of responsibility involved in these issues with perfect fairness.

Candidates for the office of comptroller general spoke next, Messis Brooker, Jones, Sharpe and Walker all being present. Mr. Sharpe was well received at his home.

State Treasurer Jennings was present and in a one-minute speech was as pleasantly received as are most speakers on much longer time.

Short and decisive volleys from candidates for office of adjutant general were next attentively heard. Col. Prost spoke first followed by Messrs. Patrick and Boyd, Messrs. Rouse and Ayer being absent.

The train was late, but candidates for office of railroad commissioner were on schedule time as usual. Mr. Evans was the first speaker, who made vigorous war on rates. "Honest Engineer" Jepson came next, then Messrs. Kinard, Mobley, Wilborn and Wolling, "Cansler of Tirzah" waking up the crowd and being cheered loudly. Mr. Caughman closed. Messrs. Berry and Price being absent. This was a warmer race than usual.

Col. Talbert was the first speaker among candidats for office of governor. Time today was only 15 minutes. and Col. Talbert at once addressed himself to the issues as previously discussed. While he was speaking of the dispensary a voice from the audience asked, "Don't you want a drink now, old man?" "You have one too much," said Col. Talbert, amid laughter. He advocated the income tax, which means taxes for the white schools, child labor bill and other issues; received applause, most at "white man's tax" reference. As much of an allianceman as ever, and closed amid cheers.

Mr. Ansel was next introduced. He was glad to meet ladies and men of Lexington. "Minister," suggested old Uncle Dave Sox, "You ought to have said the blossoms of America." Mr. Ansel mads his speech to attentive listeners, gave his planks, all of which interested his hearers.

Dr. Timmerman came next, making grateful acknowledgement of past favors and friendship here shown. Issues all the same. Ansel's gray mare already thrown him. Heyward's flank movement too soon. Col. Talbert will never reach stack of fodder. Assailed Col. Talbett's white man's tax scheme, showed it to be unconstitutional, and knows that Col. Talbert did not vote against it in constitutional convention and should not now try to ride into office on this fallacy. Dr. Timmerman stands on his record, only wants one term. An honest, solid speech from just

such a citizen, and closed after most attentive hearing.

Lt. Gov. Tillman came next, stating his candidacy. His opponents have been awarded by long office holding terms for all they have done. Talbert has been eating public pap so long he is foundered. He really expects to be born into office in next world. Afraid Ansel will find it cool when he gets to Piedmont section. As to "Farmer Heyward"-don't believe he ever saw a plow stock in his life. Very few, if any, issues. Will not appeal to your prejudices by play trap about white taxes. Assailed Col. Talbert's statements on this subject; challenged him to show plan to divide under the law. Referred in pot pourri style to sword incident and to his ruling as presiding officer of the senate briefly. All heard with attention; very little applause.

Capt. D. C. Heyward was next introduced, the last speaker. Extended another invitation to Col. Tillman to visit his farm. This his first political candidacy and wants office only on his merits. Issues discussed are more industrial than political. These needed for the upblidding of our State. Al-ways a Democrat, will always remain a Democrat. Issues were discussed as before, speaker's position for and against being clearly stated. Capt. Heyward was heard with closest attertion, made an impression as was show? by a member of audience requesting chairman to "sit down and give Heyward more time" when his time was

Candidates for lieutenant governor now spoke-Mr. Blease first, then Messrs. Gary and Sloan. All heard attentively with uninteresting side remarks from audience.

Mr. Gunter now opened the debate in candidacy for office of attorney general, five minutes being allowed each speaker. Stood on his record-a record subject to investigation and criticism. Mr. Gunter's speech was heard with closest interest and he closed with some hurrahs for Gunter.

Mr. Stevenson next presented his reasons for wanting to be elected. Good county to live in. Why did not Gunter stay in such a good place? Both of us want the same office. Referred to his record and stood on his merits. Mr. Stevenson, too, had good attention and was followed by candidates for office of secretary of state, Col. Austin leading. Messrs. Gantt and Wilson closing. All of whom were attentively heard. It is due both Messrs. Stevenson and Gunter to correct a mistake made concerning a remark quoted in Mr. Gunter's speech at Saluda. Mr. Gunter said Mr. Stevenson's charges were based on false premises, and not on falsehood

as was published today. Messrs. J. B. Wingard and D. F. Efird were indefatigable in rendering assistance to Chairman Efird, who letft nothing undone as a curteous and capable presiding officer. Voters faced the candidates undismayed until the very last moments and interested ones are all pleased with this satisfactory meeting.

"That fellow makes mighty good money.

"Indeed?" "Sure; he works in the mint."-Baltimore News.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Swift and Company's Packing Plant Burned

WAS A MILLION DOLLAR LOSS

Burned District Adjoined Largest Office Building in the United States-Loss Covered By Insurance.

Chicago, Special.-By a fire which broke out in their plant at the stock yards Saturday night, Swift & Co., suffered a loss whoch is estimated by the officials at \$1,000,000. The fire was confined to one building standing at the intersection of Packers avenue and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square.

The first floor was occupied by the wholsesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department and the third and fourth by the general offices of the company. The latter are said to have been the largest single offices in the United States, more than 800 employes working on one of the floors in a single room.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it was discovered near the engine room. It spread so rapidly through the building that it was found impossible to save anything in the structure.

The burned building adjoins portions of the plants of Armour & Co., and Libby, McNeil & Libby, and for a time the fire department had a desperate fight to keep these buildings from the flames. W. J. McGonigle, the superintendent of the plant, said tonight that the loss will aggregate fully one million.

The loss is fully covered by insurance.

After the Trusts,

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.-It has been ascertained that the President's speech at Pittsburg Friday in reference to the trust question was a forerunner of determined efforts by him to have Congress take up that subject and enact definite legislation at its next session for the control or supervision of the trusts. Recently the President and Attorney General Knox held a conference with Representative Littlefield, of Maine, whose knowledge of constitutional law is admitted, at which Mr. Littlefield was invited to prepare a bill for the regulation and control of the trusts that will go before Congress with the endorsement and influence of the President back of it. The bill will be sub-mitted at the beginning of the next session, but before this is done, the President, Attorney General Knox and Mr. Littlefield will have frequent conferences as to the details. In addition to this proposed action the President is going to talk upon the trust question a great deal on the several trips to be made by him in the fall. He has announced to friends that the question is a vital one, and that he proposes to push it vigorously until there is some action by Congress.

Duty on Cuban Vessels.

Washington, Special.-The President has issued a proclomation of date July 3rd removing discriminating duties upon Cuban vessels entering United States ports. Under Spanish rule and also under the military occupation such duties were not imposed upon Cuban vessels, for it has been formally declared to the authorities that Spain imposed no such duties upon United States vessels. But when Cuba became an independent nation the law was self-acting and the duties began to run, until such time as the president should receive satisfactory assurance that there was no discrimination against United States vessels in Cuban ports. Now such assurance has been received through Mr. Squiers and the proclomation has been issued.

The King Out 5 Danger.

London, By Cable .- The following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock Sunday morning: "His Majesty had another excellent light. He is cheerful and feels much stronger. We are glad to be able to state that we consider the King now out of danger. The evening bulletins will therefore be discontinued."

Thirteen Now Dead.

Gloversville, N. Y., Special.-Motorman William Dodge, of the runaway car on the Mountain Lake Railroad, died at Littauer Hospital Sunday night, making the thirteenth victim of the wreck of Friday night. It is purobable that George Fisher, whose skull was fractured, will die, and Edward Schell is in a very serious state. Coroner Palmer has commenced an investigation. It has developed that the frame of the truck of the runaway car was broken and may have caused the accident, but the death of the motorman will make it difficult to determine the exact cause.

Temperature For the Past Week Was Above Normal,

The average temperature for the week ending Monday, June 7th, was 88 degrees, which is about 8 degrees above normal. It was the warmest week of the season. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees, or above, were general over the State from the 4th to the 7th, with an entreme maximum of 196 degrees at Florence on the 4th. The minimum of the week was 65 degrees at Spartanburg on the 2nd.

There was very little cloudiness, and the sky was practically cloudless except for short periods each afternoon. Fresh to brisk, parching winds prevailed, that were very injurious to vegetation, as the relative humidity was much below normal, causing crops to wilt and shrivel. The nights were prac-

Only six out of over two hundred points represented by correspondents reported any appreciable amount of rain, with the largest amount in Oconee and Lexington counties, making this the driest as well as the hottest week of the season. The drought has become serious over the eastern half of the State, where corn has suffered material injury, while over the western half, all crops have so far stood the trying conditions remarkably well, but are badly in need of rain.

The earliest corn was too far advanced to be greatly hurt, but later plantings suffered from the extreme heat, dryness and parching winds, and some fields were irretrievable damaged, over the eastern counties. Bottom land corn, and over the western counties generally, it has not yet been seriously injured, but soon will be with a continuation of the present weather conditions. Corn is firing in Orangeburg and Barnwell; chinch bugs are damaging it in Chester, Lancaster and

Cotton which stood the unfavorable weather fairly well, except that in places it is turning yellow and shedding its lower leaves, and has stopped growing. Lice are still prevailent in a few localities. It is blooming profusely in places, and the plants are full of squares. The dry, parching winds had a deteriorating effect, but in places the crop continue to be unusually

Tobacco was hurt somewhat by the hot sun, and curing, that is now general, was hastened by the unfavorable weather that threatened further injury.

In places the crop is very fine. Wheat threshing is practically finished, and late reports confirm previous ones as to the progress of the crop, and the uniform fine quality of the grain. Rice is doing very well, but like all other crops, needs rain badly. Melons are being marketed, but the dry weather is detrimental. Peas have good stands. Pastures are poor. Apples are plentiful in York. Gardens aret failing.

Five Killed By One Bolt,

Offerman, Ga., Special:-Three white men and two negroes killed, one white man and one negro injured, is the result of a severe thunder and lightning storm here Monday. The men were all employed in the construction department of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, and were stretching wire when struck by the lightning. The construction force was working in two sections, about five miles apart. Three white men were killed and one injured in one section, two negroes killed the other. One lightning bolt killed the five and injuring the two. white men killed were M. O. Hawkins, F. B. Sluder and A. H. Rymer, all of Alexander, N. C. The former two are single; the latter has a wife and ten children in Alexander. Their bodies are being prepared for shipment.

Bull Eight at Lawton.

Lawton, Okla., Special.—The first of the series of bull fights to be held here came, despite the protest to Governor Ferguson, made Thursday by John P. Haines, secretary, in New York, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The fight was witnessed by 5,000 people. It was devoid of cruel features and none of the animals was killed. The fight will be repeated daily up to and including July 7.

Returning to Work.

Roanoke, Special.-The Norfolk Western Railroad officials here stated today that from indications there was no strike, practically, in the coal fields, as all the miners in the fields are at work today. Many old men are going back daily, and new ones are being taken to the mines. It is believed that after the fourth of July all those who have left the fields will return and go to werk.

Another Town Captured.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., By Cable.-News has reached here that after four days' fighting the town of Barquisimeto, in the State of Lara, Venezeula, has been captured by revolutionists under General Luciano

President Invited to Macon.

Washington, Special.-A committee of citizens from Macon, Ga., headed by Bridges Smith, chairman, Thursday invited President Roosevelt to visit that city upon the occasion of the Farmers' National Congress, to be held October 7, 8 and 9. He promised to take the matter under consideration.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN THE WAGONS COMING

DR. CHAPMAN'S SUNDAY SERMON

Lessons From the Story of Jacob --Its Application to the Problems of the Present.

NEW YORK CITY -The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the popular pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who is remarkably successful as an evangelist, has prepared an interesting sermon upon the subject of "The Wagons Are Coming." It is preached from the text. "And when he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father revived." Geneiss 45: 21.

There is a fascination about the land of Egypt which cannot be described in words. There are some particular features of this ancient land which impress you. First of all there is a peculiar haze over the country Chapman, the popular pastor of the Fourth

there is a neculiar haze over the country which is unlike anything to be seen in any which is unlike anything to be seen in any other part of the world. The sunsets are indescribable, but the most striking thing about Eavit is the ruins; on every side of you are these ruins telling of the splendors of past days. You pass up and down avenues that are lined with sphinx and with obelisk, the exonisite carvings of which reveal the fact that there were giants in the days when these works of art were made. In the olden times the world's pomp and wealth seemed to have been noured at the very feet of this capital of Egypt, and here in all the days of its silendor and power stood Joseph, next to Pharach in power. There are some places visited by the traveler to-day which speak dirach in tower. There are some place ited by the traveler to-day which speak directly of Joseph and his times. as, for example, the ancient obelisk at Helioapolis, where Joseph got his bride, and the most when Joseph got his bride, and the most hand to be a second to be a seco ancient sphinx standing near the pyramids beyond Cairo looking out to-day over the ancient sphinx standing near the pyramids beyond Cairo looking out to-day over the waste of the desert as it has been doing for centuries, and if its lips could move it might say truly. "Before Abraham was I am." The story of the early life of Joseph need not be told, for we are perfectly familiar with it. We listered to the recounting of it in our childhood's days, and it was one of the fascinating stories told us by our Christian mothers. The account of his coat of many colors, the bowing sheaves in the harvest field. The anger of his brother, and the grief of his old father are facts too well known to need telling here, except that it is well for us to know that he is, to say the least, an almost perfect illustration of our Saviour, or as some one has said. "Our Joseph." for the names of Joseph and Jesus are practically the same. Joseph was loved by his father, hated by his brethren, and was exalted to the place of power in the then known greatest kingdom in the world. Our Saviour was the beloved Son of His Father, was hated by those whom He came to save, sold for thirty pieces of silver, cast into the pit, is to become the Saviour of His brethren, and is exalted to-day at the right hand of the Father in majesty and in power. All this is striking, to say the least, and makes the text to be of added interest. power. All this is striking, to say the least, and makes the text to be of added interest.

The story of Jacob. We cannot appreciate this text without we have the story of ciate this text without we have the story of this remarkable Old Testament character. He was a typical Jew, if we understand him as we may understand Israel; a people found in every country and belonging to none. Some one has said that Abraham was a hero, but Jacob a nlain man dwelling in tents. Abraham is above us, but Jacob is one of ourselves, and the difference be-tween Abraham and Jacob in the Old Tes-tament is the difference between Paul and tween Abraham and Jacob in the Old Testament is the difference between Paul and Peter in the New Testament, the one towering above us like some mighty mountain peak, and the other our brother and companion in temptation and failure. There are several points in the history of Jacob which we would do well to have in mind. First, Bethel. It was a bleak, barren place in the heart of Palestine, the traveler sees on every side of him great rocks and

place in the heart of Palestine, the traveler sees on every side of him great rocks and nothing but rocks. and long years ago when Jacob was fleeing away from his brother Esau the swift Eastern night comes down upon him, and there was nothing for him to do but to lie down, make a pillow of stones for his head and try to sleep.

(a) The Ladder. Did this not teach in the days of Jacob what we have learned since the time of Christ that earth is not the binding star, but is bound to heaven not simply by a ladder in a man's dream, but by Him of whom the ladder is an illustration, and who said. "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

(b) The Angels. When we see them as-

unto the Father but by Me."

(b) The Angels. When we see them ascending it is an illustration of our prayers rising to God, and when we behold them descending it is an illustration of the answers coming down. It is certainly a comfort for us all to know that we are as truly united to God as in the night of Jacob's dream he felt himself to be.

(c) The Voice of God. He said to the sleeping man, "I will be with thee, I will keep thee, I will not leave thee," and this dream was an inspiration for many a long

dream was an inspiration for many a long

dreary day.
Second, Jabbok. Jacob is on his way back home when suddenly he hears that Esau is ahead of him and he is afraid. He Esau is ahead of him and he is afraid. He sends his property over the stream and then his children and finally his beloved Rachel. and he himself is left alone. Around him the stillness of the midnight hour, beside him the murmur of the brook over the stones, above him the depths of heaven, and while he was left alone the thought of his past failure comes to him and he is depressed, when suddenly he finds himself in the grasp of the angel, and he struggles to free himself. Let it be noted that he is not wrestling with the angel, but the angel with him, and is this not God seeking to take from Jacob's life that which has hindered the development of God's life in him. There are three things to be remembered here.

(a) The change of his name. His name

(a) The change of his name. His name was Jacob, which means "a supplanter and cheat." and the angel gave him the name of Israel, which means "a prince," because he had necessible. he had prevailed.

(b) Power with God and with men, but let it be remembered that it is power with God first. So many of us are seeking for power to move men; if we could but learn that we can move men by the way of the throne of God it would be a lesson of un-

speakable value.
(c) The vision of God. Ever afterward as Jacob remembered Jabbok he said, "I have seen God face to face," and this was the secret in part of the transformation of his character.
Third, Bethel. It will be noticed that

Jacob is at Bethel again. He has had a dreary experience of failure, and in the 25th chapter of Genesis God tells him to go back to Bethel. In itself Bethel is not go back to Bethel. In itself Bethel is not much, it is just a long range of barren hills, but to Jacob it was a memorable spot for there he had seen God. It is an easy thing to understand how he might have been homesick for Bethel, for we long to see the old home so filled with sacred memories and the old land where we were born, the old church where first we came to Christ, and so God said to Jacob. "Put away your idols," and he buried

them near to the oak and hurried on to Bethel. Is this not a lesson for some of us in these days, we have spiritually declined, to have sout the peace that once we had, the power that used to be ours, let us go back to Bethel and pray as we used to pray, read the Bible as we used to read it, spend the Lord's day as we used to spend it, give ourselves to God again. I doubt not but that blessing will be ours without measure. There are some other events which we ought to keep in mind in the life of Jacob to appreciate the text. One was of Jacob to appreciate the text. One was the death of Rachel as he came hear to Bethlehem. I have seen the tomb in which it is said her body was placed, and this is recorded in the 35th chapter of Genesis, the 16th to the 19th verses. "And they journeyed from Bethel; and there was but a little way to come to Ephrath; and Rachel travailed, and she had hard labor. And it came to pass as she was in hard labor that the midwife said unto her. Fear not, thou shalt have this son also. And it not, thou shalt have this son also. And it came to pass, as her soul was in departing, for she died, that she called his name Ben oni, but his father called him Benja-min. And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem."
The other was his loss of Joseph. For twenty years he had mourned him. There are some cries that are crushed out of his are some cries that are crushed out of his heart which enable us to see and understand his grief, as, for example, "I shall go down to my grave mourning," and again, "Me ye have bereft of my children. Joseph is not, Simion is not and now you will take Benjamin from me."

II.

The meeting of Levenh and Jeech We

The meeting of Joseph and Jacob. We are familiar with the story of Joseph's revelation of peace to his brethren and now at Pharaoh's suggestion the wagons were sent for the old man and all his loved ones, that they might come into the land of Egypt and dwell there while the famine raged in Canaan. I can hear the wagons rumbling outside the palace door, and Pharaoh stands at his palace with Joseph beside him, the ring upon his hand and a chain of authority about his neck. Wagon after wagon passes away ladened with corn and wheat and a change of raiment, and I can see Jacob as he sits in front of his home thinking of his absent sons and of Joseph, I am sure, for whether our boys go out to the ends of the earth or heaven they never get away from us. Suddenly he sees a cloud of dust in the distance, and go out to the ends of the sees a cloud of dust in the distance, and he sees a cloud of dust in the distance, and he sees a cloud of dust in the distance, and he knows that some one is coming. His heart begins to beat rapidly when he imagines it to be his sons. When they are near enough to cry out to him they tell him, "Joseph is yet alive." At this the old man fainted. "But when he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him the spirit of Jacob their father revived." And he said. "It is enough. Joseph my son is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die." From all of this beautiful Old Testament incident I learn these helpful lessons. se helpful lessons.

these helpful lessons.

First, the wagons have come for us, bringing us the best blessings of heaven, containing a change of raiment, so that we need be clad no longer in the garments of our own righteousness, but in the robes of His righteousness. In this garment there is the mark of the blood shed for our redemption and the reflection of the glory of the throne of God, bringing us food to eat that the world cannot give, and which if a man eat he shall live forever.

Second, bringing us good news. These

at that the world cannot give, and which if a man eat he shall live forever.

Second, bringing us good news. These wagons shall come to us as they came to Jacob. The best of the news was that Joseph was yet alive. In the Old Testament when the day of atonement came the priest took off his garment of glory and beauty and clad in linen robes made his way into the presence of the Ark of the Covenant, and then the service over he came out and put on again the garment of glory and beauty, on the hem of the robe of which there was a golden bell, and a pomegranate the whole length of the hem round about and as he moved around the people heard the ringing of the bells and knew that Joseph was alive because he saw the wagons,

knew that Joseph was alive because he saw the wagons,

Third, the wagons took Jacob up to his lost boy, and one day the wagon will come for us to take us up to our friends who have gone from us. Jacob did not think of the Nile in Egypt, which he was to see, but of Joseph, and that is what heaven is to us, the presence of Jesus. If He is not there, there will be no glory; if He is not there, there will be no glory; if He is not there, there will be no joy, but thanks be unto God these wagons shall take us up to meet our loved ones to whom we have said good-bye in this world, and that will be joy unspeakable.

III.

Home at last. The end has come for Jacob. His has been a great life, and his a great fight. We scarcely appreciate him until he is going. We have looked upon great buildings in process of construction and said, "That is the greatest building in the city," but never until the scaffolding is taken down do we appreciate the work of the architect or the skill of the men who carried out his plans, and now that the scaffolding is being taken down from about Jacob we see his real manhood. "I shall be gathered to my people," he said to those who were about him, and that settles for me the question as to whether we shall know each other in the other land.

"Bury me with my fathers," he said, Genesis 49: 29-31. "And he charged them,

"Bury me with my fathers," he said, Genesis 49: 29-31. "And he charged them, and said unto them, I am to be gathered and said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people; bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron, the Hittite. In the cave that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field of Ephron, the Hittie for a possession of a bury-place tite, for a possession of a bury-place. There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Re-bekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah," and that must have been a great proces-sion which started from Egypt to Canaan. can think of another procession a little ike it. In 1881, not far from Luxor, a great find was made of kings and queens at a place called Del El Bahri. For a long time the tourists had been picking up pieces of jewelry and other valuables which the scholars knew belonged to the kings and queens of other ages, and at last after much work it was found that a discovery had been made of the greatest value, and when the representatives value, and when the representatives of the Government made their way to Dei El Bahri they really found the mummy of the great Pharach and others who were buried with him. These bodies were taken out of the place of hiding, carried to the Nile and floated off to Cairo, and it is said as the procession moved along the celebrated river the Egyptians lined the bank all the way to the city throw dust into all the way to the city, threw dust into the air, fell upon their faces and cried aloud, "Pharaoh the great has come again!" It must have been like this when Jacob was taken back to Canaan, "Jacob, the great, has come again," but at last they reach the cave of Machpelah, and they place him there to rest. Abraham is there with Sarah and Isaac with Rebekah and Jacob with Jacob wit with Leah, and there they shall wait until the tomb is opened by the coming of Christ, and hand in hand they shall go forth to meet Him. May God speed the