PRIVILEGE TAX

To Be Divided Between Clemson and Winthrop Colleges.

HOW MEMBERS VOTED.

How Much Winthrop Will Get Is a Matter for Conjecture as the Tax is Coming in Comparatively Slow this Year.

After one of the hardest fights in the last dozen years in the general assembly the house Tuesday passed the bill to let Winthrop participate in the privilege tax on fertilizers, all of which revenue now is paid to Clemson. The opposition to the bill gained considerable strength Tuesday, and the bill was passed by but five majority on a test vote.

It was an issue in which the alignments were not well defined and every member appeared to be voting just as his convictions dictated. Leaders of the house divided and many forceful arguments were advanced by both sides, all the speakers seeming to be anxious to vote intelligently and honestly. There was less small practice in the fight than any other which has been made in a long time.

Following is the way the house divided on Mr. Lyons' motion to strike out the enacting clause—or to kill the bill.

Ayes—Speaker Smith and Representatives Ashley, Baker, Banks, Bass, Boyd, Brant, Bruce, Callison, Clifton, Colcock, Cothran, Culler, Des Champs, Doar, Dukes, Edwards, Faust, Fishburne, Ford, Graham, D. L. Green, Haskell, J. E. Herbert, Heyward, Irby, Kirven, Lester, Little, Lomax, McColl, McFaddin, Mc Master. T. J. Mauldin, Miller, Moses Nance, Nicholson, Prince, Pyatt, Rawlinson, Richards, Riley, Seabrook, Sheldon, Stoll, Tribble, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker, J. B. Watson. Total, 50.

Nays—Messrs. Ardrey, Arnold, Ballentine, Beamguard, Bradham, Brantley, Brice, Browning, Cloy, DeVore, Earhardt, Epting, E. J. Etheredge, L. B. Etheredge, Foster, Fraser, Frost, Gaston, Gause, J. P. Gibson, Gray, W. McD. Green, Gyles, Hall, Harrison, Harley, Hemphill, D. O. Herbert, Higgins, Keenan, Kirby, LaFitte, Laney, Lawson, McCants, Massey, Laban Mauldin, Otts, Parker, Patterson, Pittman, Pollock, Poston, Reaves, Sanders, Saye, Sellers, Sinkler, Spivey, Strong, Taylor, Toole, Turner, Verner, Wimberly. Total, 55.

After the house had decided to kill the bill it accepted Mr. Hemphill's amendment, which modified the effect of the bill very much. The original bill in section 3 provided that $50,000 should be given to Winthrop. As amended at the suggestion of the committee, this definite amount was changed to 40 per cent. Subsequently the entire section was knocked out and the following was inserted in lieu thereof:

"Section 3. That from and after the approval of this act the treasurer of this State shall first pay from the fund arising from the privilege tax on fertilizers sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-one and 64 100 (316,671.64) dollars on the order of the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, and shall then pay annually upon the order of said board of trustees out of said fund the sum of sixty-five thousand ($65,000,000) dollars, and shall pay out annually any balance remaining in his hands on the order of the board of trustees of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina."

On motion of Mr. Price this was further amended so that the $65,000 for operating expenses was increased to $75,000.

The bill was taken up first thing Tuesday under the head of unfinished business. The motion made by Mr. Lyon Monday was to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. Lyon explained his opposition to the privilege tax being divided in the ratio of 2 to 1 between Clemson and Winthrop. He showed that the privilege tax collected in January, 1904, was $35,000 and but $16,000 in January, 1905. If 40 per cent. of this be paid to Winthrop, Clemson would get but $9000 this month. Furthermore, the constitutionality of the whole tax would be jeopardized by this diversion.

Mr. Laban Mauldin favored the bill. He is a farmer and helps to pay the tax, but Winthrop is also a farmers' college and the farmers will agree to give Winthrop part of that privilge tax. If it hurts Clemson financially, the money can be returned by appropriation next year.

Mr. Verner declared this to be an old hobby of his to place some limit on Clemson's expenditures—and Clemson is in his county. He argued in favor of the bill. Even if the privilege tax be decreased this year, there will be no $42,000 building to pay for. He declared that prudence, economy and toil should be taught, and not extravagance. He had always taken this stand, and would continue to do so, although his personal interests lie otherwise. He thinks it is a shame for one college to get unlimited income and another but miserly $30,000. He had been opposed by Clemson college in his race because he had always argued thus.

Mr. Epting of Lexington declared that the people of his county think there is extravagance at Clemson. He spoke of the claims the common schools have on the State and the claims that other colleges have. Every college cries that it is getting too little. The people of his county can't understand why it is necessary to spend $300 on every boy at Clemson.

Mr. Gibson of Marlboro also spoke in favor of the bill. This was this first appearance on the floor and he was given close attention. He did not speak at length, but, quite pointedly.

Mr. Prince expressed his firm belief that the farmers this year will stick to their determination to reduce the cotton acreage, and this will reduce the use of fertilizers 25 to 40 per cent. This will be a dangerous time to make any changes. In reply to Mr. DeVore he admitted that the $42,000 spent for permanent improvements last year would not be spent this year but the income would be reduced an equivalent figure, no doubt in 1905. The agricultural hall had been built by an aggregate of surplus. Technical teaching costs more than literary training. He declared himself a denominational college supporter, and the higher the State colleges are raised the higher will the denominational colleges be forced to raise themselves. He wanted to keep Winthrop under the guidance of the legislature, and this proposition would make Winthrop responsible to nobody, as Clemson now is.

Mr. J. A. Banks of Orangeburg declared that he had listened to the discussion with a mind open to conviction. He had been studying the matter and at first had favored the proposition when Mr. Pollick introduced his bill. But Mr. Richards had raised an objection which was insurmountable. Clemson is looked upon by the farmers as their college, and this tax which they pay goes to their college. He would prefer to see the privilege tax reduced rather than a part of it diverted to Winthrop.

Mr. Hemphill of Chester in speaking in favor of the bill declared that the friends of different colleges should not be suspicious of each other. His own interest in the colleges is uniform. This matter should be settled by taking the information placed officially before the legislature. Referring to the report of the legislative committee, he showed the annual necessary expenditure out of the direct tax to be about $85,000. He proposed an amendment to give Clemson $16,000 to pay the indebtedness on the agricultural hall, and then to give Clemson $65,000 and the residue to go to Winthrop. He does not want to cripple Clemson, but he is very much in favor of putting a check on extravagance. There would be other sources of income in addition to this $65,000 which would give Clemson the necessary $85,000.

Capt. John C. Sellers as a farmer favored diverting a part of this tax to the college where farmers' daughters are taught. We are confronted by a fact, not a theory. The State has a deficit, and this is the first bill he has seen to reduce expenditures. If Clemson should have a deficit she could come before the legislature and get an appropriation by exhibiting her financial statements. He believes that the management of Clemson can be wonderfully improved. He believes that no State college should be in competition with the graded schools, and it is his opinion that Clemson takes too many little boys who should be at home in the graded schools.

Mr. Nicholson of Edgefield had been in favor of this bill at first, but now he is opposed to it on principle. He had thought that it would reduce expenditures, but he has changed his views and thinks that it is not an equitable principle to make a class of people pay a tax to support more than one college.

Mr. Pollock, in reply to Mr. Prince, declared that there would be no act of bad faith to take part of this tax from Clemson. He read the act of 1890 providing for this tax to go for the erection and maintenance of the college. One of the purposes of that act has been accomplished—the work of erection. He showed the receipts of privilege tax in former years and declared that if this was enough to build, equip and run the college, it ought to be enough to run it now.

Mr. Richards was more thoroughly convinced that this is an unreasonable request. Mr. Pollock wanted to know should the privilege tax fall to $30,000 would Mr. Richards vote to make an appropriation sufficient to bring up their revenue to the enormous expenditure of last year. Mr. Richards replied that he would vote for every dollar asked for by the management of Clemson as he would vote for the appropriations asked for by South Carolina college trustees, Winthrop trustees or the Citadel trustees. He read an itemized invoice of fertilizers, showing that there is evidence that the farmer pays this tax.

Mr. Bradham inquired if the farmer pays any more for fertilizers in this State than they do in other States.

Mr. Richards thought not. He concluded by deriding the measure and declaring that he would vote for it if all the State colleges should be made beneficiaries of the fund—and the farmer would support them all. He also made light of Mr. Hemphill's amendment.

Mr. Moses opposed the bill. This is not a bill to help Winthrop. The State will always provide for Winthrop anyway. Clemson did get along with a smaller income once, but it was a smaller institution then. Mr. Moses quoted merchants to show that there is no demand for fertilizers and that probably less than 80 per cent. of last year's sales will be handled this year. He recited the history of legislation adverse to the South Carolina college, and warned the legislature of the danger of crippling Clemson. If Clemson is extravagant it is proper to reprimand the board, but not to tear down the institution.

By a vote of 55 to 50 the house refused to strike out the enacting words.

The question then was the adoption of the committee amendment to give Winthrop 40 per cent. instead of $50,000. Col. D. O. Herbert moved to amend by inserting 33 1-3 per cent. This was accepted and the committee amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. Ashley's amendment to give the overplus to the common schools was killed by a vote of 52 to 16.

Mr. Hemphill's amendment then came up. Mr. Prince offered to amend the amendment to give Clemson $75,000 for maintenance before anything be deducted for Winthrop.

Mr. Haskell asked Mr. Pollock a number of searching questions as to the finances of Clemson. Mr. Pollock replied with some asperity. Mr. Haskell in a spirit of pleasantry said something about Mr. Pollock casting a small shadow. To this Mr. Pollock countered by saying that Mr. Haskell was a very large, empty substance.

Mr. Haskell wanted to know if Mr. Pollock wouldn't accept the statement of the president of Clemson college, made with almost the solemnity of an oath. Mr. Pollock replied that he had received his information from the reports of the State treasurer, the State superintendent of education and the committee from the legislature. Clemson is hard to shake off from the teat, it has been getting the pap so long, and it is not to be marveled at that the president will make this appeal. Mr. Pollock was trying to show that $65,000 annually would be enough for Clemson instead of the $75,000 proposed by Mr. Prince. Being interrupted at times by Maj. Haskell, he made some caustic reference which Maj. Haskell received in good nature. The difference between them was whether or not the money paid by the government for the experiment station is used in part for salaries and whether the interest from the Clemson bequest is $3,500 or $5,000.

Mr. Prince, in a concluding appeal, declared that Clemson cannot get along, with less than $75,000, for Clemson must expand. Do not cut too deep at first. He denied that he would pursue roundabout practice to defeat the will of the majority of the house, and his amendment is offered in all sincerity.

Mr. Haskell stated to the house that he had just been informed by the president of the board of trustees (Col. R. W. Simpson) that the college gets no benefit from the funds from the United States government for the experiental station. Mr. Pollock replied that this is disproved by the annual report, which shows that about $7,500 is paid for salaries out of this fund.

Mr. Prince's amendment was adopted and then Mr. Hemphill's amendment as thus amended. This knocks out of the original bill section 3 and inserts the paragraph printed above. The bill as thus amended passed second reading.

A BRUTAL NEGRO

Attempts Outrage on a Lady in the Augusta Cemetary.

The following account of the brutal attack of a negro on a white lady in the Augusta Cemetery is taken from the Augusta Herald:

While engaged at about half-past 12 o'clock Monday in paying that devotion to her dead loved ones by placing flowers on their last resting place in the city cemetery of Augusta, and with her tender hands clearing away the weeds and grasses that threatened to creep over and cover the shafts that marked the last resting place of her relatives, Mrs. Percy Spellman was approached and seized by a burly negro, who is as cowardly as he is vile.

The screams of Mrs. Spellman quickly brought the cemetery authorities to her rescue, and when they arrived the black brute had speeded away and scaled the wall of the city of the dead. Much agitated this good lady told in broken sentences to the cemetery officials how she had been seized by the negro and had screamed for help.

A search was at once instituted for the negro, but he had taken leg bail with a good long start on the authorities. However, a vigorous effort was made to apprehend the assailant of Mrs. Spellman, but with no result so far as the authorities information given the Herald goes.

The assault was kept very quiet and only this morning did the reporters get wind of the occurrence. After a deal of trouble reliable authority was found—a friend of Mrs. Spellman's—who told of the occurrence as Mrs. Spellman had related it to her.

The negro assailant is named Joseph Brown, and Wednesday was employed by a local marble yard to do some tombstone cleaning at the cemetery.

He happened to be near the section which Mrs. Spellman visited. Seeing her alone he cautiously crept up to and seized her. Fortunattly the spot where the assault occurred was not in a remote part of the cemetery, so the screams of Mrs. Spellman soon brought the cemetery officers to the spot.

Meanwhile Brown had rushed towards the south wall and climbed over.

The Bible.

The Bible is the "best selling book" in the world. One would be inclined to doubt the statement when he reads about the enormous editions of popular novels. And there is a widespread feeling that the Bible and religious literature is going out of fashion. But the figures tell a different story. Never before has there been such a demand for the Christian Scriptures. The recent report of the British Bible society shows that since its establishment it has distributed 180,000,000 copies of the Bible. The American society has distributed 70,000,000. And both societies say they printed more copies last year than in any previous year. While presses are being pushed to supply a passing demand for current fiction they are running the year around to suply the call for the Old and New Testament. The Bible is now printed in 450 languages and dialects. Translators are constantly employed in putting it in new tongues. No, the Bible is not going out of fashion. Religion is a part of man's nature. While he will always busy himself with science and art and literature, religion will always engage his thought. It is the thing that fills his supremest need. Religion of some kind will always have its place in human life. And the religion of the Bible is the best brand extant.

A Foolish Boy.

The navy department has instituted a search for Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, who has been absent several weeks without leave from his station on the battleship Kearsarge. The department has applied to the young man's father, who lives in North Carolina, for information on the subject. The case is a most unusual one. For private reasons the young man desires to leave the navy and tendered his resignation a short time ago, but the department refused to entertain it on the ground that the government, having educated him, is entitled to the benefit of his services for a few years at least. It is intimated now that when the young man found he could not get out of the navy in the regular way he returned to his home in North Carolina, where he is now said to be. Midshipman Arrowood passed the requisite academic course and has nearly completed the regulation two years service at sea prior to his final graduation. In case he fails to return to his station he will be dropped as a deserter.

Sensational Charges.

Sensational disclosures in relation to the alleged use of Indian trust funds for the support of sectarian schools were made Wednesday by Senator Bard in a statement to the United States Senate Committee on Indian affairs. In addition to the charge that Roman Catholic schools have received 93 per cent. of the money expended under contracts made by the Indian commissioner, the senator said he had been approached by representative of a Catholic association with the promise of carrying certain number of districts in California for him in return for his influence in bringing about a continuance of such favorable contracts. Senator Bard quoted a circular issued by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights association, charging that discrimination in favor of Roman Catholics was by direction of the president.

Out on Bail.

W. B. Rowell, the State constable who shot and killed Jonas C. Blount, the Atlantic Coast Line detective in Florence in December last, and who has been confined in the Florence County prison ever since, was released Wednesday night. Judge Purdy having granted him bail in the sum of $4,000. Dr. William Ilderton and J. M. Humphrey, of that county, are his bondsmen.

FARMERS CAN WIN.

The Cotton Problem Discussed by Mr. Shepperson, of Boston.

Advises Farmers to Hold Their Cotton Like Stonewall Did the Lines at Bull Run.

Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, of Boston, Mass., who is an authority on the cotton question advises the farmers to hold their cottton and they will win the fight. Here is what he says. Read it:

The farmers and merchants of the south who now hold cotton are confronted with the fact that the yield of the present crop has been more than the world's requirements of American cotton for this season. The price is now somewhat less than one-half of the quotations of a year ago.

When there is an oversupply of any commodity and a serious decline in price from that cause, the first suggestion of common sense is to curtail production and thereby reduce the supply to proportion of the demand and thus restore the price to an equitable basis. This simple plan has always succeeded with cotton.

Mr. John L. McLaurin, formerly a senator from South Carolina, in a letter in the New York Sun of 17th instant, scouts the idea of a reduction of acreage and urges that the granting of subsidies to United States vessels would, in some way, so vastly increase our exports of cotton goods that the resulting greater demand for the raw material would take at full prices all the cotton our country could produce. He tells us that "trade follows the flag," and says a great opportunity is open to us in the introduction of our cotton goods into China and that "a market is waiting there which will enable us to sell 20,000,000 instead of 10,000,000 bales of cotton above ten cents per pound, as it should not be difficult to teach a thrifty people the advantage of cotton goods."

As a matter of fact, cotton cloth was manufactured in China as early as A. D. 1260 from cotton grown in that country, and is now the only clothing for all seasons of the year of the great majority of the Chinese population. Cotton cloth was not made in the United States until more than 500 years later. In the year ending June 30, 1903, more than one-half of our exports of cotton cloth were to China, and in the previous year the quantity was over three-fifths. Our exports to China are principally of coarse, unbleached cotton cloth, of which the chief element of cost is the cotton itself.

Mr. McLaurin says that "the obstacle to trade with China is lack of transportation" and high freights. There are actually greater shipping facilities between the United States and China and lower rates of freight than ever before. There are now probably more vessels, and certainly a greater carrying capacity, for the world's commerce than at any previous time. Ocean freights are exceedingly low and far below the rates of a few years ago.

"The flag" or the nationality of the vessel has nothing whatever to do with the selling of commodities anywhere. The only factors in the matter are the suitability of the articles and the reasonableness of the prices demanded. If the commodities do not suit the markets which they are offered they cannot be sold to any extent even at a very low price. Our commodities cannot be sold in foreign markets for any more than similar articles from other countries.

Our flag has entered the Philippines and is now the flag of that country, but trade has followed it at so low a pace that during the last fiscal year the imports of cotton goods from the United States were only 6 1-2 per cent. of the total quantity, while Great Britain furnished 45 per cent., Sapin 15 per cent. and little Switzerland 7 1-4 per cent.

The chief obstacle to the increase of our exports of cotton manufactures is the high tariff on textile machinery and on the chemicals, dyes, etc, used in the manufacture of bleached, dyed and printed goods. On account of these tariff taxes, the equipment of a cotton mill here costs about 50 per cent. more than in England, and the cost of the manufactured product is so greatly increased that we cannot successfully compete with European mills anywhere outside of the protection walls surrounding our own country.

Our cotton mills, if worked to their full capacity would produce vastly more goods than could be used in the United States and an expansion of foreign trade is greatly needed to take the surplus production.

During the past season the world's spinners consumed only 10,100,000 bales of American cotton owing to the high price and limited supply, while 11,000,000 bales were consumed in the season of 1899-1900, when the number of spindles was 7,350,000 less.

A cablegram on the 20th instant from Messrs. Ellison & Company of Liverpool estimates the world's consumption of American cotton this season at 11,327,000 bales, and says that European mills may take 300,000 to 400,000 more to add to their stocks.

It may be safely assumed that the world's mills will consume fully 11,350,000 bales of American cotton. Should they buy an average of only four weeks' supply beyond their actual requirements, it would make their entire purchase for the season about 12,220,000 bales.

If our "commercial crop" should be as much as 500,000 bales more than this, the addition to the stocks in American and European markets should not unfavorably affect prices.

I think cotton is too low and that the great decline has been largely due to speculative influences. Surely the spinners did not expect so great a decline or they would not have bought so freely earlier in the season when prices were several cents per pound dearer. An advance of a cent and a half per pound would undoubtedly promote the interests of a majority of the spinners as it would cause a steadier market and larger demand for cotton goods. At the advance there would be a better demand for cotton for spinning and for investment than there is today.

The course of the market for the next few months rests entirely with the present holders of cotton in the South. If they will market it slowly and only as they actually require the money from its sale, it is likely a reaction to better prices would occur. In the season of 1898 99 fully 400,000 bales were held back in the interior until the following season and the financial condition of the South is infinitely better now than at that time.

Let the southern owners of cotton hold it with the "Stonewall" tenacity with which Jackson's brigade held the line of battle at Bull Run, and in this fight over the price they will gain the victory they deserve.

A substantial reduction of acreage, however, is essential to a permanent improvement in price, and such reduction can be safely left to the good judgment and self-interest of each Southern farmer.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

Why a Stranger Recently Visited the State Dispensary.

"I want to know," said a visitor at the state dispensary last week. His card announced him to be Frank J. Sheridan, of Washington, special agent of the United States bureau of labor, a branch of commerce and labor. He was a very pleasant gentleman, of a most inquiring turn of mind. He has traveled far and wide throughout the United States and observed closely wherever he went.

While Mr. Sheridan's official home is Washington, he is a native of Iowa, a state where the prohibition farce is more than a law—it is an integral part of the commonwealth's constitution. Mr. Sheridan explained his visit to the state dispensary by saying his curiosity had been aroused. It had forcibly struck his attention that the liquor evil was more conspicuously absent from Columbia than from any city of similar size he had ever visited. He saw no signs of drunkenness and no place where drinking was made attractive. He is from a prohibition state, but nowhere in the cities of his state had he observed such satisfactory conditions. And he wanted to know what was the law that produced such results.

As a result of the answer that South Carolina had the dispensary law and that the headquarters of the dispensary system was in Columbia, he went to dispensary headquarters for further information. He was welcomed by Commissioner Tatum and spent several hours at the dispensary, asking most pertinent questions as to the dispensary law and its operations. He very freely expressed the opinion that the dispensary law, judged by what he had seen of its workings, was the best solution of the liquor problem that had ever come under his observation. Judged by practical results for sobriety and order, he pronounced it far better than the prohibition law of his own state.

According to Mr. Sheridan, the prohibition law of Iowa has become such a farce in the cities and towns of that state that no attempt is made to enforce it there. Prohibition being constitutional in Iowa, the barrooms are not licensed, but a compromise system has been worked out under which the "virtuous" prohibition law remains on the statute books while the barkeepers continue business, being periodically arrested and fined. These arrests and fines are so manipulated that a barkeeper pays in fines in the course of a year about what he would have to pay for a license in a license state. The result is nothing like as satisfactory as that obtained by the dispensary law, according to Mr. Sheridan, who is an unprejudiced observer. The impression made upon Mr. Sheridan is that made upon practically all visitors to South Carolina, particularly ladies, who are delighted to be where they can walk upon city streets without having to pass barrooms.—Columbia Record.

Murder and Suicide.

A tragey in which four men lost their lives occurred in Nogales Arizona, Friday. William Walters, a gambler, entered the Palace saloon owned by M. M. Conn, walked to a poker table, and without a word of warning drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, known as "Cowboy" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, shooting him through the head and heart. The murderer then turned his weapon toward the monte dealer, shooting him through the back of the head. He fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattleman, which grazed the latter's face, and then turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his own brain. All of the victims died before being able to make statements. Walters had been employed by Conn, but had been discharged a few days before.

Attacked by a Cat.

Mr. J. W. P. Hope, of Yorkville, was badly bitten and clawed by an infuriated cat at his residence on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Hope was sitting on a chair with his right hand hanging down when the cat, which was lying under the chair, sprang at his hand in a savage manner, biting and scratching it quite severely. In trying to draw his hand away from the animal it was pulled through the rounds of the chair and Mr. Hope had to choke it off. Miss Lucy Smarr, a young lady boarding with the family, was also severely bitten and scratched by the cat in her efforts to assists Mr. Hope. The cat has been in the family for a good number of years and was looked upon as a pet, Mr. Hope attending mostly to its feeding.

Safe Crackers.

Burglars broke into the store of Miller Bros. at Stone station on the Glenn Springs railroad Wednesday night, and after blowing open the safe with dynamite they rifled its contents, securing $38 in money belonging to the Messrs. Stone and about $18 belonging to the postoffice, which is located at the store. Along with the money 200 two cent stamps, 1,000 one cent stamps and 400 one cent pieces were taken. A batch of notes and mortgages taken from the safe were found in a woodland about half a mile from the store. This work of the safe crackers was successfully planed and carried out, and the authorities do not believe that it was participated in by novices.

Afraid of Smallpox.

Representative Etheridge introduced a resolution in the House on Thursday to exclude all visitors from the floor of the House on account of an epidemic of smallpox in Columbia. The resolution failed, as it was thought to have been inspired less by fear of smallpox than by a desire to get rid of visitors on account of the noise of conversation. Richland members of the House protested that the smallpox situation was no worse there than elsewhere in the State.

Fatally Injured.

The man struck by a Southern railway train near Trenton on January 31 died Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. He has been identified as Milton J. Palmer of Augusta, Ga. He has a wife and one child residing in Augusta. Acting Coroner Brunson held the inquest. His remains were taken to Augusta for burial.

A BUBBLE PRICKED.

Total Value of Crum's Estate Less Than Fourteen Thousand Dollars.

Exact Figures of Appraisement Given Under Seal of Bamberg County's Probate Judge.

The late H. H. Crum, of Bamberg, came into political prominence in the nineties. A farmer himself and the son of a farmer, it was natural that he took a lively interest in the farmers' movement and his work and influence contributed largely to the success of that movement in his section of the state. One result of this was that for several years he was a member of the house from Barnwell county and afterward from Bamberg when that county was created. In the legislature he was regarded as a safe and conservative man and a good committee worker. His strength in the legislature was shown by the large vote he received when he was a candidate for the position of state dispensary commissioner. After serving two years in that office he was re-elected and served another term. His administration was considered conservative and business like.

Before going into office he had farmed some fertile land given him by his father and had purchased additional tracts. While in office he continued his farming operations and the four years he was in office were four of the best years the farmers have had in a generation. They were years of a high price for cotton. With the start given him by his father and his own planting operations, together with four years in office at a good salary, it was natural that he should gather together something of an estate.

But when he died, last year, amazing stories were immediately set afloat as to the large value of the estate he left. No father for these stories other than the hoary-headed "They Say" ever appeared. No one vouched for them. No one would be responsible for them or would vouch for their accuracy. But they were circulated with a persistency and system which indicated a purpose behind them and led to a suspicion that some organization was using them for political purposes.

Whenever a friend of the dispensary would say anything in defense of the honesty of its officials, he would be asked how Crum gathered together such a large estate. According to the rumors, Crum left an estate variously valued at from $150,000 to $250,000. One man would say he had heard from some one who ought to know that Crum had $50,000 in bank and owned houses and lands and stock worth more than $100,000. There were variations of this story, but the only difference was in the figures, which by many were placed higher.

One of Crum's warm personal friends in Columbia, who had repeatedly heard these stories, investigated Mr. Crum's affairs and found that at the time he died he had an estate of about $13,000, including $1,800 in bank, and that he owed about $3,000 He asked that this statement be published in justice to the memory of Mr. Crum and to offset the attacks being made on the dispensary over his dead body.

As his statement was ex parte and unofficial, The Record deemed it best to obtain a signed and sealed statement of Mr. Crum's estate from the judge of probate of Bamberg county, through whose office the estate had to be settled. This statement is now in The Record office and can be examined by anybody who cares to see it.

Mr. Crum left no will, so an administrator was appointed for his estate. The appraisers of the estate were J. D. Baxter, James A. Walker Edward P. Sojourner, C. S. Folk and A. H. Neely, all prominent citizens of Bamberg. Their appraisement, as certified under seal by Geo. P. Harmon, judge of probate of Bamberg county, made the total value of Mr. Crum's estate, including both personalty and realty, $13,829 87—by no means a large fortune when all the facts in the case are considered.—Columbia Record.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

On last Wednesday a colored man by the name of Jim Jones, while playing with a pistol in the engine room of the Orangeburg Cotton Seed Oil Company, accidentally shot himself in the head, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental, but it is not positively known as the man may have committed suicide. If it was an accident, the unfortunate man certainly paid dear for his own carelessness. Jones was one of the hands at the mill, and was well thought of by his employers. He came to Orangeburg last fall from Rowesville, where his folks now live. He was about twenty-four years of age.

Killed by a Train.

A dispatch from Green Pond to The State says Mr. M. A. Brawdy, whose home was in Beaufort county, was killed there Wednesday by the fast mail. Mr. Brawdy and his wife had been to Walterboro to attend the funeral of their daughter and were returning to their home at Dale, in Beaufort county. While waiting at the station here for the local train Mr. Brawdy went across the track for a few minutes, and hearing a train coming, supposed it was the train he was to take and attempted to cross the track. The fast mail flying along the fine stretch of track, struck the man, killing him almost instantly. Mr. Brawdy was not mangled, but never spoke after the engine struck him. Mr. Brawdy was about 63 years old.

Postmasters Mustn't Pay.

The action of Postmaster General Wynne in notifying Republican National Committeeman Capers of South Carolina that postmasrers will be dismissed from service if in future they pay expenses of delegates to political conventions was approved by the President and cabinet Wednesday. The decision grew out of a complaint that it was the custom for postmasters in South Carolina to pay railroad and other expenses of delegates to political conventions. In the complaint two postmasters were named, O. J. Mulky, of Westminster, and J. M. Stewart, of Lancaster.

Waylaid And Shot.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. W. R. Hubbard was waylaid and seriously shot in Hardeeville. He was on the way home from his store. It is thought he will recover. No clue to the perpetrator.

Dr. Hathaway Can Cure You at Your Own Home.

Write this Skillful Specialist About Your Trouble, He Will Give You His Expert Opinion Free, Which Will Be Worth More to You Than What Your Local Doctor Will Charge $5 or $10 for.

HIS SYSTEM OF HOME TREATMENT IS PERFECT.

"No extra charge for medicines."

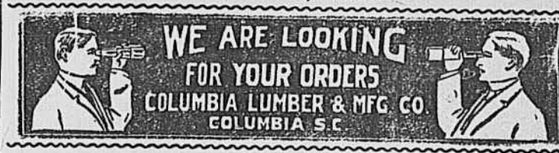
"No misleading statement or deceptive propositions allowed in my advisements."

If you are feeling ill, and do not know just what is the matter with you, do not make the mistake of calling on your local doctor for consultation bu just simply write to Dr. J. Newton Hathaway, 88 Inman Bldg, Atlanta, Ga., of just how you suffer, and he will counsel and advise you for nothing, while your home doctor will charge you anywhere from $1 to $10, for the same service, and again, Dr. Hathaway's advice is worth ten times more to you, for his wide experience in the treatment of diseases (twenty-five years), enables him to at once understand the exact nature of your trouble. He will also send you a Self-Examination Blank and a valuable book on your disease, of which he is the author, free of charge.

Dr. Hathaway's specialty is diseases of a chronic and lingering nature, and these he has successfully treated for over twenty-five years. The success he has met with is something remarkable. He has reached the head of his profession and his title of "the recognized authority on Chronic Diseases" justly belongs to him. Not only has he cured thousand of sufferers who call at his office for treatment, but nearly every State in the Union is represented on his list of cured patients whom he was able to cure by his method of home treatment. He has had special success in curing cases of long standing and of a complicated nature, after several doctors had given them up as incurable, but whether your case is of long standing or not, you should at once seek the advice of this great specialist. It will be of great benefit to you, even if you do not take treatment.

He has a positive and permanent cure for diseases of men and women such as LOST MANHOOD, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ENLARGED PROSTATE, RHEUMATISM, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE, HEART DISEASE, STOMACH AND BOWELS, TROUBLE, DIABETES, BRIGHTS DISEASE, URINARY TROUBLE, ENLARGED PROSTATE, FEMALE TROUBLE, WOMB TROUBLE, OVARIAN TROUBLE, LEUCORRHEA, ETC., and if you are afflicted with any of these diseases, you should lose no time in consulting this famous specialist.

His treatment for these diseases is based on over a quarter century of close study, and when he once discharges you as cured, you need have no fear that you will ever be troubled with your disease again—his cures are permanent. Dr. Hathaway is the author of eight valuable medical books which should be in the hands of every one afflicted, or every head of a family, and he will send any one of these books to you on receipt of your name and address. 1, dis ases of the throat and lungs; 2, kidneys and urinary tract; 3, diseases of women; 4, skin, rectal, rheumatism; 5 blood poison; 6, nervous debility and vital weakness; 7, stricture; 8, varicocele. If you do not suffer yourself send him the name of some one that does. Do not forget the address.—J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 89 Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



KILFYRE! KILFYRE!! KILFYRE!!!

That is exactly what it is, a Fire Killer. On exhibition every day at the State Fair showing its fire fighting qualities.

Every Farmer, Oil Mill, Saw Mill, Ginnery and any one owning property should have them. For sale by

COLUMBIA SUPPLY CO.,

Columbia, S. C. The machinery Supply house of the State

Southeastern Lime & Cement Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Building Material of all kinds. High Grade Roofing "RUBEROID." Write for prices.

THE GUINARD BRICK WORKS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Building and Re-Pressed Brick. Special Shapes to order. Fire Proof Terra Cotta Flue Linings. Prepared to fill orders for thousands or for millions.

Whiske Habit, | Morphine Habit | Cigaret Habit | All Drug and Tobacco Habits.

Cured by Keeley Institute, of S. C.

1329 Lady St. (or P. O. Box 75) Columbia, S. C. Confidential correspondence solicited.

A GOOD BILL KILLED

By the House After a Very Short Debate on Thursday.

The house by a decisive vote Thursday killed the compulsory education bill. While hours have been spent in debate on other matters of far less serious import, the members of the house seemed unwilling to discuss this measure. In less than an hour it was numbered among the good which lie buried in the archives of the house.

Those who voted in favor of striking out the enacting clause—and thus to kill the bill—were: Speaker Smith and Representatives Ardrey, Ashley, Baker, Ballentine, Banks, Beamguard, Bradham, Brant, Brantley, Browning, Callison, Clifton, Cloy, Colcock, Cothran, Doar, Dukes, Earhardt, Epting, L. B. Etheredge, Faust, Ford, Foster, Fraser, Gause, Graham, D. L. Green, Hamlin, Harrison, Harley, Hemphill, J. E. Herbert, Higgins, Kirven, LaFitte, Laney, Lawson, Lester, Lomax, McCants, Massey, Miller, Morrison, Nance, Parker, Prince, Pyatt, Rawlinson, Richards, Seabrook, Sheldon, Stoll, Strong, Tribble, Verner, J. J. Watson, Webb, Whatley and Wimberly.

Those who favored the bill and voted nay on the motion were: Messrs Arnold, Bass, Brice, Bruce, Culler, Davis, DesChamps, DeVore, Edwards, Frost, Gaston, J. P. Gibson, W. J. Gibson, Gray, W. McD. Green, Gyles, Hall, D. O. Herbert, Heyward, Hutto, Keenan, Kirby, Little, Lyon, McColl, McFaddin, McMaster, Laban Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Moses, Nicholson, Otts, Patterson, Pittman, Pollock, Poston, Roley, Sanders, Seller, Sinkler, Spivey, Taylor, Toole, Turner, M. W. Walker, J. M. Walker and Yeldell.

Col. D. O. Herbert made a splendid speech in favor of the bill, but it availed nothing.

Gave Him Fifty Dollars

A dispatch from Bethune to The State says several hundred crosstics were burned about two miles west of that town last Sunday night and while they were burning the Seaboard's Florida limited train, to which was attached Vanderbilt's special car, was compelled to stop on account of the fire. Most of the ties belonged to John McGougan, a white man who was out beside the railroad trying to put out the fire. Mr. Vanderbilt, who saw that the fire would mean a heavy loss to McGougan, walked up and presented him with fifty dollars in cash.

Census Cotton Crop Figures.

The census report issued Wednesday shows 695 counties reported 9,717,693 bales ginned to January 10 this year, counting round bales, as half bales compared with 7,168,381 in the same counties last year. Four hundred and seventy-seven ginners refused reports and the quantities previously rendered by them were brought forward for this report without addition. The total amount thus brought forward is 134,111 bales.

A. G. Hayes, a well known young business man of Greenwood, shot and killed Nathaniel Burkett, a young negro, on the streets of Greenwood on Saturday night.

T. S. HOLLEYMAN, M. D.,

THE SPECIALIST.

Cures all diseases of men. Lost manhood, syphilis (blood poison), gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele and all private diseases of men. Catarrh in all forms cured quickly. Piles cured without operation or detention from business. Under guarantee. Rooms 421 and 422 Leonard building, Augusta, Ga. Write for home treatment. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m Sunday's 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Make Home Happy.

Good Music Will Do This.

You want a sweet-toned Piano, or you may prefer a fine Organ. We represent the Standard Makers. Our prices and terms will appeal to you. Call on or address

MALONE'S MUSIC HOUSE,

In Opera House Block,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A $5,000 BANK DEPOSIT

Railroad Fare Paid. 500 FREE Courses Offered. Board at Cost. Write Quick

GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga

Good for Winthrop.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Columbia Record says it is probably that the Winthrop Training school, at Rock Hill, will come in for a large share of the Peabody fund, which is to be distributed by the trustees within a short time. As is known the trustees have decided to close the trust and to do so they will permanently distribute the fund. Half of the $2,000,000 trustee fund has been given to the Peabody Training school at Nashville and the other $1,000,000 is to be distributed among a number of institutions. It is said on the best of authority that the Rock Hill institution will probably come in for a larger part of the remaining $1,000,000 than any other institution in the country.

Want Ransom.

A dispatch from Manila says leaders of the band of Labrones, which recently attacked the town of San Francisco Malaban, and captured the wife and two children of ex-Gov. Trias, now demand ransom for the release of their captives