

PALMETTO STATE PENCILINGS

Comptroller-General Says the Supplemental Tax Won't Be Levied.

SENATOR TILLMAN IMPROVING.

Up Goes the Price of Coal—The Liquor Problem—A Valuable Bill—Farmers' Mutual Insurance.

Last week at Laurens at interesting case occupied the court. Something like the Chester Mutual Farmers' Fire Association was chartered several years ago, a Mutual Laurens Farmers' Fire Association was organized in this county, with by-laws, and proceeded to issue policies. A man, who had a policy for \$1,000, suffered a loss, and proceeded to sue the Chester association, endeavoring to show that the Laurens association was part and parcel of the Chester Association. The late officers of the Laurens society were served. The case was most elaborately argued and hardly fought, as it seems many similar cases are dependent upon like conditions. The Judge held that the Laurens and the Chester were inconsistent, and the plaintiffs' attorneys finally went the way of the flesh and submitted to a non-suit.

Governor Ellerbe is still receiving replies to his ministerial circular on the liquor question. He expects to receive upwards of a thousand before they are all in. Clerk Harris has begun the preparation of a table, showing in concrete form the opinions of the Christian people of the State. He is taking much pains with the preparation of this table and the character of the work makes it appear as if the table will find a place in the Governor's annual message. In his message, Governor Ellerbe said, he proposed to deal at length with the liquor problem. He thinks that it will be the all-absorbing puzzle, for the General Assembly, and he proposes to express his views in detail. He declines to indicate what his position will be.

Mr. N. K. Perry, of Columbia, has in his possession an old piece of paper money which is doubtless very valuable. Inscribed upon the face of the bill is the following: "I, John Smith, do hereby certify that I have received of one hundred dollars or 100 pounds ten shillings current money of this State, pursuant to an ordinance of the General Assembly, passed on the 8th day of February, 1790." It is signed by Charles Atkins, P. Weston and John Smyth. Mr. Perry has another interesting relic. It is a brass check in the shape of a coin and states that it is good for one gallon of soda water at the store of R. L. Baker, Charleston, S. C. The date is 1807.

At Anderson A. Blythe, Esq., of Greenville, attorney for certain original package men, moved before Judge Buchanan for an injunction against the city of Greenville imposing a tax or license ordinance. The judge refused the motion on the ground that the liquor of the original package men were confiscated to the State and that they had no interest in the same that they should be protected by the State court. He, however, intimated that the ordinance, under the constitution is void.

The Newberry correspondent to the News and Courier says: One Newberry farmer, John T. McKelrick, has decided not to sell another bale of cotton for less than seven cents, and he wants to know how many farmers in the South will join him in this determination. If the price is fixed in Liverpool, and there is a combination, why, then, all the farmers, or enough of them, break the combination, as they did the Bagging Trust?

The dam at Portman shoals, on the Santee, ten miles from Anderson, has been completed, and the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company are busy placing the ponderous electrical machinery in position, but it will be some weeks before they are ready to start up the big cotton mill at Anderson by the transmission of power. The dam, 750 feet long and 27 feet high, was eighteen hours in filling.

The News and Courier says the had effects of the strike among the coal miners in the Northwest have already reached Charleston. Local dealers report that the prices has advanced from \$7.00 to \$8.25 per ton for hard coal, and it is likely to jump higher. The companies here now have to pay fifty cents more on every ton they buy.

A special to the Register from Gaffney, says the original package has done deadly work there recently. Burton McCray, a house painter, who had drunk half of it and died shortly afterwards. Moses Petty bought half a pint of the same sort of booze, drank part of it, and within twenty-four hours he was a corpse.

The much talked of supplemental school tax which created so much debate at the last session of the general assembly is not going to be levied, so says Comptroller-General Norton.

Senator Tillman is rapidly approaching recovery from his recent illness. He has lost about twenty pounds in weight, but he looks comparatively well. The Register.

Four counter-original package dealers in Greenville, have paid the package tax recently imposed upon them by the city council, but the others will fight it out.

Aboula's artesian well, after months of constant boring, has been completed at last and now good water is flowing out at the rate of 100 gallons per minute, enough to supply a town three times as large as this.

The Secretary of State has granted a charter to the Dick Anderson chapter, No. 75, U. O. of Sumter. This is the first of the chapters in the State to receive such a charter.

A marriage in mid-air, that is, in a balloon.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South.

At Wilmington, N. C., Geo. Jackson has been sentenced to death for rape. Flat Creek, Tenn., a thriving commercial town, has been demolished by fire.

The miners' strike in Bell County, Ky., is over and the men has returned to work.

Over 400 persons have signed Evangelical League's anti-saloon pledge at Charlotte, N. C.

S. W. Venable, of the Venable Tobacco Co., died in Petersburg, Va., aged 23 years.

Sam Bird, colored, wanted for murder in Union, S. C., was arrested at Gastonia, N. C.

The State of Virginia will receive \$100,000 as a national inheritance tax on the Gilder estate.

Several cases of smallpox have developed in Atlanta, Ga. Compulsory vaccination has been begun.

In North Carolina two railroads are contemplated from LaGrange, one to Snow Hill and one to Seven Springs.

The Richmond (Va.) Standard Spike Mills has started up. It has been idle for more than a year. It employs about 100 hands.

The will of the late Lewis Ginter has been probated at Richmond, Va. The estate is valued at between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

The postoffice at Boston, Ga., was blown open and one hundred dollars in cash was taken; stamps and other post-office matter was not disturbed.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, the noted evangelist, celebrated his 70th birthday at Cartersville, Ga., on the 16th. Fifty prominent guests were present.

About eleven miles from Durham, N. C., William Brogden, a farmer, was killed by a pair of mules running away. His head was broken open and his right arm torn off.

At Charleston, S. C., C. G. Pinekey, Jr., who has been one of the wealthiest, most prominent mill and mining operators in the South, has suspended operations. His liabilities are estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars.

County Treasurer Holden, of Goshen, Ind., is said to be short \$10,000 in his accounts.

In Arkansas a band of negro whitecaps lynched a negro charged with killing one of their race.

Trouble is being experienced at Alton, Ill., in enforcing the color line in the public schools.

Convicts in the Riverside penitentiary at Pittsburg, Mo., have been counterfeiting 50-cent pieces.

The Boston (Mass.) registration shows 55,824 qualified voters, or 822 less than that of the registration for 1896.

A heavy snow storm has swept over Southfork Idaho. It will do much damage, as much grain and lucerne is still out.

The town of Windsor, N. S., has been devastated by fire. Thousands are homeless, and the loss is roughly estimated at \$3,000,000.

Because, as alleged, Harry Hodgson, of Dallas, Tex., betrayed the daughter of ex-Governor John Willis, the latter shot and killed Hodgson.

Forest fires at Nelson Run, near Austin, Pa., destroyed twenty million feet of hemlock and 25,000 cords of bark, resulting in a loss of \$200,000.

Mrs. Mary Devine and others, of Alton, Ill., have sued the State, claiming \$25,000 for the life of Mrs. Devine's son, who was hanged for murder twelve years ago.

At Wilmet, Ark., a loafing white man, named Cole, was lynched for shooting Constable Jas. Jones, because he was arrested for some slight misdemeanor.

The Menohites are to found a colony near Houston, Tex., purchasing an immense farm, to be colonized by all the Menohites now scattered throughout the West.

The Dexter park pavilion in Chicago, in which were 600 horses, and a large number of other buildings has been burned; one man and many of the horses were burned to death.

At Houston, Texas, the City Bank of Sherman has failed to open its doors. The bank has assets of 4 to 1 of the liabilities, its indebtedness being \$200,000 and assets \$200,000.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shipherd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly \$200,000 from F. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing \$2,000,000.

At the Pullman Car Stockholders meeting in Chicago \$24,000,000 of the capital stock was represented, and the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share was declared. The company took in nearly nine million dollars during the past year.

IS DORCHESTER A COUNTY?

A Question to Be Tested in the Supreme Court.

MANY KNOTTY POINTS IN IT.

The Action Has Been Begun and the Points to Be Settled Will Be of Great Interest in the State.

The News and Courier says it is learned that an action quo warranto has been commenced by the State of South Carolina and Mr. O. C. Fries, a taxpayer of Summerville, as plaintiff, against Mr. L. E. Parler, claiming to be county treasurer of Dorchester county. An action of this character is intended to try the title to an office of one exercising its powers and duties. In this particular case the question whether Mr. Parler is county treasurer or not includes, it is claimed, an issue of far greater magnitude, namely, whether Dorchester is a county or not, and all that such an issue involves. It will be remembered that a part of Berkeley and a part of Colleton were taken to form Dorchester. Do these parts still belong to Berkeley and Colleton respectively? All the machinery for a county government has been arranged for Dorchester. Arrangements have been made to erect public buildings. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 have been or are about to be issued. Is the machinery legal? Are the bonds valid? What will be the effect of the decrees of courts held in Dorchester? About the payment of taxes? These and similar questions present themselves for consideration.

By an Act passed at its last session the Legislature established Dorchester county, and the constitutionality of the Act is denied. The constitution of 1865 provides how new counties may be created, and certain taxpayers, unwilling to bear what they consider the onerous and unnecessary expenses of establishing a new county, and believing that the requirements of the constitution have not been complied with, have set about this proceeding, in which the State concurs, to test the question, and this action has accordingly been commenced by Messrs. Lord & Burke, the lawyers for plaintiffs.

The suit has been brought in the Supreme Court of this State, as one of the classes of cases within the original jurisdiction of that Court. And the complaint takes the position that before the Legislature has power to create a new county the qualified electors in the area proposed for said new county must vote upon three questions, viz: 1. Whether they shall be a county or not. 2. The name of the county. 3. The location of the county seat. That the voters upon all three questions must be taken at the same election, and that there must be a two-thirds majority upon each question before the Legislature can establish the county.

In the case of Dorchester there has been three elections. At the first election, ordered by the Governor, the requisite two-thirds majority decided that there should be a county, and that its name should be Dorchester. St. George's, Summerville and Ridgeville each received votes, as did also the highest vote did not receive a two-thirds majority. Then the Governor ordered a second election as to location, with a similar result.

Then the Legislature took the matter into its own hands and ordered elections to be held in the locality and provided that a simple majority should select. After this, on 24th March last, another election was held and St. George's received a simple majority. No place in any election has received a two-thirds majority.

The constitutional provision is as follows: ARTICLE VII.—COUNTIES AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. The General Assembly may establish new counties in the following manner: Whenever one-third of the qualified electors within the area proposed to be cut off to form a new county shall petition the Governor for the creation of a new county, setting forth the boundaries and showing compliance with the requirements of this article, the Governor shall order an election within a reasonable time thereafter, by the qualified voters within the proposed area, in which election they shall vote, "yes" or "no" upon the question of creating said new county, and if the same election the question of a name and a county seat for the county shall be submitted to the electors.

Section 2. If two-thirds of the qualified electors voting at such election shall vote "yes" upon such questions then the General Assembly at the next session shall establish the county, but not only must there be a two-thirds majority for the location of a county seat, but there must be such a majority before an Act to establish a county can be passed, and not only that, but that such majority must be had at the very first election.

It is said that a case of this kind comes up for trial in due course at the first term after twenty days allowed defendant to answer.

Van Wyck in the Lead. The New York World has completed its poll of the majority preferences of Greater New York voters, having obtained 179,458 ballots. Of these Van Wyck, Tammany, has 59,580; Seth Low, Citizens' Union, 40,017; Henry George, Reform Democracy, 34,977; General Tracy, Republican, 27,787; Patrick Gleason, Independent, 9,044.

Twenty-Fast Birthdays; Age Eighty-Four. Youngfield, Suffolk, England, boasts among its citizens the oldest bell ringer in the kingdom. He is Edmund Chandler, and in 1806 he celebrated his twenty-first birthday, being at that time eighty-four years old. His birthday occurs on February 20 whenever that instrument does arrive. He has rung the Youngfield bells on the Queen's birthday ever since her accession.

EDITOR DANA DEAD.

One of America's Brightest Journalistic Lights Goes Out Forever.

Charles A. Dana died at his home on Long Island, N. Y., on the 17th. The cause of Mr. Dana's death was cirrhosis of the liver. On June 9 he was at



CHARLES A. DANA. His office, apparently strong and healthy. The next day he was taken ill and he never afterward visited New York. He was 78 years old.

Charles Anderson Dana, a scholar of rare attainments, was born in Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 25, 1819. He studied at Harvard, was one of the editors of the Harbinger, from 1847 to 1861 was connected with the New York Tribune, was assistant secretary of war from 1863 to 1865, edited the Chicago Republican for two years and became the editor of The Sun in 1872, which position he held at the time of his death.

WANT TO ANNEX CUBA.

Autonomy Can Never Be Successful—Annexation to U. S. the Remedy.

Matanzas, Cuba, via Key West, Fla. —The business element in Havana, and elsewhere, seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Madrid government cannot end the war on the basis of autonomy to Cuba, as there are not enough loyalists among the Autonomists to hold public offices. At least that is the claim Conservative Spaniards make. In addition, the latter express the belief that the Autonomists, even if they were at present in power, would not be able to preserve peace and protect life and property from the lawless element. In view of this condition of affairs, numbers of prominent merchants and planters of Spanish origin, in conjunction with several Cubans of prominence, have been holding secret meetings and corresponding with people in various parts of the island, with the object of ascertaining the extent of the commerce and planting community in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, as to the future for Cuba most likely to further their interests and those of the island in general.

It is expected that the majority of the votes will be favorable to the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as the Washington government alone, apparently, is able to guarantee peace in Cuba and the protection of life and property.

THE COMMISSION A FAILURE.

Bi-Metallists in Europe Believe England Has Dealt a Death Blow.

A cablegram from London says the United States monetary commissioners have received no official information regarding the action taken by the British cabinet. Private advices, however, convince them that the commissioners will shortly be informed that Her Majesty's government regrets being unable to accede to their proposals, but is willing to listen to any other plan they may suggest. But both parties to the conference know that no other practical scheme can be advanced.

In the event of the expected reply being received, the United States commissioners will return to the United States. The commissioners believe their failure means that no further effort in behalf of bi-metallism will be made for many years to come. They attribute their failure to the opposition of the bankers and of the London Times. Until these forces were arrested all signs pointed to the co-operation of the British government.

The Armor Plate Board.

The members of the Armor Plate Board visited the Birmingham iron and steel mills and among the import facts they learned were that the best coking coal was being delivered in Birmingham at 90 cents a ton; that in this district the average price of coke does not exceed \$1.75 a ton free on board at furnaces; that deal hematite at furnaces costs only 65 to 75 cents; dolomite for steel furnaces 40 to 65 cents, as against \$2 in Pittsburgh; and that steel is today being made in Birmingham for \$11 to \$11.25 a ton of billets.

Product of Gold and Silver.

The mint director's report shows that the average rate for the fiscal year of the commercial rate between gold and silver was 1 to 31.94. The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was: Gold, \$3,088,000; silver (coinage value), \$78,069,238. The world's product of gold and silver, for the calendar year, 1896, was: Gold, \$204,206,000; silver (commercial value), \$109,400,800. He attributes the decline to the great increase in production.

Anarchy in South China.

A special from Tacoma, Washington, says the city of Kuang Yang, in Hunan province, has been captured by rebels and 14,000 inhabitants killed and 200,000 made homeless. The rebels are not only a menace to the province, but also a menace to the coast.

No Freed Fowls.

The holder of a Special Master's Certificate before the Interstate Commerce Commission has come to an end, and the fraud has not been proved.

ABOUT THE COTTON CROP.

It is Not Going to Be So Large Says Bradstreet.

NO. OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

Butter, Potatoes, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Coffee and Cotton All Low.

Bradstreet's Commercial Review for the past week, in part, says: The activity in staple lines of merchandise is less pronounced than a month ago, due to interior merchants having supplied their demands for the time; a gradual decrease of the territory included by the yellow fever quarantine; the low price of cotton; a tendency in the Missouri river valley and spring wheat States to hold wheat for higher prices, and to farmers being busy with fall planting. Unseasonable weather has been an unfavorable influence on the distribution of merchandise throughout the Central West and at Chicago and St. Louis the sales have fallen off. A well-informed correspondent of Bradstreet's, after extended personal investigation, gives reason for anticipations of a smaller yield of cotton than trade estimates indicate. He looks for a Texas crop of not to exceed 2,000,000 bales, or less than last year, while the Mississippi Valley will, he thinks, produce less than an average crop, and Arkansas be in a less favorable position than last year. The long and severe drought, facilitating picking and marketing has, he declares, destroyed all the top crop and will materially cut short the later yield.

The position of the cotton goods industry is no more favorable, but woolen goods manufacturers are brisk, prices steady and unwaveringly by makers to accept new orders at present quotations.

With the slackening off in the rate of distribution of merchandise, correspondingly checked, and this, the third week in succession, the number of staples for which quotations are lower is greater than those which are higher, or unchanged. There are nominal advances for land and men's shoes, but prices for pork, sugar, other forms of iron and steel than those named, for copper, lumber, coal, hides and wool are unchanged. Quotations are lower for butter, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, beef, coffee, cotton, print cloths and lead.

What exports have again expanded, the total for the present week being among the largest on record. Corn exports were 3,225,000 bushels this week, against 2,700,000 last week. There were 196 business failures reported throughout the United States compared with 237 last week. There are 44 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada, compared with 45 last week.

"DIFFERENTIAL RATES."

S. A. L. Gives It Reasons for the Cut in Passenger Rates.

The general passenger department of the Seaboard Air Line has just issued a circular announcing a sweeping reduction of passenger rates on all its lines. Explaining this action the official circular says: "During the past three or four years, the Seaboard Air Line has made many and frequent efforts to secure for itself, and the public the same through-seeping-car service enjoyed by its competitors (to say nothing of their solid train services) between New York and Atlanta, Ga., and New York and New Orleans, La., but request for such equal facilities, between those points has, in every instance, been met with a declination by connections, who have given as a cause for such refusal, first one reason, and then another, a majority of which has been, to an extent unsatisfactory."

The position in which this refusal of connections places the Seaboard is shown in the statement of the differential rates, those, etc., between New York and New Orleans, which is by the Seaboard 1,440 miles, by the Southern 1,271 miles; time, Seaboard 45 hours, 45 minutes; Southern 45 hours, 10 minutes; between New York and Atlanta, distances: Seaboard 95 miles, Southern 87 miles; time, Seaboard 28 hours, 55 minutes, Southern 24 hours, 25 minutes. "The Seaboard Air Line, therefore, and in view of such continued discrimination against its interests, and the interests of its patrons, has determined, for the purpose of equalizing to an extent, the disadvantages under which it operates its fast mail and express trains, to adopt a similar action to that taken by trunk lines between New York and Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities; which action is recognized by the Trunk Line Association as being proper and right, where disadvantages exist; will, therefore, establish on October 25th the rates named in its differential rate tariffs," says the circular.

Perhaps 200 Drowned.

Havana, Cuba. (By Cable). The coasting steamer Triton, from Havana to Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, has been wrecked between Domonica and Mariel. The purser and one passenger have arrived at Mariel. It is reported that the captain, crew and two hundred passengers have been lost. The steamer had \$31,000 in silver aboard, to pay off the Spanish soldiers.

A Big Catch of Mackerel.

There has been shipped from Morehead, by rail, says the Newbern, (N. C.) Journal, 145 boxes or more than nine tons of fish, mostly mackerel. They were caught off Beaufort and was one of the biggest catches ever made here.

Passenger Rates Adopted.

At a meeting of the Central Passenger Association in Cincinnati, O., the same rates that were in effect last year were adopted for winter travel.

HALF A MILLION FIRS

At Durham 7 Wooden Prize Houses and 8 Cottages Burned.

A special from Durham to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, of the 14th, says: Durham had nearly a half million dollar fire today. It destroyed seven prize rooms and eight dwellings, including about 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

At 11:25 the shifting engine gave the alarm of fire, and the alarm was roused by whistles, bells and citizens. The fire was found to be raging at H. J. Bass & Co.'s prize room, on Morgan street.

The fire companies responded promptly and began operations, but with little effect. Everything was so dry it burned like powder.

From Bass & Co.'s the flames went to the storage of W. T. Carrington, and then to the houses occupied by the American Tobacco Company, the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, and these dwellings began to burn, one after another until eight four and five-room dwellings were burned.

The loss is estimated at about \$400,000, while the insurance covers only about \$200,000.

Several firemen became overboarded and had to be carried away. About 250 or 300 households of tobacco and nearly all of the household furniture were saved. The loss falls very heavily on most of the families who were burned out, as they had no insurance.

An engine and hose wagon from Raleigh, arrived here by special train about 1 o'clock, but their services were not needed, as the fire was then under control.

The principal losers were: The American Tobacco Company, H. J. Bass & Co., W. Duke, B. L. Duke, Geo. W. Watts, W. T. Carrington, Blackwell Tobacco Company, Manning & Morgan; the Newton estate, and L. W. Wale.

The Durham Daily Sun says: At this time, during the excitement, we can give only a partial list of the insurance. The following were insured with W. H. McCab for the amount in dollars: American Tobacco Company, \$16,500; B. L. Duke, \$9,984; George W. Watts, \$5,000; W. Duke, cottage, \$1,000; H. J. Bass & Co., \$2,400. The total insurance on all of the losses with the firm of J. Southgate & Son amounts to \$55,000.

As told, the losses on buildings and tobacco will not miss \$400,000, and may possibly reach half a million.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Officers Elected—Will Meet in Cincinnati in 1900.

The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons in session at Baltimore elected the following officers: General grand high priest, Renben C. Lemmon, of Toledo; deputy grand high priest, Jas. W. Taylor, of Luthersville, Ga.; general grand king, Arthur G. Pollard, of Lowell, Mass.; general grand scribe, Jos. Eyes, of Paris, Ill.; general grand treasurer, Daniel Striker, of Hastings, Mich.; general grand captain of the host, William C. S. Dain, of Milwaukee; general grand principal sejourner, Nathan Kingstey, of Austin, Minn.; general grand royal arch captain, Bernard G. Witt, of Henderson, Ky.; general grand master of the third veil, Geo. E. Corwin, of Washington, D. C.; general grand master of the second veil, Frederick W. C. Saig, of Des Moines, Ia.

The next triennial meeting of the general grand chapter will be held at Cincinnati, in September, 1900.

Justice Field's Retirement.

A Washington special says it has been announced at the Supreme Court that Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, had notified President McKinley of his intention to retire as a member of the court and had informed his colleagues of the fact. It is expected that his successor will be nominated by the President immediately after the convening of Congress, and that Attorney General McKenna, of California, will be named for the office.

Jerry Simpson Sees a Pale Ahead.

A Newton, Kan., dispatch says: Congressman Jerry Simpson declares that inside of a year this country will be in the throes of a panic, the like of which was never dreamed of. According to Mr. Simpson, England is paying for American exports in American securities, and the banks are bolstering up the securities by borrowing. He predicts that the banks will be obliged to unload in the near future, and that this will cause the crash.

Receivers for the Failed Bank.

Judge Norwood, at Chambers in Clay county, North Carolina, confirmed the appointment by Judge Ewart of Geo. H. Snathers and John A. Nichols, and L. McLeod and John A. Nichols, of Asheville, as receivers of the Western Carolina Bank. Mr. Nichols, however, declined.

A Differential Tariff.

The Seaboard Air Line has published a differential passenger tariff, which supersedes their present tariff and makes a decided reduction from the old rates. This is the first rate in the country to adopt a method of differential for the purpose of equalizing rates. The rates go in effect on the 25th.

Spain's Army in Cuba.

Reinforcements of Spanish troops for Cuba are being hurried forward by the military authorities. About 5,000 additional soldiers will leave Spain for that island before the end of the present month.

Pithy Pointers.

R. H. Dudley, Democrat, has been elected mayor of Nashville, Tenn., by a 1,216 majority.

Mr. Wm. A. Johnson has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Eugene V. Debs followers in Kansas are planning to secure control of schools and colleges of the State.

George S. Johnson and Charles Williams, of Alabama, were sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary at Tallahassee, Fla.

PALMETTO STATE DOINGS.

Johnson vs. Stokes—The Contest From the 7th Congress District.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S CONDITION

Lexington County Fair—Greenville's Tax on "O. P." Stores—Vance is Confident—To Come South.

A special to the Register from Washington says the briefs of both the contestant and contestee have been filed in the contested election case of Johnston vs. Stokes from the seventh congressional district of South Carolina, which is composed of the whole of the counties of Lexington, Sumter and Orangeburg and a part only of the counties of Berkeley, Richland and Colleton. The attorneys who represent T. B. Johnston, the contestant, are W. F. Myers, a negro who lives in Colleton, J. H. Fordham, a negro from Orangeburg, J. C. Whitaker, a negro from Sumter, John H. Ostendorf, a white Republican of Charleston, and J. L. Mitchell, whose antecedents and color are not attainable at this end of the line. The returns show that of the ballots deposited in the various boxes, Stokes received 8,053 and Johnston only 1,332, giving the former a majority of 6,721 or about six to one. But Johnston's contention is that 9,225 legal votes went to the polls and desired to vote for him, whose ballots were rejected, and hence he claims that he would thus have had 2,202 more than Stokes.

There is a new turn in the original package business in Greenville. Last week a special meeting of city council was held and the ordinance passed a few days ago was adopted. The provisions of the new ordinance require \$150 to be paid in advance and a graduated scale is adopted from \$3,000 up to \$13,000. The limit is \$500 on any amount of liquor stock. J. E. Payne, E. M. Simons and M. Platan, the largest dealers, will comply with the ordinance and make the advance payment as required. The payment will be made under protest. A number of the smaller dealers have complied with the law, as attorneys and propose to fight the right of the city to impose the tax. The city authorities are determined to test the matter, and will proceed to execute the ordinance.

At Anderson in the case of L. L. Vaughan, representing Blumhardt & Beekart, original package men, was continued. No irregularity is charged in this instance. It is a square issue whether or not liquor can be sold in original packages. Judge Buchanan is understood to hold that it is nonsense to