and were South Carolina contracts and governor by the laws of South Carolina, when he should have found that the two con

tracts were governed and controlled by the laws of the State of Georgia. sidering and deciding the question of usury under the laws of the State of South Carolina when he should have considered and decided said questions under the laws of the State of Georgia.

13. Because his Honor erred in deciding and holding that the contracts

were usurious.
"4. Because his Honor erred in hold ing that the contracts under the laws of Georgia were not usurious and no penalty could attach to the case.

"5. Because his Honor erred in not allowing the plaintiffs 10 per cent. ate tinelly specified that 10 per cent. attorney's fees should be allowed if the contracts were forced to collection by

"6. Because his Honor erred in holding that the amounts paid monthly on the shares of the defendant should applied to reduce the principal of the

Because his Honor erred in find ing that there was due by the defendant to the plaintiff on both of said contracts the total sum of \$1,031,46.
"S. Because his Honor erred in not

allowing the plaintiff interest on the amount found due to him from the date of filing the decree up to the date fixed for the sale of the real estate.

"The facts in this case are in no respect materially different from those in the case of the Equitable Building and Loan Association vs. Vance, 49 S. C., 402; except that one of the bonds herein contained the following provision: 'It is further understood and agreed that this obligation is a Georgia contract and in all respects subject to and govcrned by the laws of Georgia.'
'That case is decisive of all the ques-

tions raised by the exceptions except the fifth and eighth.

"We do not wish, to be understood, however, as assenting to the doctrine that if the contracts were to be construed with reference to the laws of South Carolina, instead of Georgia, they would not be usurious.

The fifth exception will now be con-

sidered. The bonds provide for the payment of attorneys' fees of 10 per ent., and as the contracts are held out to be usurious it follows that there was error in not allowing such fees.
"We next consider the eighth excep-

tion. This exception seems to bave been taken under a misapprehension as to the effect of the judgment of foreclosure, as we fail to find where his Honor decided that the plaintiff was not entitled to the interest from the date of the filing of the decree up to the time fixed for the sale of the prop-

"It is the judgment of this court that the judgment of the Circuit Court be modified so as to conform to the views herein announced."

THE KLONDIKE TRIP.

Mr. Emerson to Go North to Close The Deal For The Vessel.

Mr. A. S. Emerson, the promoter of the expedition which will leave Charleston next February for the gold fields of Alaska, will probably go to New York to close the deal for the vessel which is to take the prospectors to the Kiondike. The vessel which Mr. Emerson has in view is one of the best adapted steamers for the purpose that can be found in the country. She is large and commodious, with an abundance of all kinds of freightspace. Her passanger accommodations are of the best, there, being eleven bridal chambers on board.

A special to the Register from Name isgreen, of the 7th, says Judge Thomas

J. Mackey, late of South Carolina, but now practicing law in New York, is there, and will use his utmost endeavors to prevent the appointment of negrous transfers. In the new York of the New Yor

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW, Large Exports of Wheat and Corn-Business Fallures.

Bradstreet's weekly report of business issued for the week ending Saturday, the 11th, says: The business week has been marked by a continuation of comparatively free buying from jobbers and commission mer. chants in anticipation of wants; at almost all important distributing points. At a number of centers, special rate excursions of merchants have increased the week's volume of business, notwithstanding the intervention of holiday. Cotton fabrics have improved their position in view of in creased demand for cheaper material There has been a falling off in general trade in portions of Texas, due the unwillingness of planters to sell cotton at its present price, but at central Western points, notably Chicago and St. Louis, busi-ness has been quito active. Western iron and steel mills are practically inde pendent of buyers for the remainder of the calendar year. The August advance in prices for more than 100 staple raw and manufactured articles, products, live stock, etc., amounted to 3.4 per cent., following a 3.1 per cent. advance in July. During the first six months of the calendar year prices reterred to fell away about 2.6 per cent. Exports of wheat (flour included as

wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal show a falling off from last week, but are still very large, aggregating 5,461,500 bushels. the exception of last week, when the to tal exports aggregated 6,268,247 bushthey are the largest for any week this year and compare with exports in the like week a year ago of 3,790,141, in 1895, of 1,810,000 in 1894, of 2,789,000 and in 1893 of 5,357,000 bushels. Corn exports are the largest for any week since last spring, aggregating 4,943,348 bushels, against 656,000 bushels last year, 819,000 bush els in 1895, and 69,000 bushels in 1894 and 859,000 bushels in 1893.

There are 178 business failures; fail nres reported throughout the United States this week, against 187 last week; 308 in the week one year ago; 213 two years ago, 228 three years ago, and as compared with 300 in the like week of September, 1893. There are 32 business failures reported from the Dominof Canada this week, compared with 30 last week; 41 in the week a year ago; 72 two years ago, and as contrasted with 86 in the like week of

A Remarkable Fast Run. The remarkable speed of the steamer Alabama of the Bay Line has been the subject of an article in The Miller, of London, one of the most important publications in Great Britain. The Miller quotes: "The steamer Alabama, Comfort, on the Chesapeake Bay, which is one of the fastest ever made on any inland water in this country. The distance is 172 miles, and, including allowances for a reduction of speed in the Baltimore harbor, it was cov ered in eight hours and fifty-one miu-utes, an average of nearly twenty miles an hour. The Alabams, which is one of the Baltimore Steam Packet Com-rany's fleet, was the first large vessel. Built by the Maryland Steel Co. She is of 2,000 tons, and is operated by a triple expansion engine. She has capacity for 500 passengers, and is built of steel throughout. On several pre-vious occasions she has made runs on the Chesapeake Bay which averaged

eighteen and ninetsen miles an hour. Corn Lower and Wheat Higher. The September report of the statiscian of the Department of Agriculture, issued on the 10th, says that corn is 11.7 points lower than last September, and that wheat is 4.5 points higher. The condition of tobacco has declined 3.2 points during the month, and is now 6 points below the condition on September 1, 1896, and 4 points below the average condition for the last ten years. As regards the apple crop, all the New England States with New York, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri show a further marked decline West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, show a slight decline, Virginia a marked improvement and North Carolina a slight improvement. There is no marked improve ments in the reports concerning the fruit crop except from Georgia and Mississippi, and in the great majority of States there is no material changes.

Gold Seekers Having Hard Times. The San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner printed an extra edition on the 10th saying that winter had set in at Dawson City, and that two big stores, hav-ing nothing to sell, had closed up, and that that the search for gold has changed to a search for food. The rivers will soon be closed by ice gorges and then no supplies can be gotten. Among other things the article says that drunkenness, gambling and dis order are all the go.

Milam Given Three Years. In the Criminal Court at Charlotte, N. C., J. D. Milam, former clerk and ticket agent of the city ticket office of ticket agent of the city ticket once of the S. A. H., charged with the embez-lement of finds amounting to \$1,444.44, was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary. Milam admitted to took the money to make good some small shortages, and that he kept getting deeper in the hole.

Bank Wrecker Pardoned. Francis A. Coffin, convicted a year ago and sonteneed to eight years in prisowier wreaking the Indianapolis National Banks has received an unconditional pardon from President McKinley.

Business Fallures. J.R. Willard & Co., brokers, of No. 55 Broadway, New York, who operated argely in railroad stocks, has failed. largely in railroad stocks, has failed.

George W. Bileby & Co. of Washing, ton, D. C., the well-known stock and grain brokens, with brusches if Baltimore. Philadelphia. A. New Yorkmore. Philadelphia. A. New Yorkmore a notice that they would have to close their doors on necessit of semporary on heryanement. It is expected a actionment will be made in a few days.

Met in a Collision on the Santa Fe at the Rate of 40 Miles an Hour.

12 KILLED; MANY INJURED.

W. J. Bryan Que of the Passengers But Was Not Injured - A Miscarriage

· A special from Emporia, Kansas, of the 8th says twelve mon were killed and as many more badly burt in a collision on the Santa Fo road, near here. The Santa Fe fast mail train coming east, and the Mexican and California train going west, collided head on. All three of the locomotives exploded. W. J. Bryan was on the west bound train, but is not hurt.

A special to the Times from Emporia, Kans., says: Twelve or fifteen persons were killed and as many more badly hurt. The fast mail train going east and the Mexico and California express, bound west, collided head on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail all three engines exploded. The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of smoke and steam, belching up from the wrecked engines, and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind. The wreck enight fire from the engines. In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts into the wreck below, and it is impossible to tell whether they escaped or were burned to death. The westbound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its passengers in-

cluded many excursionists, who had been to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlingame. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman. Ho states that nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach. Mr. Bryan was one of the foremost in crowd of rescuers. He help ed to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow who was badly maimed, called to Mr. Bryan and said "I went to hear you speak to-day; I am now dying, and want to shake your hand and say, 'God bless you.' If you possibly cau, Mr. Bryan, get me a trink of water."

Mr. Bryan went into the mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with the water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought of the Old Bay Line, has recently made out cushions for others of the injured, a trip between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, on the Chesapeake Bay, ister to the wants of the suffering. It is feared that nearly all of the seven mail clerks perished in the disaster, butso far only eight bodies bave been taken from the wreek.

It is stated that the wreck was caused by a miscarriage of orders from the trainmaster, At Emporia the eastbound fast mail received orders to pass the her value. It is thought she will be a California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order was sent to Lang for the California express to take the siding there, but this order was not de-livered, and the west-bound train passed on, the train men expecting to pass the fast mail at Emporia.

NEW ORLEANS FEELING SAFE The Number of Cases of Fever and

Deaths Up to Date. The latest from the fever-stricken district of Mississippi says a thorough canvass of the wards of Ocean Springs, completed shows that there has been 748 cases of the prevailing fever since July 8th. There are now thirty-seven still sick. The total deaths have been nine, and in several instances physi-cians' certificates show that the fever was complicated with other diseases. Mail arrangements have been fixed for Biloxi and Ocean Springs. Dr. Guiteras is at Ocean Springs, and his report to the U.S. government is awaited with much interest. New Orthogolassis and the facility see. leans, La., is feeling safe. The cases at Biloxi are doing well.

Strikers Still Holding Out. A special from Columbus, O., of the the 8th says the Inter-State Miners' Convention adjourned until the 9th without having taken a vote on the question of accepting or rejecting the proposed settlement of the strike. proposed sections by propositions are doubiful, unless some change should be brought about. The greater part of the delegates distening to speeche from National President Ratchford and State Presidents Farms, of Ohio Knight, of Indiana; Carson, of Illinois, and Dolan, of Pittsburg. All of these officials, with the exception of Mr. Carson, argued in favor of the accept ance of the l'ittsburg operators' propos-ition. One hundred and eighty delegates were present.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Col. Isaac W. Avery Meets With Fatal Accident. Col. Isaac W. Avery, at one time ed. itor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. former minister to Mexico and commissioner of the South American republics for the Cotton States and International Exposition, of 1895, fell from the porch of his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, and died from the effects of

General Longstreet Married. General James Longstreet, major general in the Confederate army, former United States minister to Turkey, and prospective commissioner of railroads, to succeed General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was Hampton, of South Carolina, was married at Atlanta, Ga., on the 8th to Miss Ellen Dortch, activitant librarian of the State of Georgia.

Negro Woman Lawyer:

Negro Young has poor scientists to
the of francisco. He only colored
that is very in the United States.

TO MARK THEIR GRAVES.

Monument to be Erected Over the Confederates Who Died in Variou Northern Prisons.

At Richmond, Va , the preliminary arrangements toward marking the graves of Confederate soldiers who were buried from Northern prisons, have been made by a joint committee from Lee Camp, 'the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Veterans. At a meeting of this society on the 9th. a committee was appointed to select places at which monuments shall be erected at the following: Aiton, Ills. Camp Butler, Riverton, Ills.; Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmira, N. Y.; Finns' Point Cometery, Fort Delaware; Johnson's Island, Hart's Island, New York; Old Capitol Prison, Washington; Sandusky, Ohio; Philadolphia, Pa, and Pea Patch Island, Delaware. The report way unanimously adopted.

IS CHATTANOOGA IN GEORGIA? They Are Putting Up the Claim in

Atlanta That It Is. A question has been sprung in Atlanta, Ga., which may result in Chattanooga, which has long been known as one of the leading cities of Tennessee, becoming a Georgia town. Doubt has been thrown upon the accurracy of the survey of the boundary line between this State and Tennessee, and if the theory of eminent legal authorities is confirmed it may be found that Chattanooga is on Georgia soil. This view is shared by Col. W. A. Wim-bish, special commissioner of the State for the Western and Atlantic railroad who has looked into the question in his official capacity, and who expressed his strong belief that a correct survey would bring the city of Chattanuoog within the confines of this State. Th belief that a correct survey publication of this fact has aroused much interest, and it is not unfikely that it may result in the next Legisla ture providing for a re-survey of the

### SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Relle of Memphis Went Down With 100 Passengers-All Rescued. The Memphis (Tonn.) Commercial-Appeal of the 9th has the following special from St. Louis, Mo.: News of the sinking of the Ancher Line steamer Belle of Momphis, last evening, near Grain's Island, in the Mississippi river just below Chester, Ill., was received here last night by General Manager G. C. Missionier, through the following telegram: "The Bello of Memphis sank at Grain's Island at 3:30 to-night

in nine feet of water at head, and seven and one-half feet at stern. There is a 40-feet long rent through the keel.

Will send the passengers forward on the Bluff City."

In speaking of the wreck, Captain Missionier said: "There were about 100 passengers on board, many of them St. Louis people, all of whom got off without accident. The Belle of Memphs was built about two years ago, was Forth \$60,000 and was insured for total wreck.

" THE CUBAN TARIFF.

American Goods Subjected to Lower Dutles. Madrid, Sept. 9. (By Cable.) The official gazette today publishes the new customs tariff of Cuba. Nearly all American goods are subjected to lower duties. The tariff prohibits the entry into Cuba of arms, projectiles, munitions of war, dynamite, gampowder, sugar (except Spanish sugar), honey, molasses, silver or bronze coine, secret pharmaceutical preparations, tobacco, (except snuff,) chewing tobacco and artificial wines.

tificial wines. Good Outlook for Cotton. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, recognized as the best authority or the cotton business in the South, telle and that the number of mills and the number of spindles in this section have increased, that the visible supply of the staple is less this year than fast and that the home consump-tion is likely to be greater. This, coup-led with the drought in India cutting off the crop there, and the presperity of the Western wheat producers enlarging the demand here, ought to give our pro ducers a good price for their crop even if it proves a phynomenally large one, as now seems published. Atlanta Jourpal.

Robbed the Mall Sacks.

The latest from the wreck on the Santa Fo Railroad at Emporia, Kan., says that twelve known are dead, one missing and fourteen injured. Nothing remains of one express messenger but a handful of bones. Thieves taken the advantage of the situation and robbed the mail sacks which were strewn on the ground. One tried to snatch a diamond from the breast of an Emporia doctor, who, weak and nervous, was creaning slowly out of the wreek. He creeping slowly out of the wreck. Ho had strength enough left to hit the brute a blow in the face, which made him turn away.

Pronounced Yellow Fever. Several suspicious cases of fever have been reported in New Orleans, which were investigated immediately and proved untrue. The disease is prevailing at Ocean Springs and Biloxi, Miss., according to Dr Guiteras, a govern-ment expert. Disinfectants are being scattered in Biloxi, and New Greans is undergoing a thorough cleaning to pre-

Constil General Los reached New York last week from Havens, Cubs. He says there's no sign of improvement in. Gubs. He declined to talk about the war. Mr. Fishback returned on the same steamer, and he cays the condition of the people is worse than when he was on the island with Mr. Calhons.

Ritch Cate Proces You 

# NO. 36.

Department of Agriculture Issues Valuable Hints.

FALLS HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

The Amount Paid Out for Pension Last Year Was \$140,477,686, Other Washington Notes.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletir on the subject of "curing tobacco," in which the following advice as to marketing is tendered:

For the production of a salcable article much depends upon the character of the soil and a great deal depends upon the skill in caring. Bully as much, however, depends upon the proper grading and sorting of tobacco and the style of packing in which it is sent to the manufacturers. Too much cannot be said about the necessity for very careful attention to these apparently small details. It is very impor-tant, moreover, that the planters should study the market demands from foreign countries, the requirements of our own manufacturors and aim to produce exactly what they want, and to get it to them in the way in which they can best use it rather than to study the

matter of economy. "A great deal can be accomplished by improving the seed, by importing new seed and by improving the meth-ode of cultivation, but more can be accomplished by a steady and persistent effort to produce through methods of cultivation and formontation, sorting, grading, etc., the closest possible re-semblance to the type which is desired by the manufacturer and the consumer. This is the business side of the transaction. A caroful study and compliance with the requirements of the marhet will undoubtedly increase the price of tobacco equally as much as any difference in the smoking and chewing qualities has improved much more than the practice of grading and sorting in compliance with the market demands. There is plenty of room yet for inc-provement in the quality of toldeco, but still more can be done just at present by additional attention to these commercial details."

Dispatches received in Washington from The Hague, Holland, state that Mrs. Amelia Forcht, of Louisville, Ky., is one of nine heirs in this country who will receive a portion of the sum of \$45, 000,000 which now reposes in the treasary of the Holland Government, being the proceeds of the estate of a wealthy citizen of Holland who recently died. The other eight heirs reside in this city and Baltimore. Judge Jere M. Wilson, one of the most noted lawyers ie Washington, has been retained in the case, which, it is believed, is a strong one. This fact, it is claimed, has been fully established by cable-grams passing between the Dutch Gov-ernment and the heirs in this country,

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, says that arrangements would be made by the department for the thorough introduction of the cam-phor tree in Florida. He added that here was no doubt that the tree would bo a success there, as it had already passed the experimental stage. The department will give all possible en-couragement in the way of supplying seed and young trees, and Mr. Wilson predicts that the country will soon be producing a sufficient supply of cam-phor for its own needs. He also an nounced his purpose to adopt a policy for the encouragement of the growth of the English walnut, the tree of which will, he thinks, do well anywhere south of Washington,

The Argentine Republic has take steps to retaliate upon the United States for supposed discrimination in the new tariff. A cablegram was received at the State Department as follows: The Argentine president States tariff, increased duties on yellow pine of 06 per cent., and also recom-mends maximum and minimum clause according to which the president can apply at will 50 per cent, duty in addition to regular duty.

Consul General Lee arrived on the 18th and had an extended conference with Secretary Sherman and Judge bay, Assistant Secretary of State, dur-ing which the entire range of Cuban affairs was gone over. The Consul General submitted no written report, but gave a verbal statement on the numerous questions which have arisen in connection with the insurrection in Cuba. He will see the President after visiting his family in Virginia.

The annual report of the auditor of The annual report of the auditor of the Interior Department shows that the amount paid for pensions during the last year was \$140,477,638. The payment on pensions account for the fiscal year, 1896, was \$188,732,127, and for the fiscal year, 1895, \$140,558,641; 1894, \$137,119,551, and for 1898, \$159,552,214. The cost of the service last year was \$3,99 per \$1,000; for 1896, \$4,07; for 1895, \$4,00; for 1894, \$3.77, and for 1898, \$4.25.

Assistant Postmaster General Merrite has called upon Albert Dangett, of Washington, D. C., who was the lowest bidder, to state describely what facts ties he has for carrying out the contract for furnishing postal cards to the government for four years.

The Postother Department has a ranged for five malls a month to an trom New York and the interior of N

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