

**ANOTHER BOY PREACHER.**

**Remarkable Instance of Precocity in Religion and Oratory.**

Special to The State.  
McCormick, Aug. 16.—In the series of meetings at the Baptist Church at this place, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mays, is being assisted by the little 10-year-old preacher, the Rev. Metz Joyner. Your correspondent heard this little boy preacher deliver an excellent sermon last night, and to say he was surprised is putting it mildly. There is something remarkable about him.

The writer has just had an interview with the boy preacher and elicited the following:

Metz Joyner was born at Floriva, Batts County, Georgia; at the age of one year his mother moved to Durant, Indian Territory; at the age of 5 he began going to Sunday School, and at 7 was converted in this way: In the month of April of his 7th year he was on a stand erected for the purpose of holding an outdoor meeting, when suddenly everything became dark around him and he fell in a swoon.

He was carried to his home in an apparently lifeless condition. The doctors after carefully examining him pronounced him past all medical aid. He says he was conscious of all that was going on around him—which proves that it was a cataleptic trance. He states that while in this condition he saw what at first was a tiny spark which grew gradually into a very bright and powerful light covering in his vision an area of about 20 acres. Within this light was a smaller ring of light and in this ring was Christ surrounded by angels. Christ held in his hand a scepter and whenever he pointed this scepter a ray of light, differing from the other light by being softer and more pleasing to the eye, would radiate. He pointed the scepter at the boy, and he immediately regained consciousness and found that the people surrounding his bed had given him up for dead.

Young Joyner was licensed to preach the following June, three months from the time of his trance in his 7th year.

The little preacher takes his text and sticks closely to it—using perfect language. His delivery is good, and he is never at a loss for words to express himself. His theology is also sound. He is like any other 10-year-old boy—modest, retiring and altogether a lovable little fellow, playful and full of animal spirit.

**Ten-Year-Old Boy Uses Pistol well.**

Wilmington, N. C., August 18.—G. W. Bunday, a middle-aged man, while unmercifully beating Mrs. E. A. Spire, his boarding-house keeper, in this city early this morning, was shot by her ten-year-old son, Tom. The wound is not serious, the ball having struck his head and passed around the skull, instead of fracturing it.

Bunday was drinking and assaulted the woman with a hatchet, badly wounding her about the head, face and shoulder. It was while he had her on the floor beating her that the lad ran in the room and shot him. Bunday was sent to jail and afterwards bound over to the Superior Court.

Mrs. Spire was sent to the hospital. Her injuries are very serious. The brave boy, who saved his mother's life by firing the pistol when he did, was commended for his gallantry by the court and discharged.

**An Odd Contest in Minnesota.**

The trend of political sentiment in the Northwest is illustrated by the campaign in the First district of Minnesota for the Republican nomination for Congress. The district is represented by James A. Tawny, who made himself so prominent as a faithful servant of the beet sugar interest. He is opposed for the nomination by a Norwegian banker named Knatroid, who is running on a tariff reform platform. He favors a reduction of the present tariff and putting lumber on the free list, and opposes trusts and railroad combinations. He also favors reciprocity with Cuba. What Mr. Knatroid's chances for the nomination may be does not interest us so much as the way in which this attack is met by Mr. Tawny. The latter is endeavoring to show that he is a better tariff reformer than his opponent. As proof of this he cites his vote in favor of the Babcock Bill and in favor of removing the differential on sugar which operates in favor of the Sugar Trust. He promises that if elected he will work for a reduction of tariff duties, including a reduction on lumber. He goes further and promises that if the Republicans control the Fifty-eighth Congress there will be such a revision of the tariff.

**Generous to Bennettsville.**

The town of Bennettsville, S. C., experienced on Thursday last one of the proudest days in its history, and all through the generosity of a woman. The day was noted by the laying of the corner stone of the \$40,000 graded school building, the money to build which was given by Mrs. Harrison Marchison Beckwith. Mrs. Beckwith was once a poor "schoolmarm" in Bennettsville, and when she married a man of means she did not forget the community where she had made so many friends.

She is a northern woman who came to teach in Bennettsville in 1882. She married Col. John D. Murchison, of Bennettsville, in 1892, and Mrs. Murchison married Geo. H. Beckwith, a prominent lawyer of Plattsburg, N. Y., in December, 1896, and since that time has lived in Baltimore and Denver, Col., and she has large mining interests near the latter place. Mrs. Beckwith has ever since her residence in Bennettsville entertained the warmest feelings towards the people of that town. She is reported to now be worth more than a million dollars, and on account of her kindly feelings for those people she determined to erect a suitable school building for the town.

The people of Bennettsville highly appreciate this valuable gift and turned out en masse to witness the interesting ceremony, every business house in the town being closed at that hour.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have been invited to Germany to witness the war manoeuvres of that country. They will be the Kaiser's guests.

**THE THREE BOER GENERALS.**

**They Visit the King and Inspect the Fleet.**

London, August 17.—The Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, who reached here yesterday from South Africa, left London, at 9.30 o'clock this morning for Cowes, Isle of Wight, to see King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The hour of the generals' departure from London was kept secret, consequently the streets were deserted when the three generals, accompanied by their secretaries, but by none of the ladies of their party, started for Cowes. They were stylishly attired in frock coats and silk hats.

Upon arriving at Southampton the Boer generals were welcomed on board the commander-in-chief's yacht Wildfire by Earl Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener. They immediately visited King Edward on board the Victoria and Albert, and were then taken for a trip around the fleet in the Wildfire. They returned to London this evening accompanied by Gen. Lord Kitchener and Earl Roberts, who took leave of the Boer generals at Waterloo station.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Gen. Botha's secretary described the visit to his Majesty. He said that when the Boer generals boarded the royal yacht King Edward came forward and after they had been introduced shook hands with each of them. The Boers were highly pleased with their reception. After a brief and informal talk of a non-political character with King Edward they were introduced to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

The reception by his Majesty lasted a quarter of an hour. The King spoke of "the gallant and brave manner" in which the generals had fought through the long and arduous campaign, and of "the consideration and kindness" with which the generals had treated British wounded. His Majesty expressed his warm wishes for their future. It was at the King's suggestion that the Boers took the trip around the fleet on board the Wildfire.

**A Storm in South Georgia.**

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 17.—A severe electrical storm, with high wind, passed over the southern section of Georgia last night. At Stillmore the round-house of the Air Line railroad was blown down and wrecked. At Waynesboro a dwelling was blown down and one man killed. At Bartow the Baptist Church and the Academy building were struck by lightning and narrowly escaped destruction. At Swainsboro a building was struck by lightning and burned.

In all the section the opening cotton was whipped from the bolls and ruined. The loss from this source was considerable.

**Nickels and Pennies.**

The United States Treasury during the year ended June 30 turned out 79,611,143 cents and 26,490,213 nickels. Massachusetts took 5,600,000 cents, Pennsylvania 4,000,000, Illinois 7,000,000 and New York State nearly 10,000,000. These are the great 3-cent-using states and stand in the same order as to consumption of nickels. Ten years ago pennies were little used in California and the south, and were unknown things in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona. Up to date Uncle Sam has turned out 1,100,000,000 cents, 340,000,000 nickels, 100,000,000 dimes, 200,000,000 quarters and 150,000,000 half dollars. Years ago the government issued 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces, and of those over 3,000,000 are outstanding. The same is true of the nickel three-cent pieces, of which nearly 2,000,000 are unaccounted for. Slot machine, penny newspapers and the odd prices in dry-goods shops have increased the demand for coppers. Cents and nickels wear out pretty rapidly because they are constantly passing from hand to hand, and the immense numbers of them that pour into the Treasury at Washington are carefully assorted for the purpose of picking out those which are too much damaged to be fit for further use. The life of a cent is only four or five years. Cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins, and the Treasury has to go on turning out new ones at the rate of 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 a year. The cent is a barometer of business conditions. A heavy storm or a sudden coming of cold weather—anything in short, that keeps the penny-spending part of the population at home—is reflected in the falling off of the cents coming to the Subtreasuries for exchange. During periods of dullness cents accumulate at Subtreasuries, but when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly again.—Bradstreets.

The Florence Times remarks: "There is still time for that ill sister story to be explained by St. Jim the martyr before the 26th, so it does not come under the category of stories told on the eve of the election which cannot be denied. If St. Jim did not like the atmosphere of Horry he might have gotten up a better story than that. St. Jim is taking a great refuge in the petticoats this campaign. He is playing the calico for all that it is worth. His sobs and tears just go right to the hearts of the women." We hope we shall not be accused of invading the privacy of "an humble but happy home" if we suggest that the Sick Sister really exists in the character of the county of Spartanburg, a community that has latterly shown marked symptoms of nausea when considering "Truthful James." Apropos of this illness the Spartanburg Herald observes: "The general impression hereabouts is that Jim Tillman has a very poor chance of missing the tail of the ticket. He spent some good money having circulars printed here, but they will not profit him."—The State.

Pekin, Aug. 17.—The viceroy of Sze Chuan reports that imperial troops attacked the rebel possessors at Inchaw August 17. One thousand rebels were killed and their leader Tong Yur Hung was captured and executed.

Notwithstanding the state executive committee has already sent out 300,000 election tickets, a number of county chairmen have called for more. Candidates are also sending thousands to the various counties.

**A TARIFF TREATY WITH CHINA.**

**The Result of a Year's Negotiations.**

Washington, August 17.—The State department has received a dispatch from T. S. Sharretts, the treasury expert, who was commissioned by the State department to negotiate a tariff treaty between the United States and China, stating that the treaty was signed on the 15th inst, and that he would sail for the United States on the first steamer.

The announcement contained in Mr. Sharretts' brief dispatch to the State department brings to a successful conclusion negotiations which have been in progress for many months for a tariff treaty between China and this country. It was stipulated as one of the features of the peace agreement between China and the foreign Powers, at the close of the Boxer outbreak, that an entirely new fabric of trade treaties should be made. This carried out the purpose Secretary Hay had maintained throughout the preceding negotiations for an "open door," the desire being to open up foreign communications with the interior of China and thus gain access to the vast markets of the Empire.

Mr. Sharretts' dispatch is dated at Shanghai, and does not go into details regarding the treaty he has signed.

**Washington Letter.**

Washington, Aug. 18.—The report that the President expects to call a special session of the Senate early in November for the purpose of securing the ratification of a treaty which he has negotiated with Cuba is regarded by leading Democrats as another evidence of the autocratic attitude of the President. Mr. Roosevelt, ever since his accession to the presidency has shown a disposition to regard his office of an importance not warranted by the Constitution and to eliminate Congress in every instance possible. Now he proposes to eliminate the House of Representatives from participation in legislation which is clearly its prerogative. The Constitution expressly states that in all revenue producing measures the House must take the initiative and a reciprocity treaty is only a revenue measure in a different form. However, the House refused to yield to the wishes of the Executive during the last session, and now that the President believes he can control sufficient votes in the Senate to carry out his purpose, he proposes to ignore the House entirely. His belief is likely to receive a severe shock, however, say certain prominent Democrats. It will be necessary for him to secure the support of several Democratic senators to effect the ratification of the Cuban treaty and it is not likely that Democrats, regardless of their views in regard to the merits of the treaty itself can be persuaded to vote for its ratification when by so doing they would be stultifying the express provisions of the Constitution. In the words of a prominent Democrat, who is in Washington, "The President has calculated without his host."

Representative Livingston, who stopped off in Washington on his way to Maine, where he will take the stump for the Democratic party, predicts that there will be a deficit in the country's finances for the fiscal year of \$46,000,000. He places the expenditures authorized by Congress at \$1,049,000,000 and the same Congress repealed the war revenue tax bill. Therefore, he says, the expenditures will exceed the receipts by \$46,000,000. This he believes will be hailed with joy by the bankers for it will mean a bond issue which will enable them to predicate an increased circulation, without paying the high premiums which United States bonds are now commanding. He says that the Administration will issue bonds and attempt to make the people believe that they are issued in order to meet a demand for Government securities which arise as a result of the extreme prosperity of the country. It is not considered likely, however, that the Government will find it necessary to issue bonds for the especial purpose of meeting a deficit. An issue of bonds is provided for by the Spooner resolution authorizing the construction of the Panama Canal, and already the officials are counting on this issue to help out the Secretary in his efforts to meet the deficit. There is little doubt but that Senator Spooner had been requested by the Administration to provide for that bond issue of \$130,000,000 for that very purpose.

There is reason to believe that the long anticipated "shake-up" in the Treasury Department is about to take place. It is claimed, by those in a position to know, that Assistant Secretary Spaulding will go out very soon and that his successor has been decided upon. Assistant Secretary Ailes is also talked of as likely to be asked for his resignation. General Spaulding, it is said, will be "taken care of" in some other and less important position within the Department. A new appraiser is to be appointed for the port of New York, and rumor has it that the appointment will go to William D. Bynum of Indiana. The minor clerks of the Treasury Department have received a severe "shake-up" of late by the inauguration of new methods by the Secretary and they are bewailing the fact that this is a "strenuous administration." Under the new rulings, the work of the Department must be kept up to date, letters must be answered the same day that they are received, and work must be done in a businesslike manner and not on the old gossipy, get-it-done-when-it's-convenient manner which has characterized the Department in the past. The change is appalling to many of the ancient employees of the Department who foresee doom for they have too long followed the old way to be capable of adapting themselves to the new, and their chiefs will be obliged to recommend them for dismissal because they cannot keep up with the pace set by the man from Iowa.

Senator Wellington of Maryland, who was in Washington recently, stated that he strongly advocated a constitutional amendment which would extend the presidential term to six years and make it impossible for any man to serve a second term. He said that the President had more power than the Czar of Russia, by virtue of the patronage which is at his disposal, and that no man could be elected president and resist the temptation to use that power to further his

ambitions and secure his reelection. He stated that he regarded the whole trend of the Republican party as towards imperialism and as a menace to the future of the republic. He believed there was a constant tendency on the part of the Executive to encroach on the legislative branch of the Government and that some remedy which would effectually check such encroachment should be adopted. Summing up his remarks, the senator said: "The American people have put aside all the higher ideals of past generations and have settled down to gross materialism."

**COL. WM. A. HEMPHILL DEAD.**

**He was the Founder and for Many Years Principal Owner of the Atlanta Constitution.**

Atlanta, Ga., August 17.—Col. Wm. Arnold Hemphill founder, and for many years business manager, of the Atlanta Constitution, died tonight at his residence on Peachtree street. Col. Hemphill had been in somewhat feeble health for a number of months, but his condition was not regarded as serious, and his death was a great shock to the entire city.

Col. Hemphill was 60 years of age, having been born in Athens, Ga., May 15, 1842. He was graduated from the State University of Georgia in 1861, and in the same year enlisted in the Confederate army, fighting with conspicuous gallantry to the end of the war, and being severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. He removed to Atlanta in 1867, and soon after founded the Constitution, of which he was one of the principal owners until January, 1902, when he disposed of his interest in the paper.

The cause of death was apoplexy. He was down-town on Saturday afternoon attending to some matters of business, and even drove to church this morning, but, becoming suddenly ill, decided to return home without entering.

**Resigns Million Dollar Job.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—A Loretta, Pa., special to the Pittsburg Dispatch says:

President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, has accepted the advice of physicians and decided to retire indefinitely from an active business life. He will leave America to seek some quiet nook in a foreign clime, where not an echo of the strenuous life he has led can reach him. This information is authentic.

Dr. Golden never leaves the Schwab home and the exact nature of his patient's illness cannot be learned through him.

Mr. Schwab is not confined to his bed, but spends much of his time on the wide veranda which affords fresh air and a sweeping view of the mountain slope. He is always with his wife or his parents.

The strange part of Mr. Schwab's illness is that he is always within view of those who call at his house, yet he will not allow any person to approach him. Heretofore the visitor to the Schwab home was greeted with a hearty welcome and a vigorous handshake. Now the visitor is met at the entrance and told that Mr. Schwab cannot be seen. Intimates of the family receive the same message and none has been able to converse with President Schwab since he came back to his home.

**Elgin Creamery Fails.**

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The Elgin Creamery Company, which operated creameries throughout Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, failed today. The creditors are estimated to number nearly 10,000, more than 8,000 being farmers. The American Trust and Savings Bank was appointed receiver and its bond fixed at \$500,000.

The assets of the company are claimed to be \$800,000 while the liabilities are estimated at \$350,000. Inability to realize on outstanding accounts was given as the cause of the failure.

The Elgin Creamery Company is the largest concern of its kind in the United States and was organized by the consolidation of scores of independent plants throughout the country. Its authorized stock is \$400,000.

**A Railroad Station Burned.**

Passengers on the Southern train from Charleston Saturday morning report that the railroad station at St. Matthew's was struck by lightning Friday night, and that the building was destroyed with some cotton.

From the mercantile reports it looks as if this is going to be a year of jubilee with the farmers. Reports from near-by home are to the same effect, and this is of more importance to us. There is every indication of plenty to eat for man and beast, and that is the best news in the world. We might have fields yellow with tobacco and white with cotton, but if we had to buy provisions and provender we would be poor. When the country is rich the town flourishes. There has been paid out for tobacco in this town alone since the season opened over \$50,000, and this is only one of seven tobacco markets in this section of the state, all of which have been doing well. This will go far towards paying on last year's debts and making the country rich for another year if it is husbanded. Providence has smiled on these people this year; we ought to be mighty good, though we doubt if we will be much better than we were last year.—Florence Times.

During the excitement of the campaign it is a good time to state that Miles B. McSweeney has made a good governor. He has been attentive to the duties of the office, fair in his administration and careful in all things. He has not attempted to play the boss, nor has he acknowledged any boss. He has administered the affairs of the State well.—Carolina Spartan.

Manila, Aug. 17.—Cholera reports show few cases of the disease here, but a large number in some provinces. The total number of cases reported to date is 23,636, with 17,596 deaths. Estimating the cases which have not been reported to the authorities, the total number is believed to have reached 30,000.

**THE "PEE DEE" COUNTY SCANDAL.**

**County Treasurer Blue Gives a Plain Statement of**

**What He Said at the Recent Campaign Meeting at Dillon.**

Marion, August 18.—The following signed statement, in reference to alleged utterances of his at the county campaign meeting at Dillon last Friday, was given out here today by County Treasurer W. E. Blue:

To the Editor of The News and Courier: To say that I was shocked at the report of your Dillon correspondent of my utterances at the Dillon campaign meeting in reference to the new county issue is putting it mildly, indeed, and I ask space in your columns that will enable me, in justice to myself as well as to the four aggrieved gentlemen and personal friends of mine, to place myself right on the record. Whether intentionally or not the remarks imputed to me on that occasion have, in that report, been distorted out of all semblance or resemblance to what I did in fact say, or the idea intended to be conveyed. I simply said that those gentlemen visited my office with alphabetical lists of the registered voters in the proposed new county, checked over my books in order to ascertain who had and who had not paid their taxes, and then had certificates prepared for those who, as shown by the books, had paid their taxes, which certificates were then signed by my clerk and myself. I also stated that these were honorable gentlemen in whom I had implicit confidence, and that if there was any error or mistake in the matter I was not responsible for it. This is the sum and substance of all I said on the occasion, and which I now reiterate. Your correspondent, however, has placed me in the attitude of shielding myself behind these gentlemen and in charging them with fraud and a breach of good faith. This I indignantly deny, as I am satisfied that any error, if any was committed by them, was entirely unintentional.

At the time that this matter came up I was on the rostrum and being subjected to quite a cross-examination as to local politics generally, consequently it is possible that your reporter might have misapprehended some of my replies. Be this as it may, what I really did say and meant is precisely as I here write, and I trust you will give this article equal prominence in your valuable newspaper as was accorded the communication it is intended to correct. Very respectfully,  
W. E. Blue.

**THE MARION TAX RECEIPTS.**

**An Explicit Denial of the Charges Recently Published.**

To the Editor of The State.

In today's issue of your paper we notice an article from your Dillon correspondent headed "Marion Campaign Gets Sensational," in which Mr. W. E. Blue, candidate for reelection as treasurer of Marion county, is reported to have said in his speech at Dillon yesterday that the undersigned had issued fraudulent tax receipts in the last new county election and had acted in bad faith toward him and violated the confidence placed in us. None of us heard this speech, and knowing Mr. Blue as we do we cannot believe that he made such an assertion. Whether made by him or fabricated by others for a sinister purpose, we denounce it as an absolute falsehood. We did not issue any receipts at all and do not know of any which were fraudulently issued. So far as we know, not an improper, illegal or fraudulent act was committed in that election on the part of the old county advocates, and we challenge proof that we or anyone of us did more than was proper and right. We assume responsibility for all that we did in that election, but if Mr. Blue made the statement that we procured false receipts to be issued, or committed an improper act or were guilty of bad faith toward him, he told what he knew to be absolutely untrue.

Please give this reply the same prominence you did the original article.  
B. R. Mullins,  
W. F. Stackhouse,  
F. F. Covington,  
P. B. Hamer.  
Marion, Aug. 16, 1902.

**FROM THE DILLON SIDE.**

**The Newspaper Correspondent Has a Say.**

To the Editor of The State:

Unless Mr. W. E. Blue will deny making the speech at Dillon in which he reflected upon Messrs. B. R. Mullins, W. P. Stackhouse, F. F. Covington and P. B. Hamer I hardly think it necessary to defend myself against the insinuation of having "fabricated for sinister purposes."

The language imputed to Mr. Blue, and reported by me, was the sum of his answers given to several categorical questions plied in rapid succession, and was but the reiteration of similar statements made at Latta and Berry's Cross Roads the two days preceding. And while the impression made was profound, it occasioned no surprise, inasmuch as it was arranged before hand that these questions would be put to Mr. Blue and from his previous statements it was known what would probably be his reply. Any number of Dillonites knew all this, and having heard the charges made by Mr. Blue, are prepared to say whether he was correctly reported or not.  
B. M. Badger.

Dillon, S. C., Aug. 18.

Queen Wilhelmina has rewarded a laborer who sent her a nine-leaf clover with a gift of \$10.36. She might— one would think—have left off the 36 cents, or else have added 64 cents more to it.

**THE STATE'S FLOATING DEBT.**

**Piling Up Indebtedness That Will Have to be Paid by Increased Taxes.**

**Statement Showing That State is Living Beyond Income.**

Columbia, Aug. 18.—From time to time attention has been directed in this correspondence to the financial condition of the State treasury and the necessity for sensible action along these lines and the necessity for considering this condition. The following note from Mr. Jesse T. Gantt is opportune:

I am requested by various parties to give my authority for assertions which I have made as to the financial condition of the State. As the time allowed a candidate for Secretary of State, five minutes, does not permit a reference to authorities, I am forced to adopt this method in complying with these requests.

The following letter from State Treasurer Jennings is responsible for the assertion which I have made, that a deficit of \$300,000 has been created within three years:

"Mr. J. T. Gantt—Dear Sir: I take for granted there was no money borrowed by the State Treasurer for 1898, 1899 and 1900, as Dr. Timmerman said at Gaffney that he had not had to borrow any. For 1901 we borrowed \$175,000. Up to this time we have borrowed for 1902 \$220,000, and the present indications are that we will have to borrow enough more to make the entire \$300,000 authorized by the Legislature. Very respectfully,  
"August 11, 1902. R. H. Jennings."

As to the assertion that the rate of taxation for State purposes in South Carolina is already nearly twice the average rate in the other States of the Union, I give below the rate for the fiscal year, 1898 in 29 States of the Union, in mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation:

New Jersey 0, Indiana 9-10 of a mill, Maine 1 3-4, Maryland 1 3-4, Minnesota 1 8-10, Michigan 1 9-10, Texas 2, North Carolina 2 1-10, New York 2 1-5, Arkansas 2 1-2, Missouri 2 1-2, Montana 2 1-2, West Virginia 2 1-2, Wisconsin 2 1-2, Ohio 2 4-5, Washington 2 9-10, Georgia 3, Kentucky 3, Oklahoma 3, South Dakota 3, Virginia 3, Florida 3 1-2, Oregon 3 1-2, Colorado less than 4, North Dakota 4 1-10, Illinois 4 1-5, Tennessee 4 1-2, Utah 4 1-2, Kansas 4 1-2, South Carolina 5.

The taxpayers of the State are entitled to an explanation of the reason why, with a tax rate nearly twice the average in other States, a deficit of three hundred thousand dollars has been accumulated within three years. Six thousand dollars will be paid this year as interest upon money borrowed by the State Treasurer until next year's taxes can be collected and applied to this year's expenses.

Unless some means can be found to supply the treasury of the State with resources from other quarters the people are today face to face with either a heavy increase in the levy to meet this deficit or a large reduction in the appropriations, and consequently an inadequate support of the present State institutions. We cannot reasonably hope to meet this condition by an increase in property values, for this deficit has been created in spite of an increase of forty million dollars (or 20 per cent.) in six years, which has not been sufficient to reduce the rate.

I have brought out these facts in an endeavor to show the necessity upon us of encouraging the provision of indirect sources of revenue to aid in supporting the State. The Secretary of State's office in most of the States has been made a revenue bearing office, and it should be made so in South Carolina. Respectfully,  
J. T. Gantt.

**RENEWED WAR IN PHILIPPINES.**

**Vigorous Movement Against the Moros Considered Necessary.**

Washington, Aug. 18.—A cable dispatch has been received from Gen. Chaffee stating in his judgment an active campaign against the Moros in Mindanao was necessary to curb the opposition that has been growing against United States authority. The dispatch was considered of sufficient importance to be repeated to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

Gen. Chaffee has been directed to use his own discretion in the matter and will no doubt engage in an aggressive movement against the insurgent Moros. Some time before Secretary Root left Washington the Moro situation was under consideration and from a dispatch then at hand the secretary was of the opinion that the Moros must be dealt with severely before they would respect the authority of the United States.

Gen. Chaffee is now in Mindanao, having left Manila some days ago. If the campaign should continue for some time, he no doubt will remain in the Philippines instead of leaving on September 30th as he had planned. It is understood at the war department that Gen. Chaffee has sufficient troops to make an active campaign.

**MOROS ATTACKING OUTPOSTS.**

Manila, Aug. 18.—The Moros in Mindanao are renewing their attacks upon the outposts and pack trains of the American column at Lake Lanao, which is under the command of Capt. J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth cavalry. The Americans have successfully repulsed the Moro attacks and have suffered no loss. The commanders of the American forces in Mindanao report aggressive action against the Moros to be necessary, and ask permission to move against Bacold, and other strongholds of the hostile Mohammedans. There is also about 2,000 soldiers in Mindanao available for desired American aggressive movement. It is believed this number is sufficient to defeat the Moros, although it would possibly be necessary to strengthen their base before undertaking the movement.

**GLENN SPRINGS WATER**

For the Liver.

For sale by A. J. CHINA, J. F. W. DeLORME.