

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

A NEW COUNTY ENTERS THE LIST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Bill Occupied Nearly all the Time of the House in Yesterday's Session, both Day and Night, but was Passed at Last.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—This has been Greenwood's day in the House. Nothing else was considered. The redistricting scheme was brushed away on a technicality. It could have been considered, and there is a ray of hope in the disposition of the House.

For nearly three hours this morning the pros and cons of Greenwood County were advanced, and everyone ought by this time to know what he wants about the new county.

The first tilt of the day was on the redistricting bill. The people scored one! It looks hopeful. The Black district champions haven't things altogether their own way.

Then Mr. Magill wanted the bill which the House bill was killed reconsidered. Speaker Jones held the affirmative vote to reconsider could not be regarded. Mr. Brazelale moved to take the bill from the table.

The Greenwood County bill was the next in order, and furnished the battle royal of the day. Mr. Yeldell first took the floor and made a very strong argument in favor of the new county.

By Mr. Sturkie, amendments to the present law, to fix the maximum growth of the dispensary as well as that of the county as 50 per cent, instead of 50 per cent, to change the name of Graham's to Denmark and extend its jurisdiction; to provide for a constable at Clemson.

The previous question being called the vote resulted. Against the new county: Anderson, Ashley, Brazelale, Bruce, Bruce, Brice, Carroll, Cooper, Crum, Edwards, Ellis, Early, Galy, Harper, Hills, Hughes, Hydrick, Kirkland, Lannon, Magill, Manning, Mitchell, Park, Stark, Studdard, Tatam, Tupper, Thomas, Whitmore, W. C. Wolfe, J. S. Wolf, Woodward.—31.

For the new county: Speaker Jones, Bruce, Buckwell, Hlease, Breland, Huist, Jeyr, Carpenter, Cox, Coyle, Cuyington, Denny, Dennis, Edwards, J. Duncan, T. C. Duncan, Dunbar, Egan, Elder, Estridge, Felder, Folk, Foster, Graham, Hammelt, Hardee, Harter, Hardy, Harvey, Henderson, Jefferies, Jordan, Knox, Knotts, J. K. Kinard, H. J. Kinard, Lancaster, Lessee, Lofton, Love, Lowrance, Luman, Mauldin, M. C. White, Mitchell, Parks, Patton, Phillips, Rivers, Roper, Roland, Rogers, Russell, Shuman, Singletary, Skinner, S. L. Smith, Slackhouse, Sullivan, Vaughan, Von Kolitz, Waters, Watson, Wilborn, Yeldell.—65.

AN IMPORTANT BILL

KNOWN AS THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

It was an All Day and Almost an All Night Fight, but it Went Through at Last, Despite the Opposition of Various Senators.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—The County Government Bill was the theme of yesterday's long morning session of the Senate. The bill abolishes county commissioners, creates a county supervisor, elected by the people and paid salary, and township boards of road commissioners, whose approving consciences are their only recompense.

Then he made a vigorous reply to what he made an anonymous attack as to methods from some party-snapper. He then outlined the plan of campaign of Greenwood County, and told that he had been approached by advocates of the Greenwood bill.

The Senate met at 10:30 a. m. The session was opened with prayer by Dr. Smith of the Presbyterian church. About a dozen bills passed their final readings.

A call of counties was then had for Senators to suggest salaries for county supervisors which had been left blank in the bill. When Lancaster county was reached Senator Miller requested that his county along with Charleston be excepted from the provisions of the bill.

Senator J. G. Evans: "I am unwilling to accept an amendment for the Governor to appoint the supervisor for Beaufort." Senator Verdier stated that such an arrangement would place him in an awkward position.

Senator J. G. Evans: "I shall give notice of general amendments on the third reading, and promise the Senator a general amendment, agreed upon with him, to meet the necessities of his county."

Senator W. D. Evans moved to amend by making the time by which the tax could be commuted in labor at five instead of eight days. Senator Evans said that he was in favor of the bill nearly all the way through, but if the Senator from Aiken had been a road overseer as long as he had, he would understand what an unfair burden would be placed upon poor people.

Senator J. G. Evans, who was in an accepting frame of mind agreed to accept this amendment. Then Senator Timmerman thought that the amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill as to the hilly sections of the State.

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SOME SPICY DEBATE.

THE REDISTRICTING BILL DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Reported Unfavorably Upon—A Lively and Interesting Debate on the Redistricting Bill in the House.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—In the House yesterday Mr. Weston moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill to redistrict the State, which brought on a sharp debate.

Mr. Magill, in speaking against the motion, said the majority reported favorably because they had carefully considered the bill and felt that it demands the serious attention of the House as I should be passed, because it would measure to South Carolina a Congressman from each district as a Democrat.

Mr. Weston said the object and purpose of this bill may be briefly stated in a few words. It places the city of Charleston in the "Black District."

Mr. Weston said he would not quarrel with the sentiment that Charleston should be degraded because she refused to vote for a man for a certain position.

Mr. Tatum in his remarks said: "We believe it is to the best interest of Democracy and the State that the redistricting bill should pass."

Mr. Rivers, colored, of Beaufort, as a representative of a depressed race, would say that they were weak but their lot was cast here by God and the negroes and whites must live together.

Mr. Blease defended the Board of State Assessors against what he considered the insinuation brought by Mr. Weston that the negro had been counted in against General News.

At the adoption of divers amendments the bill passed its second reading without a division.—State.

STATE BANK TAX.

Outline of the Sub-Committee's Proposed Bill for Its Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The sub-committee on banking and currency appointed to consider legislation relating to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon State bank issues reported to the committee today that it had adopted the following as the provisional outline of the general features of a bill which it proposed to draft:

"Section 1. The tax of 10 per cent. against State bank notes, &c., paid out, and used as currency, is repealed. Sec. 2. Except as shall be provided, no State bank notes, &c., shall be paid State of their issue, except subject to a penalty of 10 per cent. each time paid out."

"N. B. It is not expected that this penalty will be generally collected, any more than is the tax imposed by the present law; but rather that, as fast as the prohibited notes came into the hands of responsible parties outside of the State, the penalty on payment of them would cause them to be properly returned for redemption and thus effectively kept within the State of their issue."

"Sec. 3. State bank notes may be paid out and used as currency (outside of the State of their issue) on compliance with the following: (A) Blank notes to be furnished and issued to the Comptroller of the Currency and to be of sharply distinctive design as to show (1) that they are State bank notes; (2) the State of their issue and (3) under which section of this act they are issued."

"(C) Outstanding notes of each bank to be limited to 75 per cent. of paid up and unexpired capital. (D) State bank notes to be made by States of issue a first lien on all assets of issuing bank and a liability against stockholders to an amount equal to their stock in addition to it. (E) An assessment of one half per cent. to be paid on taking out circulation, and also on all circulation outstanding more than a year so long as and whenever necessary (A) to keep good currency fund of at least 3 per cent. of outstanding circulation for ultimate redemption of notes and (B) to meet expenses not covered by penalty receipts under section 2, above."

"Sec. 4. State bank notes may also be paid out and used as currency (outside of the State of their issue) on compliance with (A), (B), (C) and (D) of section 3 on deposit with the Comptroller (as security or ultimate redemption on notes of United States, State, municipal, &c., securities to amount of \$200,000) or on a certificate of securities permitted to be strictly prescribed in this bill."

"It must be understood says the report that no member of the sub-committee is personally committed to any of the details outlined above and that this sub-committee is not ready to make a final report until the committee has had the information of the full committee and in the hope to profit by the discussion of it of these or other points in this connection."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—In October, 1891, when P. G. Gallard, who had been treasurer of Sumter County, went to have a settlement with the Comptroller General he was found to be a defaulter for a little over \$50,000. James Norton, clerk of the Comptroller General, who made the settlement was satisfied at the time that the default was due to no criminal act on the part of Mr. Gallard, but was due to careless oversight.

BIRMINGHAM LYNCHING.

A REPORT HAS JUST REACHED FROM SELMA, Ala., of a quadruple lynching, which occurred in Dallas County Sunday, Oct. 19, when four negro tramps attempted to break into the house of Mrs. William Jones, during the absence of her husband.

She shot one with a pistol when all fled. Mrs. Jones gave an alarm and the negroes were soon captured. All confessed their guilt. They were taken to a tree in a neighboring swamp and just as they were about to be suspended in a very quiet manner to the same limb, a volley of shots were fired at the swaying forms after which the party broke away. The scene of the lynching is a few miles from the place where three negroes were lynched last week for the murder of Reuben Smith at Berlin. The matter was kept so secret that nothing was known of it here until today when the news was brought by a prominent citizen of an adjoining county, who was in Selma County last night and heard the story.

A Destructive Fire in Texas. Belton, Texas, Dec. 8.—Early yesterday morning fire started in the grocery store of Winkelman & Freeman in Temple, Texas, and before it could be controlled that store, together with those of Cheeves Bros. & Co., and W. A. Wilkers were destroyed. The total loss is \$40,000, with partial insurance.

Mr. Frank Gary, of Abbeville, said that he had to oppose the proposed en-

actment. In the outset I am not opposed to new counties, but in doing so you ought not to destroy old ones. Abbeville is symmetrical. Our people can reach the court house and return in one day. The people of Abbeville need no better facilities and you do nothing for the people of Edgefield.

There is great doubt as to whether you leave us the requisite number of square miles in Abbeville. They have come over into Abbeville County and taken what they wanted. It is a right plan to want you to vote for this bill because Governor Tillman heads the petition?

Then the substitute bill, with a favorable report, came up. Mr. Magill, the chairman of the special committee, moved to kill the bill, as there was no Senate bill upon the same subject. Mr. Magill did not anticipate Mr. Moses's close attention to the work of the House.

The House bill was laid aside and thereupon Mr. Moses called attention to the fact that the Senate bill had not been on the desks for twenty-four hours. Speaker Jones held the point of order well taken.

When Mr. Magill wanted the bill which the House bill was killed reconsidered. Speaker Jones held the affirmative vote to reconsider could not be regarded.