

# THE COUNTY RECORD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

Dewey has called for 60,000 pounds of soap. A new hardship of war for the Filipinos!

The bonded debt of Hawaii, June 30, 1897, was \$3,337,000. In addition there was due to depositors in postal savings banks \$782,000.

South America is still the chief source of the supply of rubber, but the development of the exports of that article from the Congo indicate that in future Africa may be depended upon to furnish a large quantity. In 1893 the customhouse authorities of the Belgian Congo noted the exportation of 532,742 pounds of rubber; in 1897 the exports had increased to 3,665,548. At this rate of increase the Para district of Brazil will soon have its exports matched by the new rival.

The long-advertised German commercial war has begun, and it takes the form of an invasion. A company of German steel manufacturers has concluded that the best way to compete with us is to become one of us, and has begun the construction of a great plant near Chicago. For its sake we hope the Kaiser will not shut its product out of Germany. We can stand this sort of a war splendidly, says the New York Tribune. A great many Germans have invaded this country before now, and we like them.

More than half of the early heroes of America are represented in the navy today. There are four generations of Selfridges, one Bainbridge, a Stevens, a Preble, a Truxtun, three Porters, three Perrys, six Rodgerses, and in looking over the list of American naval officers farther back it is surprising to observe how many of them bear famous naval names by inheritance. The service appears to be a congenial one, though it is comparatively one of the poorest paid among the naval powers of the world. Heroism is evidently its own reward, since sons are ambitious to follow their fathers, and are indeed encouraged by the latter to enter the service.

It will require a thousand millions of dollars to measure the increase in the farmers' receipts for last year's produce over the values that prevailed in 1895. The total return for staple crops alone for this season is estimated at \$100,000,000 more than was received last year. The wheat exported from the United States during the past twelve months sold for about as much as the whole crop was worth in either 1893, 1894 or 1895. These statistics tell the story of the farmer's share of the prosperity of our greatest commercial year. As a result of investigations covering the entire Union and running back as far as 1893 the Orange Judd Farmer forecasts "an industrial activity quite unparalleled, with quick markets at home and abroad for the surplus of American farms."

The Manufacturer of London, Eng., comments on the exports of carriages and cars from the United States to the United Kingdom, which in 1897, was valued at more than twice as much as in 1887. The Manufacturer states that one of the reasons of this increase is that the United States have a fundamental advantage in their splendid supply of lumber, and that American manufacturers have also the advantage of the brains of every nationality of Europe. "In their workshops," the journal continues, "may be seen smiths from France and Sweden, trimmers from Germany, carvers from Italy, and general artisans from England. The wages are said to be treble those paid abroad. Americans are famed for their wheel making, in which they employ second growth hickory." The article quoted also states that there are already several London depots for the sale of American-made vehicles, and there is plenty of trade for American manufacturers, but the needs and tastes of the people must, of course, be taken into account. A couple of years ago a firm of American carriage makers shipped 1800 carriages to Germany "in the white," i. e., ready for painting, and all in one year. What is possible in Germany, adds the Manufacturer, is equally so in other European countries, even more in England, where there are no tariff hindrances.

# CLOSED AT COLUMBIA.

The Final Meeting of the Political Drama

DEVOID OF EXCITEMENT.

All the Candidates Were Present Except Cooper and Berry—Sovereigns Listened Attentively and Applauded Frequently.

## EDGEFIELD MEETING.

There were about 600 persons present and they listened patiently and uninterruptedly throughout the four hours of political pleading. Senator Tillman stood out with the boys and seemed to derive great amusement from some of the platform talk. Mr. Cooper declared his opponents could get no glory from trying to tie the dispensary around his neck. He was proud of his connection with it. Secretary Tompkins said that Cooper's very candidacy implied the charge that the dispensary was used as a political machine; if elected the people would certainly believe it. Capt. Bradham said he had not one word to say against his opponents. Ninety-nine per cent. of the voters of Clarendon would vote for him, and his people always called upon him when they wanted some one to go to the front and represent them. Col. Floyd said it was high time for Gen. Watts, after his two terms in office, to rest from his labors, unless he would place the military in a better condition, and that his other opponent, Maj. Blythe, was a lawyer and it would be too bad to nip his legal prospects in the bud by giving him this place which he could not fill. Mr. Featherstone got some lively applause; he declared that the dispensary had given the whiskey an air of respectability it never had before, and men are now acting as county dispensers who would never have sold liquor on their own account. Mr. Archer made one of his most vigorous speeches. The prohibitionists, he said, wanted the bridge taken off the terrible whiskey monster while he thought the State should take it by the throat and circumscribe the evil as much as possible. Mr. Whitman wanted to know how it was that his name was placed fourth on the voters' ticket when he was the first one to pay his \$50 and file his pledge. He had done more and gotten less for bringing about the privileges of the people than any man. Governor Ellerbe said he had been elected Governor as the exponent of peace and unity. He had begged the people to stop fighting and had done his best to unite the white people. Watson had charged that Senator Tillman had to nurse him to make him keep up his dispensary courage. Col. George Tillman was in the county of his birth and spoke to men who had always supported him. Throughout his speech he was applauded. His platform was to enlarge liberty and reduce taxes. Col. Schumpert declared he felt like bowing his head in shame whenever he reflected that the conditions were such that the liquor question was the only thing the people wanted to hear the candidates discuss. He saw no difficulty in solving the problem. Col. Watson was also among the friends of his youth and they were glad to see him. He declared Ellerbe's friends and newspapers misrepresented him by putting in his mouth words he did not use. Ellerbe had misrepresented him today when he credited him with charging that he had appointed Conservatives. His charges was that he had appointed all Conservatives. Mr. Bellinger repeated his Aiken remarks concerning his opponent. In reply Col. Mower declared that his claims to the votes of Democrats were just as good as Bellinger's. He distinctly declared he had done nothing of which he was or ought to be ashamed. The other speakers were Messrs. Watts, Blythe, Mayfield, Rice, Brown, McMahan, Derham, Epton, Garris, Sligh, Gray, Evans, Stansell and Thomas.

## SALUDA MEETING.

Senator Archer scored President Johnson for stating in his report that Winthrop had received \$31,896, while the appropriation was only \$30,000. Where did he get this extra money? He doctored the account in order to make it balance. The truth was these colleges had money to burn, and it was being wasted. Mr. Whitman asked if higher education is to be continued at the State's expense. Why not put tie colleges on the same footing as the public schools? Why not give the money wasted on unnecessary colleges to the old soldiers? Governor Ellerbe, referring to the charge that he had appointed a negro constable, said that a respectable citizen had asked him to send a negro to ascertain what negro had shot at his son and to break up the illicit traffic in whiskey by negroes in his community at Blenheim. He accordingly sent a negro constable recommended by Chief of Police Daly, Columbia, with instructions not to molest white men, but to discover the negro criminals. The constable did this, and then his commission was withdrawn. Col. Tillman was well received. He denied that he wanted to destroy Winthrop or Clemson. He simply wanted to restrain their wasteful and outrageous extravagance. Clemson got over \$100,000 to teach boys and girls, and Winthrop about \$40,000 to teach a few girls a little industry with a few frills and furbelows, while the South Carolina college got only \$20,000. He attacked the system of centralized government that puts township appointments in the hands of the Governor. He argued for reasonable license tax, with proper safeguards thrown around it, to minimize the evil. Col. Watson was on his native heath and was greeted with rounds of applause. He rejoiced at the friendship of these people. He had done his duty in the army, in the days of Radicalism, in the constitutional convention, in politics and in private life. He gloried in his fight for free schools in the constitution, and his success there was the proudest thing of his life. That man, McLaurin, God forgive him for voting for him, wants McKelvey re-elected by acclamation, forgetting all the traditions of Democracy because he has made some trade with him about the Second Regiment that could not have been gotten up fairly.

Col. Schumpert ventured the opinion that he could improve South Carolina's gubernatorial service. He argued that prohibition meant unbridled license unless special officers were paid to enforce it, and this would result in increased taxation. Mr. Featherstone defended himself from the charge of being a raw recruit. The bulk of his time for the last 14 years had been spent in fighting "for God, for home and native land," but if the people were looking for a man who has never done anything wrong, they must look elsewhere. The other speakers were Messrs. Tompkins, Cooper, Bradham, Bellinger, Mower, Derham, Epton, Brown, Mayfield, Rice, McMahan, Garris, Evans, Stansell, Sligh, Gray and Thomas.

## LEXINGTON MEETING.

The crowd was a small one but manifested great interest in the speeches, particularly those relating to education and the dispensary. Mr. Whitman struck some Titanic blows for his educational idea. He thought it would be a good thing if an earthquake would come along and shake some of these colleges so deep that they never would be resurrected. Governor Ellerbe wanted re-election on his merits, and not because of the custom of giving a second term. He insisted that the dispensary had been profitable, according to the report of the board of control. This year the dispensary would pay from \$150,000 to \$200,000 to the State for the school fund. The governor received hearty applause. Col. Tillman interested the crowd with his discussion of township government. He was no champion of drunkenness, but he was German enough in his instincts to abhor and oppose all sumptuary laws and claimed the right to get drunk if he pleased. He claimed that Clemson College overlooked the immense pole boat trade in fertilizers, the interior guano factories and the twenty-six cotton seed oil mills that sold nineteen-twentieths of the ammonia used in guano and the wagon trade amounting in all to thousands of tons of fertilizers that escaped the tax. Col. Schumpert made a good impression. He urged the people to vote for the men of their choice, and not to allow themselves to be dictated to. Col. Watson talked education from the jump and received earnest attention. He pleaded for a school house in reach of everybody, so that the State would be filled with an honest, industrious population. Mr. Featherstone at first ran against the grain of some of his hearers, who interjected frequent anti-prohibition remarks. He had advocated prohibition all over the State because he believed it was right. When a man voted for whiskey he became a party to its sale, and the only way for him to clear his skirts is to do everything in his power against it, and then his skirts would be clear. Mr. Archer declared that the people were not prepared to pay another mill to enforce prohibition. He waked up the Lexingtonians on the educational question. His platform was less taxes, fewer offices, less money for the State colleges and more for the common schools. Gen. Gray said the people were suffering from inequality rates, in some cases prohibitory. Mr. Stansell thought all his opponents were good men, but they came from the wrong section, inasmuch as his section was not represented on the commission. Maj. Evans declared that he wanted election not because he was a political coat-tail swinger or combination candidate, but because of his ability and business qualifications. No man should impugn his honesty or business sagacity without challenge, and the backguard should not speak to him afterwards. Dr. Sligh was proud of the support that he knew his neighbors had always given him. They knew he was competent. Everybody was interested in the railroads, and only fair and broad-minded men should be elected on the board. Commissioner Thomas declared that his opponents had torn and misrepresented both his public and private life, but he had the six calling for more time. They had tried to make the people believe that he was a tool of the railroads. If this could be proved he would deserve political death, but as they had not proved it they were convicted of slander. The other speakers were: Cooper, Tompkins, Bradham, Mower, Bellinger, Watts, Floyd, Blythe, Brown, McMahan, Rice, Mayfield and Garris.

## COLUMBIA MEETING.

Owing to the heavy fall of rain there were only about three hundred persons present, including a few ladies. Splendid order was preserved and all the candidates were listened to attentively. There was applause as Gov. Ellerbe began. He said that he had become a candidate for governor the first time because he thought it was a duty he owed to the people to respond to their call. In that canvass he had urged that the people do away with strife and come together for the good of the state. As the exponent of that movement the people had honored him as few people had been honored. His majority was the largest ever given a governor in South Carolina. He had pledged himself to be fair and just. He had been between the devil and the deep blue sea. He was not inflexible, but he had tried to keep his promises. Any man in his position would have made mistakes. Col. George Tillman came next amid cheering. He was running on a platform of more liberty and less taxation. He believed in re-electing a strong and efficient officer, and would not have opposed Ellerbe if he had thought he had made a good governor. He ought to have met the public deficit by recommending the use of the fertilizer tax and the decrease of the extravagant appropriations for the colleges. He criticized the governor for recognizing that the proper thing for South Carolina was a coeducational institute and not having the backbone to advocate it, thereby reducing expenses and bettering the State's educational system. Col. Schumpert wanted the office for the honor of it, and because he could make a better governor and could administer the affairs of state better than had been done in the last ten years. He was not running upon the demerits of Gov. Ellerbe or anybody else; but upon his own record he would stand or fall. Col. Watson was heartily greeted. He declared he had never abused Gov. Ellerbe and all the candidates knew it. The governor posed as the representative of peace and unity. As for himself not a word had fallen from his lips in the senate and the constitutional convention that was not broad enough for all South Carolina.

Mr. Featherstone began by telling his goat story on Col. Watson, eliciting laughter. He then took notice of the published statement that he had voted for Dr. Sampson Pope, the independent candidate, declaring it was false. He had eaten his crow like a man, because he felt bound by his pledge, and had voted for the regular Democratic nominee. During the entire campaign he had tried to abstain from anything bordering on personalities; he had discussed the question upon principle and not in a dogmatic way. Senator Archer vigorously warned the churches to let the liquor question alone. The State was not to be run by the churches. Wherever the church took control and the people surrendered their rights the world has been hurled back into darkness and ignorance. Mr. Whitman was amusing, versatile, vigorous, and he and the audience got right together instantly. He said he had mastered the heterodoxical science of phrenology before he went to school. When he said he had married a wife, somebody in the crowd advised him to stick to it. He had mastered metaphysics, science, history and political economy, and yet some people and newspapers had held him up as an ignoramus. Mr. Mower was glad to meet the people of Columbia and Richland. He was running as a Democrat and was entitled to all that that term implies. He had frequently been engaged in litigation for the State and urged the voters to investigate his work. He had considerable experience in legal matters and felt that he was qualified to fill the office. Lieut. Gov. McSweeney made a brief address stating that he was unopposed for re-election, but he thought it the right thing as well as a privilege to appear before the sovereigns and thank them. He made a telling defense of Winthrop, of Clemson, of the Citadel, of the South Carolina College, declaring that the man who would destroy them was not a patriot. Comptroller General Derham asked re-election because he had the practical experience and training that qualified him for the position. He had served four years as auditor and three years as chief clerk in the comptroller's office. These facts, no doubt, influenced the legislators in selecting him instead of the gentleman who is now opposing him. Secretary of State Tompkins was greeted with applause. He had performed the duties of his office for the last three years to the entire satisfaction of the whole people. His two competitors had no complaint to make of any of his official acts, but asked people to defeat him for the sole reason that if elected this would be his third term. Capt. Bradham also received applause. He said that he had served his people in times of war and peace. He was a member of Kershaw's regiment. He commanded his company at Manassas, losing 33 men with only 27 in the fight. Here he lost his arm. He had been sheriff of his county from 1865 to 1869. He was afterwards elected auditor, which position he filled for five years without opposition. He was again elected sheriff of Clarendon and was now serving his second term. He had never been defeated for anything that he had asked his people for. Maj. Blythe was well received. He said that progress was the order of the day in military matters as well as in other things. He claimed to have more military experience of the modern kind than his opponents had. He believed that the militia needed a young man with energy and a business capacity and military training. Adjutant General Watts was proud that his opponents had no criticisms against his administration. All they could say was that they wanted the office. He did not appear as a factional or combination candidate. Col. Rice began by remarking that he hoped this would be the last primary that South Carolina would ever see. If elected superintendent of education he would ask the legislature to eliminate the office from all colleges. He was heartily in favor of higher education. Superintendent of Education Mayfield declared that his opponents proposed no new measures for the improvement of the schools. They proposed nothing that would bring more money or provide better teachers over what he had done. The only way to improve the schools is to provide more money and better teachers. Mr. Brown wanted to help the common schools. South Carolina could never become the great State she ought to be unless she educates the masses of the people. Her progress will be in proportion to her educational advancement. The other speakers were Candidates Bellinger, Thomas, Gray, Evans, Floyd, McMahan, Donaldson, Wilson, Johnson and Epton.

**NEGRO BOY MURDERED IN GREENVILLE.**  
Foster Stokes, a negro boy 15 years old, was found dead in Greenville, near the Southern Railway depot. His head was badly bruised behind the ear and there were several abrasions on his throat. The inquest held by the coroner brought in a verdict that the boy came to his death from a blow on the head, with the recommendation that William Blasingame, the negro man last seen with the boy, be arrested. Blasingame went to Reidmont, taking with him a thirteen-year-old boy, Charlie Moultrie. Deputy Sheriff Gilreath followed and arrested Blasingame, bringing him an Moultrie. Both are in jail.

**A NEGRO CHILD KILLED.**  
Between Grier's Station and Duncan, just this side of Yorkville, No. 38, the train going North, killed a three-year-old colored child. The child was playing in the weeds near the railroad track, and just as the train came up it jumped out of the weeds on the track, the engine striking it on the head and knocking it 20 feet in the air. It fell to the side of the track dead.

**CONVERSE COLLEGE CONSERVATORY.**  
Converse College, Spartanburg, is erecting a conservatory of music. This new building will contain 30 practice rooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000. The large pipe organ now in the Converse College, will be transferred to this building. The cost of this addition to the college plant will be \$15,000.

**PROGRESSIVE LAURENS.**  
Laurens is still steadily forging towards the front in the line of progress. Work on the buildings of the Laurens bonded warehouse company is being rapidly pushed in order to have them finished and everything in readiness for this fall crop. Three large and spacious storerooms will be completed in a short time and ready to be occupied. It is stated that the three railroads entering that city will soon commence erecting a union depot.

**NOBLY DID COLUMBIA RESPOND.**  
Columbia responded in no mean way to the call made by the ladies of the Wayside Hospital Relief Corps, for contributions of delicacies for the hungry and sick soldiers passing through the city on their way north from Florida. The result was that the 800 or more volunteers who came through Columbia were feasted and refreshed.

**MATTHEWS' FIRST BALE.**  
The first bale of new cotton at Matthews was placed on the market by the venerable Col. A. F. Amaker, and was sold to Messrs. Banks & Wimberly for 41-2 cents per pound. This price is encouraging to the cottonists.

**MOON AND A YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED.**  
An assault was made upon Walter Moon recently, while he was visiting a young lady in Greenville. The young people went to the well near the house and suddenly both were struck in the head either by knucks or shot from a sling. The young man was badly hurt, but the girl received only a slight wound.

**FODDER PULLING HAS BEGUN IN EARNEST IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY.** There is fine prospect for a large crop if the weather do not damage it before housed.

# A MODEL LANCASTER FARM.

Corn, Cotton and Other Crops Brought to a

HIGH STATE OF PRODUCTION.

Nobly Did Columbia Respond—Progressive Laurens—Negro Boy Murdered in Greenville—A Negro Child Killed.

A model farm is that owned by T. K. Cunningham, of Lancaster. It contains about 345 acres, and is situated five miles west of that place, in a section of country generally known as the Waxaw's. Mr. Cunningham bought this place in a rough state, and has for several years spent considerable money in clearing it up, ditching the lowlands, digging up the stumps, digging up the rocks and terracing the uplands; so as to have a complete system of drainage and to preserve the land from washing. On fourteen acres of this farm Mr. Cunningham reaped three hundred and seventy-five bushels of wheat this year, and on thirty acres he reaped twelve hundred bushels of oats. On the lowlands he has now growing on about thirty acres a fine crop of corn, which will yield from thirty-five to 40 bushels per acre. And he has growing on 125 acres a magnificent crop of cotton, which if no disaster befalls, will yield him one hundred and fifty bales of average size. He has on the stubble land, (from which he cut his wheat and oats,) a fine crop of peas, growing broadcast. These peas after he gathers enough to sow next year, he will turn under with a large plow, tops and all, to fertilize the land for a cotton or corn crop next year. Mr. Cunningham plants two varieties of cotton seed, one known as the King the other as the Truette. The King is an early cotton, and is popular in that section, and the Truette is distinguished for its large holls or pods. But he is trying as an experiment this year a new kind of cotton, known as Jackson's African Limbless. This cotton has no large limbs or branches, but the bolls grow thick around the stalk from bottom to top. He has in cultivation about six acres of this variety, now in a growing state, from four to six feet high, loaded with bolls from bottom to top. From its present appearance it will continue to grow and bear fruit longer than the other cotton, and from the prospect the African Limbless will yield considerably more to the acre than any other. It should be added that Mr. Cunningham keeps the weeds plucked from his long lines of terraces, and thus has a quantity of the finest grass for hay, which he is very careful to save for his stock. He has some ten fine mules, a number of fine cattle and quite a number of hogs, which are all profitable.

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# CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

Granby Owners Carry their Stock up to \$800,000.  
At a recent meeting the stockholders of the Granby mills unanimously voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation from \$250,000 to \$800,000, so as to provide for filling up their big mill building and run it at the full limit of its capacity. This was done in order to decrease the operating expenses (proportionately) and thus increase the per cent. of profit. The capacity of the mill is to be increased from 18,000 spindles to 57,000 spindles, and from 500 looms to 1,500 looms, thus overtrebling its output while the only addition to the operating expenses will be the cost of the additional machinery and employment of the necessary operatives to run it. The building is all there and general expenses are already provided for. The officers of the mill estimate that hereafter the mill will consume annually about 9,000 bales of cotton, as against 3,000 now.

**NEW ENTERPRISES.**  
A charter has been issued to the Gill's Creek Milling and Ginning company at Columbia. The capital stock is \$300,000, divided into 3 shares of \$100 each. An amended charter has been granted the Gregory-Heath Banking and Mercantile company of Lancaster. First, to change the name of the corporation to Farmers' Banking and Mercantile company. Second, to change principal place of business to Lancaster. Third, to provide for an additional officer, known as cashier. Fourth, to increase capital stock to \$60,000. Commissions have also been issued to the following corporations: The Smith-Fewell company, of Rock Hill, capital stock, \$35,000, divided into 350 shares of \$100 each. The W. C. McMurphy company, of Charleston. The company will manufacture fertilizers, etc. Capital stock, \$30,000, divided into 300 shares of \$100 each.

**HAMPTON'S MAGNETIC HEALER.**  
Mr. J. J. Nichols continues to give proof of his "magnetic power" in healing many afflicted persons in Hampton and neighboring localities. A man who had been prostrated with rheumatism and partial paralysis since last April, unable to sit up during that time, was brought to him in a wagon for treatment. After working on his spine and other parts of the body a half hour the wonderful curative power of the healer enabled the man to sit up and walk around. His treatment of the poor and penniless sufferers has convinced the people there of his goodness and charitable heart.

**EVERY ONE IS INTERESTED.**  
Now that a commission of business men is about to start from Charleston for Porto Rico, to look over the lay of the land and report upon the chances of trade for this port, the island and its "soil, climate and productions" are being discussed on every side, Charleston is almost sure that a line of steamers from this port to Porto Rico would be an excellent venture, but with a conservatism that has marked her history from its beginning she is going slowly. But the business men are studying up the matter from all available sources and those most interested will be well prepared to receive the committee's report understandingly. —Charleston News and Courier.

**MILL NEWS.**  
Earl Bros., of Greenville, will, in the near future, build a roller mill.  
B. C. Johnson and associates have purchased a site at Easley and will erect a 50-barrel flour mill to be operated by steam.  
A. L. Welch's new flour mill at Anderson is proving quite a success. The capacity is about 50-barrels per day, and for sometime it has been running its full capacity, sometimes grinding all night to accommodate its patrons.  
The Mountain City Milling company, of Greenville, which proposes to establish flour, grist and cotton oil mills, has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100.

A commission for a charter has been issued to the Hampton Dry Kiln and Planing Mill company of Hampton. The capital stock is \$5,000, divided into 50 shares, of \$100 each. The corporation will conduct a general milling business.

**EXPRESS COMPANIES MUST PAY.**  
The one cent revenue stamp on express receipts will be paid by the Southern Express Company. This applies only to Inter-State business, and shipments to points outside of the State are not involved.

**FOR FRAUD.**  
Five fertilizer companies have been reported by the Clemson board for selling fertilizers which were not up to the required quality, or commercial guarantee. Secretary Smith of the Clemson board has been authorized to at once get out warrants for their prosecution. These companies are the Navassa company of Wilmington, N. C., the Carolina Guano company, one in Charlotte, one in Richmond, and the Berkeley Fertilizer company of Charleston.

**BOGUS NEGRO CONSTABLE.**  
W. W. Harris of the State constabulary force has received reports from Sumter and Florence counties to the effect that a negro, whose name the informants said they could not give, was passing himself off in that section of the State as a constable for the dispensary. Mr. Harris emphatically states that there is no negro employed on the constabulary force in this State.

**SERIOUS SHOOTING AT ALLANDALE.**  
A personal encounter occurred at Allendale between Chief of Police Dunbar and Mr. Hamp Bradham, which resulted in the serious and perhaps fatal wounding of the former. The difficulty grew out of an effort by Mr. Dunbar to arrest Mr. Bradham for cursing on the streets.

**PALMETTO NOTES.**  
Extensive improvements have been inaugurated on the Jerome Hotel at Columbia.

Chris Cannon was hanged at Spartanburg recently for the murder of Captain J. H. Blasingame.

The tobacco season is progressing most satisfactory at Darlington, with prices ruling satisfactory.

The Charleston Hotel, Charleston, which has been run on the European plan all summer, will be opened regularly on the American plan about the first of October.