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The Messenger.

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A VERY BRIGHT REPORT.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. Report a Large Volume of Business.

GREAT DECREASE IN FAILURES.

Remarkable Similarity to the Course of Prices in 1879, When There Was the Most Wonderful Advance.

Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending June 5th, says in part: "The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities, the month was the smallest since September, 1892; in manufacturing liabilities, the smallest since September, 1894. Failures of general traders have not been as small in any month as in May, 1897. In only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in books and lists, only five in groceries, and not one in any trading class in that month has reported failures larger than in half the preceding months. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in shoddy, four in wool goods, seven in machinery, nine in lumber, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns.

"The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892, the year of greatest prosperity, has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices has stood in the leading branches of manufacture, not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1896, when the most wonderful advance in production and price ever known in this or any other country was close at hand. The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in advance of an expected increase in demand. So in 1879 consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly it was found that the demand was greater than the possible supply. All know how prices then advanced, and the most marvelous progress in the history of any country resulted within two years. Reports from all parts of the country now show that prompt distribution of products is unusually large and increasing.

"There is no improvement in the market for farm products. Cotton is not higher, and the belief that the next crop will be larger, in spite of the floods, is general, while the demand for goods does not change, although the country is large enough to keep the market for most goods steady. Nor is there any satisfactory demand for woolen goods, and the sales of wool for the week have been only 4,822,900 pounds, and for five weeks 34,641,100, against 38,980,150 in the corresponding weeks of 1892. The transactions greatly exceed the demands of the mills, although these are larger than of late, because the manufacturers of woolen goods have steadily increasing orders. Crop prospects are so good that the Chicago customary at this season have disappeared. It is stated a week ago that along the northwestern roads prospects were remarkably bright, and highly favorable reports have since appeared from Kansas and Texas, and are given in today's dispatches from the Pacific coast. The exports of Western ports are 2,000,592 bushels against 2,866,[illegible] last year, and the Atlantic exports, flour included, were 2,165,787 bushels against 2,939,852 last year. The aggregate exports of corn continues remarkably heavy, have been 3,021,021 bushels against 2,000,[illegible] for the same week last year, and the exports were 1,926,596 bushels against 1,293,[illegible] last year.

"The failures for the week have been 224 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 29 last year."

A WAR DANCE.

Large Cuban Meeting in Washington in Memory of Americans.

A large crowd gathered at the National theatre in Washington last Friday night to attend the Cuban meeting in memory of the Americans who have sacrificed their lives for Cuba. Speeches were made by Representative Swanson, of Virginia, and Greene, of Nebraska, and others.

Mr. Green declared that not only should the belligerency resolution be passed by Congress, but Spain should be given so many days to take her colors from the island. He made light of the probability of war with Spain, and said that if she declared war against the United States, 3,000,000 Americans would be in the scabbards ready to fight, and the blue and gray would march together to the music of Dixie. Had there been a Jackson or Polk in the White House, he said, he would be sure the fires of liberty would now be burning throughout the island of Cuba. Resolutions were adopted calling for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and arraigning all who make the honor and glory of the nation and the interests of the people subservient to the interest of the Spanish bond-holders and the sugar trust.

An Armistice Signed.

Athens, June 4.—(By Cable.)—It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus.

Duty on Rice.

The United States Senate bill reduces the duty on cleaned rice from 2 cents per pound to 1½ cents, on uncleaned rice from 1 to 0.80, on paddy from 3 to 2, on rice flour, rice meal and broken rice from ½ cents per pound. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has announced that the house rates will be accepted. Among others who have labored diligently to convince the Senate finance committee of its error in reducing the Dingley bill rates were Ex-Gov. Beckham, Senator McBrayer, Samuel G. Stoney and Christopher Fitzsimmons of S. C.

To Corner Whiskey.

A trust is being forged in Louisville, to corner two-thirds of all the whiskey in the United States. Sam'l Thomas, president of the American Cereals Manufacturing Company, originated the plan. The proposition is to buy 200,000 gallons now in bond in Kentucky.

A "Dry Town."

The board of aldermen of Asheville, recently voted to make it a "dry town." The action was taken when an application for a renewal of the licenses of the saloons was made from July 1st. The whole batch was refused by a vote of 4 to 2.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Pencil Pointers.

Col. H. Deb. Clay, one of the leading Republicans in Virginia, died on the 5th in Newport News.

At Orangedale, Fla., a negro who murderously assaulted a family of four and probably fatally injuring a little boy, was taken from the sheriff by a party of men and is supposed to have been killed.

Henry White was hanged at Columbus, Ga., for helping to murder three policemen.

At Ocala, Fla., R. B. McConnell, defaulting president of the defunct Merchants' National bank, commits suicide to prevent his arrest.

At Macon, Ga., a bill has been prepared, and will be filed, for putting the Southern railroad into the hands of a receiver.

Atlanta (Ga.) mail carriers will be increased five or six members by July 1st.

Kentucky toll gate raiders defy State militia and continue the depredations.

Fire along the wharf front at Alexandria, Va., destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

Jas. E. Caton, of Alexandria, Va., has announced himself a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

Mrs. Z. A. Godfrey was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., on the charge of strangling her daughter's illegitimate child six years ago.

The steamers Biscayne and Dauntless have been captured off the Florida coast, charged with engaging in filibustering expeditions.

During a fire at Charlottesville, Va., a building was wrecked by the explosion of a keg of powder, and the chief of the fire department was killed and several others wounded by falling bricks and timber.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Press-Visitor learns that the Tribune is to resume publication about July 1st. It is to be published as a four page morning daily with an eight-page Sunday edition. Col. W. W. Hayward will continue as editor.

Mrs. Dora Copenhaver, of Edinburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, attempted to light a fire by pouring coal oil on the kindling. The oil in the can ignited, and was thrown all over her, burning the woman so horribly that she died within a few hours.

The Malvale rolling mill and spike manufactory, of Roanoke, Va., has been purchased by the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company. The plant will be removed from Roanoke, either to Hollidaysburg, Pa., or to Birmingham, Ala.

At Columbia, S. C., fire destroyed $20,000 worth of property, including a $6,000 electric plant in the lunatic asylum. The fire originated in the laundry and was confined to that building.

An engine on the Norfolk and Western Railroad blew up, about three miles east of Christiansburg, Va., killing the engineer and fireman and injured one other person. The body of the engineer was literally torn to the ground so that the flesh was scattered over a large space of ground.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, has announced the following board of inquiry to investigate the condition between the students of the South Carolina College and police and military, on the athletic grounds: Capt. Henry T. Thompson, Col. J. G. Wardlaw and Brigadier General Joseph L. Stoppelbein, with Judge Advocate S. G. Mayfield.

Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of the great squadron during the civil war, died at his home at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., after a short illness, of a stroke of paralysis. He was a Virginian by birth, and a direct descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Admiral Lee's war record was one of the brightest in American naval annals.

All About the North.

Ohio coal miners at Columbus have decided not to join in any general strike that may be called.

John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland, has opened a law office in New York.

The next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will meet at Omaha, Neb., May 25, 1899.

Federal Judge Grosscup has decided that the city of Chicago is liable for damages resulting from riots during the Debs strike of 1894.

The American Medical Association in session at Philadelphia elected officers and selected Denver, Col., as the next place of meeting.

Famous old Libby prison building, which was transferred from Richmond, Va., to Chicago, Ill., is to be moved to another site.

The Indian outbreak in the Northwest territory has been quelled. Almighty Voice has been killed.

The eighth anniversary of the Johnstown disaster was appropriately observed May 31st.

A call has been issued for the tenth annual convention of the National Republican League, at Detroit, Mich., July 13th.

At Denver, Col., a spring wagon driven by Henry Marsau, a carpenter, and containing eight children, ranging from 3 to 9 years old, was struck by a special train on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and as a result four of the children are dead and the others are terribly injured, two so badly that they will die.

Manufacturers of the Indiana gas belt at Anderson are organizing to preserve the natural gas fields.

Miscellaneous.

Snow fell at many points in Michigan and Wisconsin on Decoration Day.

The Cuban army is said to be in good condition; Gomez has 40,000 well disciplined troops.

The coffee crop of Brazil is for this year estimated to be 9,000,000 bags.

Commissioner Calhoun may succeed Consul General Lee in Cuba.

At Washington John C. Searles, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, like President Havemeyer, has been acquitted by the direction of Judge Bradley, who sustained the motion of the defense.

Spanish officers make reports of several skirmishes with the Cubans, in all of which the Spanish troops are successful.

North Carolina postoffice appointments: Boyett, Wilson county, W. F. Rowe; Hardesville, Greene county, J. H. Savage; Hermitage, Ashe county, Lydia Farmer.

THE REUNION AT NASHVILLE.

Programme for the Great Meeting of Confederate Veterans.

975 HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED,

And About 100 Applications Are Now Pending—Texas Heads the List in Number of Camps.

The official programme for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 23 and 24 has been announced. This gathering of old veterans promises to be the largest ever held in the South. Colonel George Moorman, assistant adjutant general, announces that nine hundred and seventy-five camps of United Confederate Veterans have been organized, and that about one hundred applications for the organization of camps are now pending. Texas heads the list with two hundred and twenty-one camps, while Alabama and North Carolina follow with ninety-one camps each. Maryland has six camps, Virginia thirty seven, West Virginia seventeen and the District of Columbia one. The following is the programme for the Nashville reunion:

Tuesday, June 22, at 10 a. m., the Daughters of the Confederacy will meet at the State Capital in Nashville in a general reunion. On the evening of the same day they will give a reception of the Confederate Veterans. At 12 m. on the same day the convention of Confederate Camps will hold a session in the large tabernacle. Each division will be assigned to its own position. Speeches of welcome will then be made and responses. Hon. J. W. Reagan is orator of the occasion, and immediately upon the close of his address will come the usual organization for the transaction of business.

For Wednesday, June 23, the convention will meet at 10 a. m. and will transact important business which will come before it requiring a full day's session. The evening will be devoted in honor of the sponsors and maids of honor. They will be seated upon the platform, with especial escort of Confederate Veterans.

For Thursday, June 24, the grand parade. Gen. W. H. Jackson, chief marshal of the division, will be in charge. All divisions will be assigned positions and each camp will carry a banner or old Confederate battle flag, which will be still more appropriate. The sponsors and maids of honor from the different States will ride in open carriages in front of their own State division. The reunion will close with a general reception that night.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

As to the Progress of Peace Negotiations in Europe.

London, June 5.—(By Cable)—Conflicting news is published about the progress of the peace negotiations at Constantinople. On one side the sultan is said to have adopted a most unyielding attitude, and, on the other hand he is declared to be showing a conciliatory disposition and that the settlement of questions in dispute is only a matter of a few days. The Associated Press, however, learns that the ambassadors at Constantinople are hopeful that the negotiations will be concluded in about a week, in the sense of Turkey's acceptance of the peace conditions proposed by the powers. There is now little doubt the Sultan has decided to agree to the evacuation of Thessaly, and the Turkish public is being prepared for this step. The police of Constantinople have been ordered to confiscate the leaflets which are being circulated, demanding the annexation of the conquered territory as a duty devolving upon the sultan. The war songs are also being suppressed in order to stifle the fanaticism of the lower classes.

It is considered probable that the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece will be followed by a complete change of the Turkish cabinet, as the palace clique will endeavor to saddle the ministry with all the responsibility for the peace conditions.

IMAGINATION CAUSED SUICIDE.

Eli Blundy Thought He Was Accused of Incendiarism.

Recently the little town of Clio, South Carolina, Marlboro county, was burned by incendiaries. There was no clew to the criminals, but Eli Blundy, one of the most respected citizens in the community and a prosperous farmer, became convinced that his neighbors were accusing him of the crime. He could not be convinced to the contrary and last Saturday shortly after going into his field to superintend plowing he cut his throat with a razor. He died instantly.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

Judge Tyler Cooper, formerly mayor of Atlanta, and for several years clerk of the board of county commissioners has been found guilty of embezzlement in the Superior court. Cooper was dismissed from the office of county commissioners several months ago, and a shortage of $2,350 was found in his accounts.

Ten Shots in a Family Feud.

At Jeffersonville, Ga., R. R. Newly and J. W. Newly, father and son, engaged in a shooting affray with J. R. and M. Defore, brothers. Ten shots were fired and R. R. Newly was mortally wounded. The tragedy was the result of an old feud.

Military Quell a Riot.

A special to the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier of the 5th reports considerable excitement at Lucknow, a village of 115 inhabitants in Sumter county. It all arose from some target practice in the streets of the village, which the authorities could not stop. Governor Ellerbe was informed of the affair and wired the Bishopville Guards to go Lucknow. This was done, a number of arrests were made, and everything is quiet now.

A Pitched Battle.

A special to the Louisville Evening Post from Paintsville, Ky., says a pitched battle, in which Tom Lewis, Preston Lee, Green Charles, J. W. Charles, Shade Lee and Hemp Lee engaged, occurred near the Virginia-Kentucky border, in Virginia. J. W. Charles was killed outright and Green Charles, Hemp Lee and Tom Lewis were mortally wounded. The crowd had been driking and a quarrel ensued, after a discussion with the above result.

DISPENSARY RESOLUTIONS.

What Legislation is Necessary to Restore the Control of Alcoholic Liquors to South Carolina

Last Tuesday Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, secured the adoption of the following resolutions in the United States Senate:

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States declared in the case of Leisy vs. Hardin, that no State had the right to prohibit the sale of liquors within its own borders in original packages, upon the ground that it was an inteference with inter-State commerce, and,

"Whereas, In order to give relief to the people of Iowa, Congress passed what is known as the Wilson law (Wilson law is then quoted), and

"Whereas, Under the authority therein granted, the State of South Carolina, in December, 1892, passed the dispensary law, under which provision is made for the sale of liquors by State officers under strict restrictions and rules; and,

"Whereas, Under this system the experience has shown that the cause of temperance has been advanced and the good order and quiet of the State have been promoted, there being now less than 100 dispensaries in place of upwards of 800 barrooms in 1892, and

"Whereas, a circuit judge of the United States court, by judicial legislation in a recent decision, has repealed the act of Congress above recited, as far as South Carolina is concerned, thus reducing the State to re-opening the bar rooms or allowing the free and unlimited sale of liquor in original packages; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the judiciary committee of the Senate be instructed to consider what legislation is necessary, if any, to restore the control of alcohol, ic liquors within its own borders in its own way in common with other States of this Union."

Mr. Tillman spoke briefly in support of the resolution, saying the public impression that the dispensary law was a money-making device was erroneous, and that it had accomplished much good in regulating the liquor traffic.

Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, felt that the Senate should not be committed to the lengthy preamble reciting the effect of the law, etc.

Mr. Tillman modified the preamble so as to avoid the term "judicial legislation" in characterizing the recent decision, and substituting "the judicial interpretation."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, chairman of the judiciary committee, proposed a substitute omitting all the preamble, and simply directing the judiciary committee to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out the statute of 1890 relating to commerce between the States.

Mr. Tillman accepted the substitute and it was agreed to.

TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS.

Concord has raised $2,000 to establish a high school for boys.

The governor appoints the following members of the State Board of Health: Dr. R. Lewis, of Raleigh; Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, of Greenville; A. W. Shaffer, of Raleigh; J. L. Nicholson, of Richlands; J. D. Spicer, of Goldsboro.

A son and two daughters of Junkers Woodliffe, at Oxford, while fishing, chewed twigs of yellow jassamine, thinking it to be angelica. The oldest of the party, a girl 19 years of age, died on the creek bank. The others are very ill but may recover.

Governor Russell will make an attempt to obtain from the war department the original letter books of Governor Vance, 1863-5. These were taken from the capitol in April, 1865. Copies of them were made some years ago, but the copies are now missing.

In Rowan and Burke counties the gold craze prevails. At the Scott's Hill mine, near Morganton, a vein has been struck that is said to pan out ore worth $100 a ton. Near Pool, Rowan county, several nuggets have been found recently and farmers have discovered they were the possessors of gold mines.

Auditor Ayer has had a letter from a Tennesseean, asking the cost of the last constitutional convention held in this State. Upon looking up the records it was found that the last one held was in 1875, which began September 7th, and ended October 11th, and cost $26,300. The convention in 1865 cost $80,000. The question of holding a constitutional convention in Tennessee is being talked of. There is one needed if for nothing else than to change the law and let the people at the polls elect a Lieutenant Governor. Now the Senate elects a President, and he acts as Lieutenant Governor.—Raleigh correspondent Charlotte Observer.

WILL IT PASS?

Free Silver and Election of Senators by the People.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill to provide for the submission to a popular vote, at the congressional election of 1898, the following questions:

"Shall Congress at once enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?"

"Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended so as to provide for the election of United States Senators and of the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people?"

It is made the duty of the Secretary of each State to forward the result to the President, who is requested to transmit the statement to Congress.

The Dark Side of Christian America

"We have now in America a population of 70,000,000 of people, and yet three-quarters of a million, we are told, belong the the criminal class," writes Dwight L. Moody, in his initial paper in "Mr. Moody's Bible Class," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "And this in Christian America. It is said that in six months thirty graduates of two large European universities were found by one rescue mission in New York City. Nor are the American colleges without representatives in the great city slums. Our daily papers are but a living chronicle of the fearful hold which sin has upon us as a nation. A man must have lost all his senses who says that sin is not inherent, that it is only a physical weakness which culture may ultimately overcome. Veneering the outer man will make him no better within."

Cause and Effect.

Willie—It's always in damp places where mushrooms grow, isn't it, papa?

Papa—Yes, my boy.

"Is that the reason they look like umbrellas, papa?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Massachusetts agriculturists believe they have found a means of exterminating the gypsy moth which eats everything that grows except tobacco leaves. It will take several years to accomplish the work.

SIMONTON ON DISPENSARY.

State Cannot Supply Liquors as a Beverage to Increase Revenue.

A FLATFOOTED DECISION.

Federal Court Judge Holds That the South Carolina Measure In Conflict With Inter-State Commerce Laws.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, South Carolina, Judge Simonton handed down his decision in what is widely known as the Vandercook case, a case which involved the validity of many provisions of the South Carolina dispensary law. The decision created a sensation when it was learned that the court had declared certain provisions of the law in conflict with the inter-State commerce regulations of Congress, and that consequently it might result in the total downfall of the South Carolina monopoly of the whiskey business within her borders.

In a syllabus prefixed to the full text of the decision, Judge Simonton says: "Any State may in the exercise of the police power, declare that the manufacture, sale, barter and exchange, or the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, are public evils, and having thus declared, can forbid such manufacture, sale, barter and exchange, or use, within her territory. But when a State recognizes and approves the manufacture, sale, barter and exchange, and the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, and the State itself encourages the manufacture, engages in the sale of and provides for the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and so precludes the idea that such manufacture, sale, barter, exchange or use are injurious to the public welfare, it is not a lawful exercise of the police power to forbid the importation of such liquors, or their sale in original packages, for personal use and consumption.

"Such prohibition under such circumstances is in conflict with the laws of inter-State and foreign commerce.

"The dispensary act of 1896 as amended by the act of 1897, inasmuch as they approve the purchase and manufacture of alcoholic liquors for the State and provide for the sale of such alcoholic liquors as a beverage, in aid of the finances of the State, in so far as they forbid the importation of alcoholic liquors in original packages for such use in this State, are in conflict with laws of inter-State and foreign commerce, and are, therefore, to that extent void."

The court then goes into a lengthy discussion of the facts and the law of the case. Judge Simonton's summary of the facts before him is as follows: "This is a bill in equity. The bill alleges that the complainant is the owner of vineyards in the State of California and that it manufactures from grapes of such vineyards, well known pure wines, brandies and other liquors, particularly clarets, Rhine wine, Burgundies and champagne. That by its traveling agent the complainant took orders from certain citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina, to deliver to each of them certain original packages, products of its vineyards, filled said orders and shipped from San Francisco in California to Charleston, S. C., by rail, a carload of its products containing 73 separate original packages for each of its said customers, all marked with its name and address in California, adopting this mode of shipping by carload in order to obtain a large reduction in freight. That the goods so shipped arrived in Charleston, passing through the hands of several common carriers in continuous route; and thereupon were seized without warrant by Defendants Baher and Scott and sixty of the packages were shipped by said constables to Columbia to John F. Gaston, then the State Commissioner and got into his hands and then the business hands, and then into the hands of his successor, S. W. Vance, with full notice of the unlawful seizure, and that Vance, notwithstanding, refused to deliver them to complainant or its agent, after repeated demands, and threatens to convert and sell the same to citizens of South Carolina. That these same constables and others, claiming like authority, threaten to seize in like manner, all wines shipped by complainant into this State wherever found, and for whatever purpose shipped, arriving in said city of Charleston, and in like manner to ship and deliver the same to said S. W. Vance, who likewise threatens to convert the same to the great damage of complainant, and the obstruction and destruction of the lawful business and inter-State commerce and trade in its wines, etc., with citizens and residents of South Carolina. The bill further alleges arrival of the same in South Carolina, and the wrongful seizure of the same by State constables. That other orders have been obtained from other residents of South Carolina for separate original packages, and that upon such orders complainant purposes to ship such packages to South Carolina in due course of inter-State commerce. And that in the future it intends to seek similar orders and to ship thereupon similar original packages into the State of South Carolina. The bill further alleges that it intends in the course of its business, further and in addition to such shipments or orders by customers in advance, to ship also from San Francisco, Cal., to its agent in the State of South Carolina and to the store and warehouse in South Carolina, and to sell in the State of South Carolina in the original packages as imported as aforesaid, to residents in South Carolina, its wines and liquors, products of its vineyards, in the due and lawful exercise of its rights under the constitution and laws of the United States. And that the defendants threaten to seize, take and carry away, convert and sell all such shipments. The bill then charges that by the dispensary act of 1897, under which the defendants seek to justify their action, all wines, beers, ales, alcoholic and other intoxicating liquors are the subjects of lawful manufacture, barter, sale, export and import, in the State of South Carolina, have been and are being used and will continue to be lawfully used and consumed as a beverage by citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina. And that the products of the vineyards are lawful subjects of inter-State and foreign trade and commerce. The bill then charges that the said dispensary law, in so far as it authorizes the acts of the defendants, or in any way attempts to abridge the right of importation of the products of complainants' vineyards, into this State and there to seal in original packages, or in any wise hinders and prevents its intercourse, commerce and trade with citizens and residents of South Carolina in the products of its vineyards in such original packages, is in conflict with the constitution of the United States and is null and void. The bill then alleges for the acts sustaining the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and prays for a temporary, to be followed by a permanent injunction."

He then reviews at great length the laws of the case and concludes his decision as follows: "It is manifest, therefore, that the same conclusion must be reached with regard to the dispensary of 1897, which was reached by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the act of 1893, that it is not within the scope and operation of the Wilson act. This being the case, the law laid down in Leisy vs. Hardin, controls this case and the attempt to forbid the importation and sale of spirituous liquors in original packages must fail.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States must control all Circuit Courts. By this decision it is clear that so long as the State herself engages in the business of importing and selling alcoholic liquors, for the purpose of profit. So long as she recognizes that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, is lawful and can be encouraged. So long as she seeks a monopoly in supplying these liquors for that use, and in this way looks to an increase of revenue, she cannot, under her constitutional obligations to the other States of the Union, forbid, control, hinder and burden commerce in such articles between their citizens."

DECISION TO BE TESTED.

Gov. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, Outlines His Procedure.

CONSTABLES TO BE RETAINED.

Will Watch Original Packages--Pint Bottles Cannot Be Sold as Such. Much to Be Done.

Last Thursday, Gov. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, defined the course he will pursue in enforcing the dispensary law. He said he had decided to keep the constables on duty, as by his construction of the "original package" ruling there was much for them to do.

"We are not going," he said, "to seize anything shipped into the State for personal use or anything sold by people of other States in original packages. I understand by 'original package' that a man, cannot, for instance get a dozen pint packages in one case and sell those pints separately, but must sell the whole unbroken case. The constables will have to watch those receiving boxes of bottled liquor or liquor put up in other shape, and if anything less than the whole will be confiscated.

"As I understand it, the citizens of this State will not be permitted to sell in original packages or in any other way. I think, however, citizens of this State can properly act as agents for non-residents.

"Of course, the friends of the dispensary will not be satisfied with anything short of an appeal to the court of last resort."

There will speedily be a test of the correctness of the construction placed on the Simonton decision by Governor Ellerbe.

Dozens of men are preparing to sell liquor in packages as well as half pints, importing them in cases and barrels, and also to sell beer by the bottler. According to the position taken by the Governor, they can only deal in wholesale quantities. This would be no advantage to purchasers, as they can themselves order such packages for "personal use," have them shipped direct and save profits of the middleman.

Court of Inquiry to be Called.

The faculty of the South Carolina College have investigated the facts connected with the disturbance on the college ball field, in Columbia, and as a result has reported the conduct of Adjutant-General Watts to the Governor, as commander-in-chief, for his action. Governor Ellerbe, upon receipt of the full report, acting under the State law, has declared that he would order a court of inquiry to investigate the affairs. Judge Advocate General Mayfield will be the chairman of the court.

Tillman's New Bill.

Senator Tillman, from the committee on inter-State commerce, has introduced a bill giving States the same control of liquor imported into a State which they exercise over liquors of domestic manufacture. The bill is intended to in part meet the objections to the State dispensary law, pointed out in the recent decision of Judge Simonton.

The State of Washington is proceeding systematically in the work of reclaiming its arid lands, the operations being under the direction of an Arid Land Commissioner. A recent report by this officer says that by the process of irrigation over 1,000,000 acres in the State may be made fertile. The work in hand is the reclamation of some 850,000 acres, which have been withdrawn from the public domain at a cost, mostly for personal service, of about $7,000. Abundant water for this large tract can be had from the Natchez River, re-enforced by a series of reservoirs, the water to be supplied by a canal 150 miles in length.

Man's Bitterest Enemy.

"Sin is always man's bitterest enemy," writes Dwight L. Moody, in "Mr. Moody's Bible Class," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It separates him from his Maker. It separates him from his fellow-beings. No position is to obligh for sin to debase; no place so hallowed but it seeks to corrupt; no home so sacred but it seeks to destroy. 'Sin, like holiness, is a mighty leveler,' says a distinguished divine. And what may be the cause of the thousands of suicides which have occurred during the past year if it is not a loathing of self? It is sin then which makes a man loathe himself. It is sin which makes man's life become a burden from which he so often seeks to free himself by his own hand."

Philadelphia Record: The kindergarten lies at the bottom of the public school system. It is a little nearer to bed rock than our system of education has ever before attained. Congressman Barrett, of Massachusetts, is right when he insists that more kindergartens should be established, even if the high schools should have to be abandoned. We are expending too much money on the roof and too little on the underpinning of our schools.

THE LARGEST IN YEARS

Was the 102d Commencement of the University of North Carolina.

A MARKET FOR SURPLUS CROPS.

Summer Law School--First Criminal Insane Convict--Question of Court Jurisdiction.

The one hundred and second commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina was held at Chapel Hill last week, and the attendance was the largest in some years. Twenty-five hundred people were in memorial hall and hundreds were unable to gain admission. There were forty-two graduates. Four delivered orations, competing for the Willie P. Mangum oritorical prize, which was won by David Baird Smith. P. D. Gold, Jr., won the medal in the debate contested in by members of the two literary societies. At the alumni banquet responses to toasts were made by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, who was acting governor; Claudius Dockery, George E. Butler, Edwin J. Hale, Lee S. Overman and Warren G. Elliott. The annual address by President William L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University, was of an hour's length. His theme was a quotation from John C. Calhoun: "Liberty is a reward to be arned, a reward reserved for the intelligent, the patriot, the virtuous and the deserving." He declared that of all cheering statements in President Alderman's address none threw so certain and so bright an augury over the future which this anniversary faces, as the enumeration of students who were, in occupations almost menial, are working their way to university educations. It is the supreme duty of a university to fit men for citizenship. The most dangerous of all our delusions is that free institutions are easy to establish or perpetuate. There is and can be no stable freedom save historic freedom. The question of a system of federal taxation and disbursement operating evenly on individuals and sections, is beset with greater difficulties than in Clays day. The question whether we are to seek prosperity from laws of Congress, or from individual effort, is raised as it never was before. Railway combinations, trusts and monopolies and the relation of the races may require the hand of law to adjust a system of free government. There are brave and sincere men in the House of Representatives and there would be more of them if there were courage and support at home. The educated man who shirks the responsibility of citizenship or who regards politics as a field to be shunned shirks the obligation of patriotism.

The trustees have decided to rebuild an alumni hall at once at a cost of $25,000. All the old faculty were re-elected.

A special from Asheville, says: "In addition to the regular terms, the Governor has ordered a special term of the Superior Court, to begin in July, Judge Timberlake presiding, and the order instructs him to sit until the docket is cleared. If he does the court will sit several months, for the civil docket is over 500 cases behind. The last Legislature undertook to confer on the judge of the Criminal Court civil jurisdiction as to Buncombe county. There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act. The judge says he intends to open the court and select some simple case for trial, try it, let the losing side appeal, making the point of constitutionality, and he will then adjourn and await the decision of the Supreme Court."

At Raleigh in the Federal court at chambers, Judge Purnell signed a consent decree ordering the sale in two months from June 3rd, for cash, of all the property covered by the deeds of trust of the Egypt Coal Mining Company, and of the Lungdon Henszey Coal Mining Company at Cumnock. A. H. Taylor, of Baltimore, John W. Hinsdale and Thomas B. Womack are appointed commissioners to sell. Judge Purnell also signed a decree approving the compromise of the claims of relatives of nineteen of the forty-one miners killed in the Cumnock mine in December, 1895, each suit being for $10,000, and the total amount under the compromise being only $9,000.

An enterprising Allianceman, of Durham county, has published a card in one of the town papers, offering to buy all the surplus farm products made in his section at high prices. His proposition is to give $1 a bushel for corn, $1.60 for peas, $2 for onions, and proportionate prices for other things. This would be more encouraging if the gentleman's exchequer could hold out for any length of time, for there will always be a large surplus at the figures he offers.—Ex.

The summer law school of Wake Forest College, begins June 21st, and will continue ten weeks. The school is divided into two classes, the junior and senior. "Students will study subjects rather than any particular book," says the announcement. Fifty lectures are given in each course.

The first criminal insane convict ever sent direct to the penitentiary arrived in Raleigh last week. He is a white man from Jackson county, sent for manslaughter. He is to remain until pronounced cured, when he will be taken back to Jackson and sentenced for his crime.

The Wadesboro Messenger estimates that the farmers of Anson county have invested $100,000 in fertilizers this season, an amount equal to 3,333 bales of cotton at the prevailing price; and that it will require more than one-sixth of the entire crop to pay for the fertilizers used.

Governor Russell and the State Council have fixed for a loan from the educational fund to the State Board of Education of $50,000 to comply with the act of the legislature donating money to townships that vote a school tax.

Alexander Oldham, a former leading manufacturer, of Wilmington, died in Anniston, Ala., aged 65. He built and owned what at one time was the largest flouring mill plant in the South, and he was the first American manufacturer to export flour to China. He originated the idea of employing sawmill waste as a steam producing fuel for manufacturing plants, thereby placing a commercial value upon a hitherto worthless accumulation difficult to dispose of and practically creating a new industry.

The railroad commission have reduced telephone rates from $40 and $34 to $34 and $24.

THE STATE WILL COMPETE.

Prices of South Carolina Dispensary Liquors to Be Reduced.

CONSTABLES TO BE ABOLISHED.

Cities and Towns Will Be Called On to See That "Original Packages" are Not Broken for Sale.

The Columbia (S. C.) Register, under date of June 2, has this to say concerning the future of the dispensary law in that State since Judge Simonton's recent sweeping decision:

"The hazy atmosphere which has surrounded the Dispensary situation has cleared away to such an extent that the State officials are beginning to see "where they are at." While they are still in the gloom, yet there is light enough for them to mark out their pathway until January at least, when the Legislature meets and relieves them of the worry and vexation and doubt and despondency through which they have passed very recently, and in times past on account of the dispensary law. That there will be no extra session, now seems very probable, for the officials believe another course of action will answer all purposes.

"The plan practically decided on, is to run the dispensary in competition with those who are certain, under the decision, to offer liquor to the public in "orignal" packages. It was at first believed that the State could not compete with all its vast machinery and officials, but with a big cut in expenses, it is now believed that the State cannot only undersell competitors, but can actually drive them out of business.

"The first thing it is proposed to do in the way of cutting expenses, is to call in the commissions of every one of the constables. This will be done very soon, and in fact the two chiefs have been telegraphed for to come to Columbia, possibly to arrange for the disbandment of the force, and also to receive instructions as their actions in the future as long as they are officers. Instructions have been sent them in the meantime not to make any more seizures. With this order, their usefulness is at an end except in so far as they might be able to see that none of the original packages are broken or that liquor is sold by the drink. But this duty will be devolved on the cities and towns, and a very broad insinuation has been made by one familiar with the situation that if these municipal corporations failed to do their duty, then metropolitan police would be put upon every one of them.

With the abolishment of the constabulary, there would be a saving to the State of about $50,000 a year. It is said that the pruning knife will be used elsewhere and that the institution will be run on the most economical basis.

"The second change to be made in order to meet competition, will be the reduction of the price of all liquors. It is well known that the Dispensary has been making a profit of 100 per cent. on all goods sold, but a reduction of twenty-five or even more will be made to meet competition. The State officials believe that with the reduction and other advantages, they will have over outside dealers, that they cannot only successfully compete with them, but will be actually able to run them out of business. It is held in this section that "original packages" mean that if, for instance, a case of a dozen quarts, pints or any other quantity of liquor is ordered, it must be sold as an entirety and that the bottles cannot be sold separately, for the package would then be broken. It is contended that under this construction, it will be impossible for the outside dealers to order liquor in such convenient shapes as to sell them to the people in competition with the State, which can bring it in any shape and then bottle it as it pleases. In other words, the contention is that an outside dealer must order his stuff in original pints, quarts, etc., separate, and not boxed. The idea is that to ship the goods that way would cost so much in freight and in breakage that it would make the business very unprofitable.

"While the State counts on these conditions to compete with outsiders, it is generally thought that by the time the Legislature meets, the State will have disposed of the stock on hand to a large extent, and that then prohibition will be enacted.

"The Attorney General says that he does not know what course the Governor is going to take, but this is a temporary order of injunction, and under the United States statute, an appeal from it may be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. This course may be adopted. In the meantime the answer of the defendants will be filed, as required by the subpoena, and if an order can be had at a sufficiently early date, it is possible that we may know that, and if it is against us, take an appeal from it directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. In any event, it seems to me that the question involved will finally have to be decided by the Supreme Court."

President McKinley Speaks.

President McKinley delivered the opening address at the meeting of the International Commerce Conference at Philadelphia, Pa., at the Academy of Music. On the spacious stage of the Academy sat the delegates to