

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

INITIAL SERVICES OF THE CELEBRATION.

The Queen at Prayers in the Royal Chapel, Surrounded by Her Family.

London, June 20.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee to-day, as was befitting her entire career, before the altar of her faith. Throughout London, the United Kingdom and the Empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the established Church of England, was held services similar to those at St. George's chapel, Windsor, where her majesty paid her devotions and offered solemn thanks to God.

The announcement that the services at St. George's chapel would be private and for the members of the royal family prevented the gathering of a large crowd. The scene was most impressive, and the services very simple. Her majesty sat in the chair of state immediately in front of the communion rail and just beside the brass plate whose inscription designates the spot which was the temporary place of interment of the prince consort.

The ladies and gentlemen who are the grand officers of the queen's household entered first, followed by the military knights of Windsor in the full costume of cocked hats and scarlet coats.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery occupied their stalls as Knights of the Garter. The rest of the church was empty, the seats of the royal family being near the queen.

The dean of Windsor, wearing the insignia of chaplain of the Order of the Garter, officiated, assisted by the lord bishop of Barry and several canons.

Punctually at 11 o'clock, amid soft strains of an organ voluntary, the queen arrived from the cloisters at the entrance. Assisted by her Indian attendant, she walked slowly to the chair of state, the congregation standing. She was dressed all in black, except for a white tuft in her bonnet. Empress Frederick of Germany, attired in deep black, took the seat at the right of the queen, while the Duke of Connaught, wearing his Windsor uniform, seated himself at her left. The others grouped closely behind and looked very like a simple family of worshippers; among them were the Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Princess Henry. Prince Christian and Princess Christian, with their children, Princes Henry of Battenberg, the Grand Duke of Sergius and the Grand Duchess. Ordinary morning prayers began with a short exposition from First Timothy and the services after the creed contained these sentences:

Priest—O, Lord, save the queen.
 Answer—Who putteth her trust in Thee.
 Priest—Send her help from Thy Holy place.
 Answer—And evermore mightily defend her.
 Priest—Let her enemies have no advantage over her.
 Answer—Let not the wicked approach to hurt her.
 After the first collect a special collect was read, and instead of the usual prayer for the queen and the royal family, two special prayers were substituted, containing the following:

"Almighty God, who rulest over all kings of the world and disposeth them according to Thy good pleasure, we yield Thee unfeigned thanks for that Thou wast pleased to place Thy servant, our sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, upon the throne of this realm.

"Let Thy wisdom be her aid and let Thy arms strengthen her; let justice, truth and happiness, let peace and love flourish in her days. Let all her counsels and endeavors be to Thy glory and the welfare of her people, and give us grace to obey her cheerfully. Let her always possess the hearts of her people; let her reign be long and prosperous, and crown her with immortality in the life to come."

A special prayer for unity was said, and there were special psalms and gospels used instead of those for the day, the gospel being the 16th verse of the 22d chapter of St. Matthew: "Render, therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." There was no sermon, but a special hymn written by the Right Rev. William Walsham, Lord Bishop of Wakefield, with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung at her majesty's request. The third verse was as follows:

O royal heart, with wide embrace,
 For all her children yearning,
 Oh happy realm such mother grace,
 With loyal love returning.
 Where England's flag flies wide unfurled,
 All tyrant wrongs repelling,
 God make the world a better world
 For man's brief earthly dwelling.

Before the benediction, the following special thanksgiving was offered: "O Lord, our heavenly father, we give Thee hearty thanks for the many blessings which Thou has bestowed upon us during the 60 years of the happy reign of our gracious queen, Victoria. We thank Thee for progress made in knowledge of Thy marvellous works, for increase of

comfort given to human life, for kinder feelings between rich and poor, for wondrous preaching of the Gospel to many nations, and we pray Thee that these and Thy many gifts be continued to us and our queen, to the glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The choir of St. George's chapel rendered the musical portion of the service, Sir Walter Barrett presiding at the organ. The service lasted 40 minutes, the queen remaining seated throughout and following closely the special prayers and hymn.

At the end there was a pause. The queen with bowed head continued in silent prayer. Then followed a touching scene, which will ever linger in the memory of those who witnessed it. Summoning Empress Frederick, who bowed low at her side, the queen kissed her on both cheeks. The Duke of Connaught and the others of the family followed, receiving on bended knee a similar token of affection. In many cases the respondent was kissed several times. The queen was profoundly moved and tears rolled down her cheeks. At last, and evidently with great reluctance, she beckoned her Indian attendant, and leaning on his arm passed slowly out of the chapel, the congregation standing, the light falling through the multi-colored windows and the exquisite strains of the organ rising and swelling beneath the gothic bannered roof.

IMPRESSIVE AT ST. PAULS.

London, June 20.—There were two services at St. Paul's cathedral to-day, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Immense crowds filled all the approaches to the cathedral at the morning service, anxious to catch a glimpse of the royal ties and distinguished personages who were announced, including all the Protestant envoys. The first to arrive and to be recognized were the Archbishop Finland, in purple and black vestments, accompanied by two deacons, and General Kirref, in full uniform. Then followed Chang Yung Huan, the Chinese envoy, in gorgeous celestial garments. He was escorted to the choir, where were seated also the envoys of the United States, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil and Hawaii. Whitelaw Reid, with Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Ogden Mills, Greighton Webb, Captain Mats and Captain Maonley came in royal carriages.

Under the dome and behind the richly crismoned royal pews were the peers and peeresses in full robes, the foreign envoys and five colonial premiers with their families. Others seated in this portion of the edifice were the special delegations from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquarians, the Royal Academy of Art and the Royal Academy of Music, the presidents of the principal hospitals and college in London; Sir Richard Webster the attorney general, and 200 queen's consuls in their wigs and gowns.

Just before 11 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London and the cathedral, with the cathedral clergy and choir, proceeded to the west door to receive the members of the royal family. The aisle was lined with a guard of honor consisting of the medical staff corps, in view of the fact that it was hospital Sunday.

The members of the royal family arrived punctually and were received as they drove through the streets to the cathedral with the profoundest respect. Among them were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Charles, Prince Albert of Prussia, Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, Grand Duke Cecil of Russia, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Eugene of Sweden, the Grand Duke of Luxemburg and the Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse.

Preceded by the clergy and amid the strains of the processional hymn, "O king of kings, whose reign of old, hath been from everlasting," they proceeded to their seats.

The service was conducted by the lord bishop of London, and the celebrated cathedral choir of 150 male voices, assisted by an orchestra of 150 from the Covent Garden Opera house and several of the principal theatres rendered the musical portions. The form of service was the same as at St. George's chapel and was participated in by the vast congregation with evident feeling. To the invocation of the priest, "Send her help from Thy holy place," came the deep response of the kneeling multitude; "and evermore mightily defend her;" while in impressive unison came the "Amen," following the priest's words, "Let her reign long and prosperous and crown with immortality in the life to come."

Holy communion was celebrated and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of London, who touched upon many of the events in the reign of Victoria and eloquently extolled her piety, charity and motherly love for her people.

San Francisco, June 20.—Two sharp and severe shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day, the official time of the first, as taken by the United States weather bureau, being 12:14:04. It was followed almost immediately by a second shock. The vibrations were from west to east. Clocks were stopped, suspended lamps and decorations were broken in some places, but no real damage is reported. The shocks were the most severe experienced here for many years. The earthquake was general throughout the State.

Clemson to Close

The Exact Situation as Explained to the Governor by President Craig-head.

The State, June 21.

The epidemic of malarial fever at Clemson college does not seem to be as general as the first reports indicated, but it has been of such a character as to cause the faculty of the institution to decide to close the college for the mid-summer holidays about 10 days earlier than the appointed time.

Below is a letter received yesterday by Gov. Ellerbe from President Craig-head:

CLEMSON COLLEGE, June 19, 1897.

Dear Sir—Some two or three days since I received from Hon. W. D. Mayfield the following telegram: "Wild rumors as to fever at Clemson. Better contradict it."

We had had quite a number of cases of malarial fever, but the trouble seemed to be abating. On Tuesday we had but two new cases, and on Wednesday but one. Up to this time we have had but one case of typhoid—that of Cadet Sanders, who died very suddenly yesterday morning. We now have 36 boys sick enough to be in bed—only two seriously ill. We do not anticipate serious trouble, but I have no disposition to hide the facts from the public. In view of the conditions here, the anxiety of parents as evidenced by many telegrams received during the past few days, the faculty decided it would be better to have the cadets stand at once such examinations as they are prepared for and go home next Friday, some ten days earlier than the time fixed by the board. The sanitary conditions of the barracks are excellent; the water pure—but of the cause of the fever I may write later. There is absolutely no reason for anxiety on the part of parents. Boys who may become at all ill will be permitted to go home at once.

E. B. CRAIGHEAD

There were one or two of the students in the city yesterday on their way home. One of them handed The State the following card:

To the Editor of The State:

Being on my return from Clemson college, and seeing the exaggerated accounts of our condition in the papers, I take pleasure in correcting several erroneous reports. The college students are not in the panic which the State papers would have the public believe. The fever is purely of a malarial nature, only one case of typhoid having been contracted out of nearly 100 cases. The sick are daily improving, about 25 or 30 having recovered sufficiently to attend meals. There are only 32 students confined to their beds to-day, and they are on the road to recovery and receive every possible attention.

The true cause of the so called panic is due to the newspaper reports, especially those of the eastern and northern parts of the State. The reports misrepresent our condition so successfully that telegrams have been coming in by the dozens to students of Clemson reading as follows: "Come home at once." It seems that the parents do not place that reliance on the judgment of the faculty and president that they should, or they would know that the cadets would be sent home were it necessary. As regards Colonel Neal and his benevolence to two of our students, it is evidently another instance of misrepresentation. No students left college that were not telegraphed for by parents, and consequently must have been supplied with money sufficient to carry them home by the president before leaving Clemson. What they did with this money between there and Columbia is another question.

The Neal charity fund gives the impression that there is a tremendous panic at Clemson, while the facts are that dozens of cadets, who have been telegraphed for, have refused to go, and are still managing to exist in the Clemsonian regions.

The students are greatly amused at these reports and several prominent members of the higher classes were very nearly tempted to telegraph their eternal and everlasting gratitude to the persons so generous to our lost sheep stranded in Columbia. Very truly,
 CADET W. L. M

COL. NEAL HAS NEVER MADE A STATEMENT ABOUT THE FEVER.

To the Editor of The State.

I regretted very much to see the spirit manifested in the communication published in this morning's paper by one of the students of Clemson signing himself W. L. M. In justice to myself and Clemson I will say that I have never made a statement in reference to the epidemic of fever at Clemson or anything else connected with the college for publication. I have not seen or spoken to a reporter of The Register or any person connected with that paper for the past 10 days. I did, however, state to some friends in the State House that I regretted the fever developments at Clemson and the panicky condition of the students, and to show unrest existing among the students, stated that I had met one of the Clemson boys on the train on his way home from Clemson. Finding him without money, I offered to keep him in Columbia at my house provided

his train failed to make connection with his home that afternoon, and did advance him \$3 with which to buy a railroad ticket to his home. I regret this thing having been published in The Register. Declining to say anything for publication, thinking it proper that information should come from the college authorities, who are in a position best to know the facts, I only did for a Clemson boy what I would be glad would be done for my son similarly situated. No one regrets more than I do, Mr. Editor, the unfortunate epidemic at Clemson and I hope that the cause will soon be removed and the students return to their duties.

I would not say one word to injure Clemson, feeling, as I do, a great interest in the institution and its welfare. Respectfully,

W A NEAL.

Columbia, June 21.

In justice to Colonel Neal it should be stated that he was asked by a reporter for The State as to the conditions at Clemson, but he refused to have anything to say.

Stirring up Spain.

Liberals Criticise Canovas and Denounce Weyler.

London, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: The Spanish Liberals have adopted an attitude which will probably create a profound sensation both here and in the United States, but which is little calculated to improve the situation.

At a meeting of the ex-ministers of the Liberal ministers on Sunday, Senor Sagasta made an energetic speech denouncing the home and foreign policy of the premier and conduct during the recent crisis, which, Sagasta insisted, had led the people to criticise the decision of the crown.

The meeting decided to issue a manifesto declaring that the Liberals would persist in abstaining from all relations with the government so long as the Duke of Tetuan is retained in the cabinet.

The manifesto will assert that the Liberals were the authors of the first colonial reform scheme in 1894, but curtailed it in 1896 in order to obtain the support of the Conservatives. The manifesto will characterize the proposed reforms of Canovas as inadequate, and suggests the replacement of Captain General Weyler by a governor who will continue the war in accordance with civilized practices, the stopping of the reign of terror and devastation of property in Cuba, and the appointment of a civilian as royal commissioner, with full powers, distinct from the military authorities, to execute reforms of the widest autonomy in political, administrative, economical, tariff and legislative matters compatible with the preservation of the imperial sovereignty. The manifesto will promise to go very far in the direction of Spanish commercial interests and of sharing the burden of colonial war debts to secure peace.

Wrecked by a Quake.

Oaxaca, Mex. June 21.—The continued earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraph communication with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days.

Advices were received here last night that the official commission sent to the city of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the reported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damage, has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than it had expected. The town of Tehuantepec contains about 15,000 inhabitants and is completely destroyed so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a number of substantial and costly buildings in the town. The people are living in tents on the outskirts of the place. The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at frequent intervals and the people are terrified. The heavy smoke and other indications of an active volcano to the west of Tehuantepec are no longer visible.

Many of the ablest lynching artists of the south declare that the recent affair in Urbana, O., was badly judged. They do such things differently down south.—New York Mail and Express.

The Mail and Express is inclined to be sarcastic; but, all the same, it is right in its conclusion that, "They do such things differently down south." In the circumstances mentioned, and on account of the nature of the crime involved, it is rather doubtful as to whether a southern sheriff would have attempted to defend the jail at all; but had he attempted a defense, he would have made it thorough. He would have never had the military shot down members of the mob and then give up the keys and abandon the jail. Such chicken-hearted business as that is worse than lynching or even ordinary murder. When the southern official sets his mind to defend a jail, he generally does it at whatever risk, and for a case in point, The Mail and Express is referred to the incidents of a few years ago at Birmingham, Ala., and Roanoke, Va.—Yorkville Equivocal.

POSTMASTERS

FOR CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA.

Special to The State.

Washington, June 21.—The appointment to-day of J. F. Ensor as postmaster at Columbia was a surprise to the South Carolina senators. All they seem to know about him is that at one time he was a revenue raider under Webster. The usual inquiry will be made before any action is taken in the matter of confirmation.

The fact that Ensor does not reside within the corporate limits of Columbia is suggested as a disqualification. Well established precedent sustains this position, but Dr. Webster does not apprehend serious opposition to Ensor's confirmation. To The State representative to-night he intimated that it is either Ensor or the "nigger" Wilder, a Washington banker and real estate operator. Provision is to be made for Wilder in another way if Ensor is confirmed.

The crafty "referee" has another surprise on top. Charleston is next on the list, and if Webster, wink means anything, the change will soon be made, and VonKoloitz is the man for the emergency. The material in Charleston is scarce, and the alien line will be ignored in that appointment.

Wants an Income Tax.

Congressman Stokes Introduces a Constitutional Amendment to Provide for a Graduated Income Tax.

Washington, June 17.—Representative Stokes took advantage of the brief session of the House to-day to offer a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution in favor of an income tax. When ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States it shall be part of the Constitution, namely:

"Article XVI. The power of Congress to levy and collect direct taxes shall not be restricted exclusively to the methods of apportionment among the several States, according to their respective numbers, but Congress shall have full power to lay and collect a tax upon incomes, without regard to the source or sources whence the income is derived. In laying such tax upon incomes regard may be had to certain classes or grades of income, fixed by law according to amount, but the tax upon incomes of the same class or grade shall be uniform throughout the United States."

"I introduced this amendment," said Dr. Stokes, "to provide specifically for a graduated tax upon incomes. So far as I examined the resolutions already introduced on this subject, they do not go far enough in this direction. I look confidently forward to a time when the Government must seek other sources of revenue in lieu of the tariff. The country will awake in a few years from its present protection debauch, and I would open the way for raising revenue by direct taxation. In my judgment, this would of itself tend to cut down extravagant expenditures, and would thus at the same time accomplish two leading reforms of the Democratic platform, reducing expenses to the necessities of the Government economically and honestly administered, and compelling wealth to bear its just proportion of the burdens of taxation.—News and Courier.

An Infamous Tax.

It is impossible to speak with moderation of the subservience of congress to the greed of the sugar trust.

That gigantic and conscienceless organization seems to have acquired the power to shape tariff legislation just as it pleases. The senate, especially, appears to be ready to do its bidding.

The people of the United States are therefore to be taxed \$90,000,000 a year on the sugar they use. If this were a revenue tax and made necessary by the exigencies of the case the tax, heavy as it is, would be cheerfully borne. But there is a storm of righteous indignation when it is known that \$20,000,000 of this amount will go directly into the pockets of the sugar trust magnates, an artificial profit extorted from the masses of the people by the misdirected arm of the federal government. There is absolutely no good reason why a differential tax should be imposed on refined sugar. Sugar can be refined in this country as cheaply as anywhere in the world. The only consideration that can possibly be back of the differential duty is the desire of the sugar trust to take millions of money out of the pockets of the people and the readiness of a majority of congress to aid in the robbery.

The most disgraceful page in the history of the senate is that which records its surrender to the sugar barons.

Senator Lindsay was probably well aware when he proposed to strike out the differential duty on sugar that his proposition would be rejected; he knew that the cards had been dealt by sharpers and were stacked against him. He is none the less to be honored for his courageous attack upon this monstrous fraud and the country indulges the fond hope that the day may soon come when men like Lindsay will constitute a majority of both houses and congress—Atlanta Journal.

Our Trade With Cuba.

Facts and Figures to Interest Congress.

Washington, June 18.—A significant report on our trade with Cuba for 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show very clearly the effect of the present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with that island. During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,610 as compared with \$102,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent in three years. Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,926,817. At this rate the figures of the fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach \$20,000,000, or less than one fifth the value recorded for 1893. During the early years of the present decade our Cuban trade had received a material impetus, the years 1887 to 1893, inclusive, showing uninterrupted gains, and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is predicted, probably would have followed. As it is, however, commercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely abridged.

AMERICAN BIRTH RATES.

French economists are consoling themselves for the gradual depopulation of their country by pointing out that many of the American States, including the whole of New England, are still worse off. The birth rate in France has fallen from 33 per 1,000 at the beginning of the century to 22 per 1,000, and is less than the death rate, so that if the present conditions continue, in about 200 years the French race will have become extinct. In many of the United States, however, matters are even more serious. The birth rate in Nevada is 16.30 per 1,000, so that, even if no more people should emigrate from that State, its population would die out completely in less than 100 years. Maine comes next with a birth rate of 17.99 per 1,000, which gives its race about a century longer to exist. New Hampshire is third, with 18.4 per 1,000. Vermont is fourth, with 18.5, and, strange to say, California, which comes next, has a birth rate of 19.4 per 1,000, or nearly 12 per cent less than that of France. This fact, in view of the favorable climate, ample area and diversity of interest and employment characteristic of the State, is most striking. Following California is Connecticut, which has a birth rate of 21.3 per 1,000. Massachusetts has 21.5, Rhode Island has 22.5, a somewhat higher rate than the French, but still insufficient to prevent the extinction of the present race within two or three centuries. Wyoming, with its 21.8, comes between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, while Oregon has a rate of 22.5. In most of the States, even those which have a low birth rate, the population is kept up, or increases, but the new blood comes from immigration. The conclusion to be drawn from the statistics compiled is simply that, within a period varying from 60 to 200 years, according to circumstances, the Anglo-Saxon race of inhabitants of New England and the Pacific coast will be replaced by another—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

McLAURIN STRIKES.

TIRED OF TWITTINGS BY DEMOCRATS AND PALS OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Special to The State.

Washington, June 17.—Smartering under the constant twitting and prodding of Senators Jones and Mills Senator McLaurin vigorously resented to-day the imputation that he is a protectionist and that in advocating a duty on raw material he has abandoned the Democratic party. With effective vehemence, he defiantly challenged the statement of Senators Vest and Mills that free raw material is a tenet of the Democratic party. It is Clevelandism, he said, but not orthodox Democracy. It originated with Abram S. Hewitt of New York, and was responsible for the disastrous policy afterwards of Cleveland's administration. The advocacy of that doctrine to-day is in defiance of the Chicago platform of 1896, he said, and its advocates are unsafe leaders.

The south demanded equality in the burdens and benefits of tariff taxation, and the solid south, based on this vital and just principle of self preservation, he said, would soon become the great industrial empire of the world. The pending bill he denounced as viciously sectional in its flagrant discriminations against the south.

The Agricultural Department has issued a circular declaring that sheep grass is prevalent in the west.