

A GOOD WORK

Being Done by the Audubon Society as Shown by

ITS ANNUAL REPORT

Which Has Just Been Filed for the Information of the Public.—President Taylor Makes a Statement on the Enforcement of the Game Law for the Year Just Ended.—Society Deserves Support of All.

President B. F. Taylor of the South Carolina Audubon society has completed his annual report showing the work of the society since its incorporation by the general assembly at the last session. The report is interesting in that it shows the improvement in conditions in the preservation of game and that until the society took charge there was little attention paid to the laws of this State. The report submitted by Mr. Taylor is as follows:

On March 16, 1907, there went into effect the statute creating the Audubon society of South Carolina, with powers of a State game and fish commission. On April 9, the incorporators held a meeting in Columbia and the following officers were elected: President, B. F. Taylor. Vice president, Dr. H. N. Snyder. Temporary secretary, George S. Hayward. Treasurer, A. R. Hayward, Jr.

The following were elected to constitute the board of directors: Neils Christensen, Beaufort; O. B. Martin, Columbia; Dr. P. N. Mell, Clemson College; C. P. Wray, Ridge, D. H. Coker, Hartsville; Mrs. Augustine Smythe, Charleston; A. F. Lever, Lexington, and R. I. Manning, Sumter.

Immediately after the meeting the president began gathering all information available regarding the exact condition of game and fish protection in the State. He soon ascertained that in many sections but slight attention was paid to any of the game and fish protective laws. Game birds and deer were being killed off in a large traffic for their dead bodies was carried on for market purposes. Fish were being slaughtered in immense numbers by means of traps and dynamite. Song birds were shot indiscriminately and many were trapped to be shipped North. The beautiful sea-birds, which nest in colonies along the coast, were constantly robbed of their eggs each summer. The license law, which formerly required every non-resident hunter to pay \$25 for shooting licenses, had been secured, and the law was being enforced.

Under the old law 14 county game wardens had been appointed. Letters to all these wardens brought out the fact that, owing to inadequate pay, lack of State supervision, and for other causes, they had been practically inactive, one of them only reporting two convictions for violation of the game laws for the year previous. On the other hand from all over the State letters began to pour in asking for him from the Audubon society, showing that large numbers of people were interested in bird and fish protection, and hailed with much joy the fact that the State had at length taken an interest in preserving its natural assets to the commonwealth.

One of the first things to claim the attention of the Audubon society was the publication in pamphlet form of the State game law known as the "Audubon law." Fifteen hundred copies were printed and distributed throughout South Carolina and the more important features have been printed frequently in the public press of the State. The importance of this work can hardly be underestimated, as there is no doubt that many people violate the game laws through ignorance of the statutes. More than 5,000 pamphlets, with plates showing the wild birds and natural colors, have been distributed in the schools, among farmers and elsewhere. These were furnished by Mr. William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The work of revising and enlarging the warden force at once began. Some of the officers who displayed most interest were re-commissioned by the government as State wardens, and a number of additions have been made. The following is a list of the names of wardens appointed and serving up to December 15, 1907.

J. E. Rutledge, Lancaster; George A. Malloy, Cheraw; W. L. Samson, Cross Keys; George W. Hazard, Cat Island; William Elliott, Yemassee; D. J. Selzer, Orangeburg; G. M. Rice, Jr., (E. U.) Union; John N. Bates, Spartanburg; John D. W. Watts, Laurens; J. H. Robinson, Greenville; John Welking, Charleston; Kajitan E. Krenser, South Island; Victor E. Thelming, McClellanville; Theo. S. Johansen, Frogmore; Charles Anderson, Port Royal; Richard Stonebridge, Savannah, Ga.; E. Y. Ferguson, Enoree; A. A. Sessions, Ridgeway; J. W. Wilson, Conway; Frank E. Johnston, South Island; W. S. McKaskill, Conway; W. Fletcher, Smith, Gaffney; C. W. Boykin, St. Stephens; S. P. Holliday, Pineville; W. S. McClelland, Pineville; N. C. H. Warren, Richardson; G. M. Rice, Thomas B. Earle, Anderson; Halvor S. Svendsen, Charleston; Charles Johnson, South Island; James E. S. S. Mt. Pleasant; Frederick H. Brumman, Hilton Head; Robert Sisson, Savannah, Ga.; K. S. Villepique, Camden; W. H. Wylie, Rock Hill; J. H. Hook, Clemson College; Dr. L. H. Russell, Greenwood.

The warden force is being enlarged as rapidly as funds will permit, and it is expected that before long there will be two or more active officers in every county. It has been found hard to get wardens in a number of the counties, because they are required to work, and because, in some instances, they do not wish to make a career against their friends. It is the duty of a game warden to acquaint the people of his territory with the character of the laws for the preservation of the wild game and fish, to see that the \$10 non-resident hunter's license, now required by law, is paid and to arrest and prosecute all persons found guilty of infractions of the game laws. Wardens work under the direction and control of the State Audubon society, and are required to make reports of their activities to the Columbia office. It is hoped that soon arrangements can be made to put a number of these officers on a regular salary, but at the present their remuneration consists of fees for work actually accomplished, viz.: \$10 for each conviction which is secured, and \$2.50 for each non-resident license they may be the means of collecting.

Although the law has been in operation but a short time, its efficiency has already been demonstrated. In addition to an immense amount of educational work, the wardens have found it necessary to bring prosecutions in a number of instances. As a result of their activities, convictions have been secured in the following cases:

Killing quail out of season; dynamiting fish; hunting without license; killing non-game birds. Eight cases are now pending in the courts. One warden has destroyed over 80 traps in one stream which were illegally set for catching fish. The dynamiting of fish has already been stopped in many places, and hundreds of irresponsible people have been taught that the fish and game protective laws must be respected. On the faithfulness and activity of these officers most dependent much of the lasting good for which the Audubon society is working. Many of the wardens have been recently been appointed and as yet have not had sufficient opportunity to show their abilities.

The secretary, James Henry Rice, Jr., has been in the field a large part of the time since May 1, soliciting members for the society, selecting wardens and performing other duties of similar character. He has already visited over half the counties in the State. Mr. Rice has, however, been forced to give his attention to other duties than those of the society, as his pay is not sufficient from this source alone to maintain him. We hope the income for the coming year will warrant the appointment of a man to give his whole time and attention to this work. His services in the field have been satisfactory, and we trust that his duties will be lightened by the fact that we have obtained from these gentlemen much valuable information regarding breeding colonies, and their constant trips from their stations to Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, and Savannah will enable us to prevent many depredations on islands during the breeding season. The United States department of agriculture has also furnished the society with several hundred copies of their publications of "Game Laws" and the "Value of Birds to Agriculture." These have all been distributed in the State.

The outlook for the Audubon society work in South Carolina is very promising. Already a very substantial membership has been enrolled and this will increase as the objects become more widely known. There are hundreds of people in the State who enjoy the sport of hunting or angling; these should all be interested in it work. The owners of private game preserves, whether resident or non-residents of the State, will doubtless gladly co-operate with the society, as, indeed, some of them have already signified their willingness to do so.

Every farmer in South Carolina should be a local friend of the society, which is laboring to preserve the valuable insuring and wood-destroying birds, by whose efforts in field and grove his lands are enabled to produce their annual yield. And then the outlook is bright because the movement is a good one and is founded on sensible principles. In 37 States in the Union, Audubon societies exist and everywhere they are having an enormous influence for good.

B. F. Taylor, President.

The report of the treasurer shows over \$1,000 collected from dues and various sources and a balance on hand of \$52.17.

JUROR DIED

From Heart Failure While Sitting On a Case.

The greatest excitement broke forth in Part I of the court of general sessions, in New York, where a civil suit was being heard when it was discovered that Moses Olenick, juror No. 2, who was apparently asleep in his chair, was dead.

The clerk of the court was calling the roll of the jurors, but when he reached Olenick's name, there was no response. He called the name a second and a third time, but still there was no answer. Nearest the juror was Thomas Moore, an agent of the Gerry society, and Moore leaned forward and touched the apparently sleeping juror on the shoulder. Moore was in a moment that the juror was dead. Dr. Frank McGuire, the Tombs prison physician, was hurriedly sent for, but he said the man had been dead several minutes. He had been stricken with heart failure.

FOUND ON REEF.

Only Man Who Escaped From Wreck of Houseboat.

The only survivor of the five men who were washed to sea on the ill-fated houseboat to Cedar Keys, Fla., Thursday, was brought ashore, having been found on an oyster reef by a tug boat. After being battered about for a time by the storm the boat went to pieces. This survivor and one other man managed to keep afloat on part of the wreckage, but while helplessly drifting in the gulf one of the men died from exhaustion. The rescued man was in a pitiable condition when rescued, his clothing having been torn from his body and he was almost dead from exhaustion.

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AN ANCIENT TRAGEDY

Recalled by the Sale of Old Books in London.

How the Assassins of the Mayor of Faversham Were Dealt With by the Old Timers.

At a recent old book sale in London some rare books were sold. Among those that brought the highest price were the third folio of Shakespeare and "Arden of Faversham." The first named brought \$7,750, and the latter \$6,050.

This "Arden of Faversham" is doubtless the tragedy printed in 1592, which was at first attributed to Shakespeare. It is the dramatization of one of the most terrible tragedies in private life, and the play is now attributed to George Lillo.

And this is the history: Thomas Arden a gentleman of Kent, was Mayor of Faversham, in 1550. Arden's wife, Mistress Alice, young, tall, well favored of shape and countenance, had a lover named Mosebye, "a black, swart man." The unfaithful wife and the lover conspired to put an end to the husband. They employed as confederates John Green, a tailor, George Bradshaw, a goldsmith, and one "Black Will," a professional murderer.

The wicked wife laid a plot for murdering the husband in his own house and procured the services of Mosebye's sister, Cicely Pounder, and two of Arden's domestic servants, Michael Sanderson and Elizabeth Hafford. On a day chosen for the deed Black Will was hidden in a closet in Arden's parlor. After supper, Arden sat down to play some kind of game with Mosebye. Green stood at Arden's back, holding a candle.

At a signal in the game, Black Will came out with a napkin in his hand, threw it over Arden's face, and strangled him. Mosebye struck Arden with a tailor's pressing iron and cut his throat with a dagger. It is added that Mistress Alice herself, with a knife, stabbed the husband seven or eight times in the breast.

When Black Will had helped to drag the body into the closet he went to Cicely Pounder's house and received eight pounds for his work. He then left Faversham. Cicely Pounder then went to Arden's house and assisted in dragging the body to a neighboring meadow, where they laid him on his back in his night-gown with his slippers on his feet. After this Alice and her companions says the chronicler, "danced and played on the virginals and were merry."

By placing the body in the meadow in night clothes it was intended to convey the impression that he had been murdered by some one while the festivities were going on in the house. Next morning Mistress Alice alarmed the town with the announcement that her good man was missing and that she had fears for his safety. A search was made by the townspeople and the body was found.

Some of the people saw a long rush or two from the parlor floor, there were no carpets in those days, thus foot of the corpse. This brought the suspicion that Arden had been murdered in his own house. The details of the murder soon came to be unraveled. Then came the punishment, Mistress Alice was burned at Canterbury; Mosebye, Green, Bradshaw and Cicely Pounder were hanged; Elizabeth Stafford was burned; Black Will escaped for many years, but was at last taken and burned on a scaffold at Flushing.

Now there was a fine old-fashioned tragedy of Merry England in the hazy days of good Queen Bess. That this early copy of the play, "Arden of Faversham," should bring \$6,050 shows the unmitigated greed of the collector. It is doubtful if any playwright of today will attempt to immortalize Harry Orchard and his many murders. Perhaps if a mouldy volume of such a play should be in existence 350 years from now there might be found some collector to give \$6,000 for it.

He Knew.

There is a well known federal official at Washington whose family stoutly maintain that he is absolutely color blind, a contention as stoutly refuted by the official himself.

On one occasion at table his wife remarked a new tie her husband was wearing. "I'll wager you don't know what color the tie is," she teasingly suggested.

"It's blue," said the husband.

"Right! But how on earth did you know?"

"Well," said the husband, with the same assurance, "when I bought it yesterday I told the clerk that if he didn't give me a blue one I'd throw him out of the window."—Harper's Weekly.

Walter Weight—Did you hear the awful dressing down the master gave your friend Crasher? By Jove, he did let him have it!

Thruster—Glad of that. What did he say to him?

W. W.—Said he was nearly as bad as you!—Punch.

New Postal Ruling.

The postmaster general has issued an order, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1908, which requires publishers of all papers to drop from their subscription lists the names of all subscribers after a specified term following the expiration of the time for which the paper is paid for.

Hereafter publishers of weekly newspapers can not carry subscribers in arrears more than one year, semi-weeklies, more than nine months, tri-weeklies longer than three months, and dailies longer than three months.

For each violation the publishers will be fined 1 cent for each four ounces. Since the average newspaper weighs four ounces or less, each paper sent to a subscriber in arrears for a longer period than indicated will cost the publishers 1 cent fine.

The same ruling requires that all papers sent through the mails as second class matter must be paid for and not sent complimentary. The ruling will revolutionize the newspaper business, and will relieve the postal service of tons and tons of newspaper matter, which is carried at a very low rate of postage.

PAYING POSITIONS.

Young Men Urged to Make Application for Them.

Several Vacancies in South Carolina Internal Revenue Service Under Civil Service Protection.

A competitive examination under the rules of the United States civil service commission will be held at Columbia and Charleston, in the postoffice buildings, on February 1, to fill vacancies in the internal revenue service in South Carolina. Three examinations will be held, one for deputy collector, one for clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue at Columbia and one for storekeeper-gauger.

The position of deputy collector pays a salary of \$1,100 and an expense allowance of \$700 annually is made; the position of clerk carries a salary of \$1,150 and the position of storekeeper-gauger pays \$4 per day, with about six weeks idle time during the year.

Major Micah Jenkins, collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, is very anxious to have good men make application for these different positions. "I, of course, want men of character in the revenue service and the vacancies in my district are worth the while of bright, energetic young men in the State and I hope to see a good number stand application for them. The examinations are not hard and the work required for each of these positions is not in the least unpleasant."

Major Jenkins says that he will be glad to give any information concerning any of these positions to any one who may desire it. Applications for the examination must be made on the prescribed form, which, with necessary instructions, may be obtained from Mr. M. W. Peurifoy, of the Columbia postoffice. If you can not call on him in person write for blank enclosing two cent stamp for return postage. All persons wishing to take the examination should secure blanks and fill them out at once in order to allow time for any necessary corrections. No applications will be accepted unless received in Washington before 4.30 p. m. on January 25.

All applicants must be 21 years of age or over. The subjects are extremely simple.

Other Examinations.

On Jan. 23 an examination will be held to fill the following vacancies: Assistant steam engineer in the office of the secretary of war; forest planting assistant (male) in the department of agriculture; teacher of mechanical drawing in the Indian service; teacher in the Indian service; machinist in the government printing office.

An examination lasting two days, Jan. 22-23, will also be held to fill vacancies in the Philippine service. There are at least 300 vacancies in the position of teacher to be filled, and appointments to that position will be made, except in a few cases, at \$1,200 per annum. Those appointed under this examination will be eligible for promotion up to \$2,000 per year for teacher and from \$1,600 to \$3,000 for division superintendent.

An insufficient number of eligibles was secured from the recent examination. It is anticipated that appointments of eligibles resulting from this examination will be made to the position of teacher in March and April next and their transportation arranged with a view to their arrival in Manila about June 1, 1908, the beginning of the school year. Others will be required in the various clerical and administrative offices in the islands. The majority of appointments of eligibles resulting from the assistant examination are made at the entrance salary of \$1,200. Each college student who will be graduated in 1908 should state in his application the degree he expects to receive.

Men only will be admitted to this examination. The time allowed for this examination is two day of seven hours each. The first three subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

Age limit, 18 to 40 years on the date of the examination.

On January 27, an examination will be held for stenographer and typewriter. Special attention is invited by the civil service commission to the fact that there is a large number of vacancies throughout the United States, and the supply of eligibles for some time has not been equal to the demand. Women will be admitted to this examination for the departmental service, but will not be examined for the isthmian canal or Philippine service.

On January 29 an examination will be held for tariff clerk (male), at \$1,200 per annum, in the interstate commerce commission. Two days will be allotted, Jan. 29-30, to the examination of applicants for the position of scientific assistant in seed testing, in the department of agriculture.

Application blanks for any of these examinations may be secured by applying to Mr. M. W. Peurifoy, clerk, at the registry window of the Columbia postoffice.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Little Girl Confesses to Many Serious Crimes.

Confessing that she was an incendiary, a shoplifter, a sneak thief, and a burglar, a 12-year-old girl recently told the sheriff of Lake county, Indiana, a tale of criminal exploits which rivaled the record of most offenders four times her age.

She is Anna Jenick, of Roby, Ind., and her confession followed her arrest on a charge of having set fire to \$10,000 worth of hay owned by the Knickerbocker Ice company, of Chicago. The fire, started by the girl and her five year old brother, whom she enlisted as an aid, spread to the ice houses of the company, and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire town of Robertsdale, adjoining Roby.

"I just wanted to see it burn," said the girl. "I know was wrong, but setting inside of me told me to light the hay and see a pretty fire." This child's mind is certainly badly balanced.

SAME OLD CONTEST.

Will Take Money in Lieu of Seats in Congress.

A dispatch from Washington to The News and Courier gave the information that Representatives Legare, Patterson and Lever, from the 1st, 2d and 7th congressional districts, respectively, were again to be put to the inconvenience and trouble of going through with the contests filed by the three South Carolina negroes: Aaron Prioleau, Isaac Myers and A. D. Dantzier, who want to go to Congress from these districts.

It appears from the records in the office of the clerk in the House that the testimony in these cases were filed last July, and was opened according to law, during the months of August and September of the past year. The papers filed by Prioleau cover 171 pages of testimony and briefly those of Myers 119, and those of Dantzier 114.

The committee on elections has announced already that unless more damaging testimony can be secured by the South Carolina negroes that they have produced up to this time there is little chance for any of the present Representatives to be unseated. As a matter of duty the committee is compelled to waste much valuable time in the reading of affidavits from the contestants in these cases, and in listening to long-winded arguments from their attorneys.

An examination of the briefs that have been filed shows that they differ in no material respect from those filed heretofore. In the main they attack the South Carolina election laws as being unconstitutional, because of the disfranchisement of the negro. Around this is built up a sentimental tale of woe about the negro and his abuse in the South, which is handed to Congress at the beginning of each new session of Congress.

Neither of the contestants expect to get a seat in Congress, but they are after the two thousand dollar allowance that the law gives to all contestants for congressional seats. It is just such forces as these cases present every two years that convince us that the right of suffrage should never have been conferred on such men as Dantzier and the others, who would cut a grotesque figure in the national halls of legislation.

ANOTHER COTTON PICKER

Mr. Harvin, of Manning, Secures Patent on New Machine.

Mr. C. R. Harvin, of Manning, S. C., has invented and patented a cotton picking machine which gives encouraging promise of doing the work for which it is designed. The whole apparatus is to be carried on a specially designed four-wheel truck and drawn by horse power along the cotton rows. The principle on which the machine works is something like that of the familiar suction flue at the modern engine.

A gasoline engine on the forward part of the truck furnishes the power to run a pair of twin fans that do the suction work, while connected with the fans are four or more flexible tubes, or hose, that may be guided along the rows of open cotton by unskilled labor. The force of the suction will draw up the flues all well opened cotton, while a special device will pick out open cotton that does not come freely from the boll.

Mr. Harvin has not made a complete machine, according to his design, but he has rigged up on an ordinary farm wagon an outfit that demonstrates his idea to be practicable. Being necessarily engaged in other business, Mr. Harvin has had little time to devote to his important invention, but he hopes soon to organize a stock company with sufficient capital to push the matter in a manner that its importance deserves.

We hope this machine will prove a success. There is nothing but a good machine to pick cotton. Labor on the farms is so trifling that unless some machine is invented to pick cotton its cultivation will be greatly curtailed. It will effect a great saving too in the gathering of the cotton crop. Success to you, Mr. Harvin.

The Labor Law.

Chief Justice Pope Thursday signed an order calling an en banc meeting of the circuit and supreme judges on January 16 to pass upon the constitutionality of the contract labor law involved in the case of ex parte Holman.

Some Plain Talk.

The News and Courier says "there is no question whatever that the improvement of the Edisto River should have the careful consideration of the River and Harbors Committee in Congress. Representatives Patterson and Lever, of this State, are engaged in an effort to make this stream navigable for boats of very light draught from Charleston to Orangeburg. Last year, as Mr. Lever showed in his recent statement to the Rivers and Harbors Board of the War Department, 2,000 bales of cotton and 10,000 tons of fertilizers were sold in the city of Orangeburg. "Sixteen thousand bales of this cotton were shipped to Wilmington and all the rest, with the exception of 84 bales, which came to Charleston by some good fortune, went to Savannah. All of the cotton marketed at Orangeburg should have been sold and shipped through the port to Charleston. That it did not take this direction, as we have heretofore pointed out, was not on account of the rates charged by the railroads for the transportation of the cotton. "As a matter of fact the rate to Wilmington from Orangeburg was 30 cents the hundred pound, to Savannah 29 cents and to Charleston 25 cents. The advantage of rates enjoyed by Charleston as compared with Wilmington amounted to 25 cents the bale of five hundred pounds, and of 20 cents the bale as compared with Savannah. Something more than the deepening of the Edisto River, evidently would be needed to draw the cotton from Orangeburg to this port, and that something must be supplied by the canal at Charleston who are engaged in the cotton business."

THE FIGHT GOES ON.

Disfranchised Democrats Will Contend for Their Rights to Exercise Their Constitutional Privilege to Vote on All Questions Affecting Them and Their Property.

The county board, in reporting its finding, stated that there was evidence of irregularities in the conduct of the election, such as voters being allowed to vote at precincts where they were not registered and being allowed to vote without proper proof of having paid taxes, but that there were not enough of such irregularities to have changed the result of the election. The attorneys for the disfranchised voters contend that the question of numbers does not enter into the matter at all, and that the boxes in which such irregularities occurred should be thrown out, thereby changing the result materially.

The Orangeburg correspondent of The News and Courier points out that under the Act governing the formation of new counties it is possible to so run the lines of a proposed new county that one voting place can control the entire election; in other words, every precinct but one can be left out of the new territory, while the people are included, as the Act does not say anything about the manner in which the lines shall be run, and as is true in the Calhoun matter, the new county lines may be run without regard to township lines or to the shape of either the old or new territory.

Following are the motion and appeal which will be argued before the State board of canvassers: Orangeburg.—In the Matter of the Formation of the Proposed County of Calhoun. To Messrs. Bellinger & Welch, Attorneys for Contestants, and John S. Bowman, Jr., Esq., Chairman of County Board of County Canvassers of Election.

Please take notice that A. R. Parler, A. C. Smith and S. J. Smith, for themselves and all other similarly interested, further protesting and contesting the validity of the said election, will ask the State board of canvassers to sustain the action and judgment of the county board of canvassers on the following grounds, to-wit:

1. Because the said election was not secret, but that the secrecy of the ballot and voting was lost and destroyed because tickets in violation of the statutes in such case made were furnished and used in the said election, and because the tickets furnished and used could not be voted and used without disclosing how the elector voted in said election.

2. Because the books of registration were not opened in Cameron, North, St. Matthews, Ellmore and other towns in said county during the year 1907, although said towns contained over three hundred inhabitants, whereby numerous voters, who were opposed to the proposed new county, were thus prevented from registering, or changing or correcting their registration as allowed by law, and voting in the said election against the formation of the said new county.

3. Because the statutes under which the said new county election was held (which deprives numerous voters residing within the area of the proposed new county, their voting place having been cut without such area, from voting upon the question of the formation of such new county, although duly qualified and registered electors) contravene Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and are therefore void and unconstitutional.

4. Because of many illegalities and irregularities, to-wit: Allowing electors to vote without proof of payment of taxes, allowing electors to vote who were illegally registered allowing electors to vote when disfranchised by conviction of infamous crimes, and others of like kind, the box at St. Matthew's voting place therein should have been wholly rejected and thrown out, thus reducing the vote in favor of the new county by two hundred and twelve votes, and against the new county by two votes.

5. Because of many irregularities and illegalities in the vote and the voting at the voting places of Fort Motte, Cameron, Lone Star and St. Matthews, to-wit: Allowing electors to vote without proof of the payment of taxes, without being properly registered, after having been disfranchised by conviction, not having paid taxes, residing without the election precinct where they voted, and the like, the vote in favor of the new county would be reduced about forty votes.

6. Because the result was changed or rendered very doubtful by reason of the following facts, to-wit: Electors were allowed to vote without proper proof of payment of taxes were illegally registered, failed to pay taxes, had been convicted of disqualifying offenses, resided in election precincts other than the one in which the vote was cast, prevented from voting because while residing within the proposed county their voting places were cut without such area and not opened for such election, prevented from registering or correcting their registration as allowed by law on account of the books of registration not having been opened as provided by law, large number of electors within the territory discouraged from voting on account of so many being prevented from voting and registering, etc., and the county board of canvassers should have decided and held the election void for these reasons also.

7. The county board of canvassers erred, after and because as a fact that there were irregularities such as voting outside of the right precinct and without proper proof of the payment of taxes, in not going further and holding as matter of law that voters outside of the right precinct and voting without proper proof of pay-

ment of taxes are fatal violations of the Constitution of South Carolina and render the entire election void and illegal.

Wherefore the contestants pray the said election be declared void and illegal for these reasons as well, and that otherwise the action and judgment of the county board be sustained and confirmed.

D. O. Herbert, W. C. Wolfe, Attorneys for Contestants.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

CHURCH AT McCOLL BURNS. Nearly Two Million Bales Less Ginned Last Year THAN YEAR BEFORE. According to the Census Bureau Report of Cotton Ginned Up to the First of January 9,955,427 Bales Were Ginned Last Year Against 11,741,039 Bales Ginned The Year Before.

The census bureau Thursday issued its showing that the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1907 to January 1, 1908, was 9,955,427, as compared with 11,741,039 last year, and 9,715,426 for 1906. This counts round bales as half bales. The number of round bales included is 179,691 for 1908, 255,566 for 1907, and 263,581 for 1906. Sea island cotton included is 73,628 bales for 1908, and 54,275 for 1907, and 58,942 for 1906. The number of active ginneries for 1908 was 27,276.

The distribution of sea island cotton for 1908 by States is: Florida, 25,214; Georgia, 37,129; South Carolina