

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW BILL PASSED BY THE RECENT LEGISLATURE.

The Office of County Commissioner Abolished and the Office of County Supervisor or Substituted Thereof—A Measure that should be Given a Fair Trial.

A bill to provide a system of county government for the several counties of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That from and after the 1st of January, 1895, all Acts, or sections of the General Statute relating to the election, duties, powers and rights of county commissioners be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except such special Acts, parts of Acts or sections of the General Statutes as have heretofore conferred special powers and privileges upon the county commissioners of any county, which said duties are devolved upon the county supervisor and county board of road commissioners as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. There shall be an election held at next general election for State officers in the several counties of the State for one county supervisor, and at every general election thereafter, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 3. The county supervisor so elected shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond for the use of the county, with three or more sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, said bond to be approved in manner the same as now provided for bonds of county auditors and treasurers.

Section 4. The county supervisor shall have general jurisdiction over all public highways, roads, bridges and ferries, and over the paupers, and in all matters relating to taxes and disbursement of public funds for county purposes in the several counties, and in any other case that may be necessary for the internal improvement and local concerns of their respective counties; and supervisor shall have power and authority to administer oaths to any person in references to matters appertaining to his office.

Section 5. That the Governor shall appoint, upon the recommendation of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives from the respective counties three disinterested freeholders, in each township in the several counties of the State, who shall be known as the township road commissioners, whose term of office shall be co-terminal with that of the Governor by whom such commissioner shall have been appointed, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy or in case of the refusal of any person so appointed to serve as such commissioner, the Governor shall fill the same as heretofore provided: Provided, that no person shall be required to serve more than once in every four years, and said commissioner shall, during the term of his office, be exempt from all road and jury duty.

Section 6. That all the duties, powers and privileges now devolved upon the township board of assessors be, and the same are hereby, devolved upon the township board of commissioners, and township boards of assessors are hereby abolished.

Section 7. That all the duties, powers and privileges now devolved upon county boards of equalization be, and the same are hereby, devolved upon the county board of commissioners, and said county board of equalization is hereby abolished. And the members of said board, while performing the duties now devolved upon the county board of equalization, shall receive the same compensation as such boards now receive.

Section 8. That the county supervisor, together with the chairman of the township boards of commissioners in the several counties, shall be known as the board of commissioners, of which said board the county supervisor shall be chairman.

Section 9. That immediately after the appointment of the several boards of township commissioners, and the election and qualification of the county supervisors, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the said supervisor shall call a meeting of the county board of commissioners for the purpose of organization. And the said board shall meet thereafter on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at the county Court House for the transaction of business, and a majority of said board shall constitute a quorum: Provided, that the chairman of said board may call an extra meeting at any time, and shall be required to do so upon the written request of three members of the board. That at the first meeting of said board they shall elect one of their number who shall be a member of the State board of equalization and who shall perform all the functions of said office as now provided by law.

Section 10. That it shall be the duty of the county supervisor, together with the chairman of the boards of township commissioners, township road commissioners, to lay off to convenient sections the roads, bridges and ferries in the several townships in their respective counties, which said sections shall be numbered for the purpose of letting out the same to be worked and maintained under contract.

Section 11. That if the county board of commissioners conclude to adopt the contract system for working, maintaining, constructing and operating the several sections of highways, roads, bridges and ferries in their respective townships of their respective counties, the county supervisor, as soon as practicable hereafter, shall advertise in a newspaper published in the county once a week for three weeks and by notes posted in two or more conspicuous places in the several townships, for bids from responsible persons for doing the work as above

set forth. Any and all bids made shall be in writing, sealed and addressed to the county supervisor, and by him opened and submitted to the county board of commissioners, and it shall be the duty of said board to accept the lowest bid made by a responsible person or party: Provided, that said board may in its discretion reject any and all bids.

Section 12. When any bid shall have been accepted by the county board of commissioners they shall require the person or party whose bid, with good and sufficient sureties, shall have been accepted to enter into bond double the amount of said bid, payable to said board and their successors in office, for the use of the county which bond shall specify the nature of the work required, conditioned for the faithful performance of the same.

Section 13. In case of the failure of any contractor to perform the conditions of his bond the county board of commissioners shall be and the same are hereby, authorized to employ the clerk and the circuit solicitor to call for the penalty thereof, and any sum of money recovered in such action shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the county road fund.

Section 14. The county board of commissioners shall have power to remove any and all defaulting contractors and to relet the sections of highways, roads, bridges or ferries so let to him to some other responsible person or party.

Section 15. The county treasurers of the several counties are hereby authorized and empowered to receive from any and all persons liable to road duty in the several counties the sum of two dollars as a commutation tax in lieu of all road duty required by law, and all money so paid shall be kept apart and known as the county road fund. Provided, that said commutation tax be paid between the first day of November and first day of March in each year for that fiscal year, or when State and county taxes are paid, and that the county treasurer shall furnish a receipt to the person paying the same.

Section 16. The county treasurer shall maintain the county supervisor a list containing the names of all persons who have paid their commutation tax, and the chairman of the township board of commissioners shall also prepare and furnish to the supervisor a list of all persons liable to road duty in their respective townships, and the said supervisor shall check off the names of all such persons on the list of the county treasurer as having paid their commutation tax, and all persons whose names shall remain on the list so checked shall be required to perform road duty, not exceeding in the aggregate six days; said persons shall not be required to work more than three days in any one week, and shall be as assigned to such duty by the county supervisor under one of the contractors in the township having under control the section or sections nearest the residence of such person or persons: Provided, that in those counties where the contract system is not adopted said persons shall perform the work under road overseers, to be appointed by the board of township commissioners for each township, under the provisions of existing law.

Section 17. It shall be the duty of the contractor of any section to receive such person or persons assigned to him under Section 16 by the county supervisor and he shall allow to the county board of commissioners a sum not less than fifty cents per diem for the labor of any such person or persons, and said sum shall be credited upon the amount due or to become due said contractor by the said board.

Section 18. In case of the refusal of any person or persons to pay his or their commutation tax as herein provided, within the time prescribed by this Act, and upon refusal to perform the road duty required by Section 16 of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined ten dollars and costs, or imprisoned in the county jail for the period of twenty days: Provided, that if any person liable to road duty neglects to pay his commutation tax within the time prescribed by this Act, the county treasurer is hereby authorized to receive the same, with a penalty of 50 per cent of said amount added: Provided, that the same be tendered within fifteen days after the expiration of said time.

Section 19. All accounts, claims and demands of whatever nature existing against the county for opening, constructing, maintaining any public highway, road, bridge or ferry, shall be presented to the county board of commissioners duly attested, and it approved by said board the county supervisor shall draw his warrant upon the county treasurer, under the seal of the county board of commissioners, for the amount of any such claim or claims, which warrant shall be countersigned by the secretary of the board, and the same shall be paid by said treasurer of the county road fund.

Section 20. Any willful neglect of duty on the part of any member of the county board of commissioners shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Section 21. The county board of commissioners shall, at the last term of the Court of General Sessions in each year make a report to the presiding Judge, to be by him submitted to the grand jury, of all their acts and doings, containing an itemized statement of all the condition of the public highways, bridges and ferries in their respective counties for the fiscal year, and all matters appertaining to the same.

Section 22. The members of the county board of commissioners shall have power to administer oaths to all persons appearing before them and to punish by fine not exceeding ten dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, any person guilty of disorderly conduct amounting to an open or direct contempt, or willful interruption of their proceedings.

Section 23. That from and after the passage of this Act all the Courts of this State and municipal authorities, which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prison with hard labor, shall sentence all able-bodied male convicts to hard

labor upon the public works of the county in which said person shall have been convicted, and in the alternative imprisonment in the county jail or State Penitentiary at hard labor: Provided, That municipal authorities may sentence convicts to work upon the streets and public work of the municipality in which they have been convicted, and such convicts when so sentenced shall work under the direction and control of the municipal authority imposing sentence. Provided, That no convict whose sentence shall be for a period longer than two years shall be so sentenced.

Section 24. That all convicts so sentenced shall be under the supervision and control of the county supervisor and by him formed into a county chain-gang and required to perform hard labor upon the public highways, roads, bridges and ferries or public buildings, and the said supervisor shall direct the time, place and manner of their work, and the circuit solicitor shall enter in the name of said board for the penalty thereof, and any sum of money recovered in such action shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the county road fund.

Section 25. That the county board of commissioners shall direct and provide for the safe keeping of said convicts. They shall likewise provide all necessary tools, implements and road machines for performing the work required of said convicts, all costs and expenses of which shall be paid out of the county road fund in the same manner as other charges against said fund are paid.

Section 26. That in case any convict or convicts so employed by the county supervisor shall become ungovernable or unfit for the labor required of such convict or convicts, the said supervisor may commit such convict or convicts to the State Penitentiary or county jail. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Penitentiary and the sheriff of the county, as the case may be, to receive any such convict or convicts so committed. When said chain-gang is not employed, or when impracticable, they shall be confined in the county jail, or kept under direction of said supervisor.

Section 27. That the county board of commissioners shall be authorized and required to employ a physician or physicians whenever necessary to render medical aid to any convict, and to preserve the health of the chain-gang. The fees and expenses of the same, as well as for medicines prescribed, to be paid out of the road fund as other claims are paid and allowed.

Section 28. The county board of commissioners shall have general supervision over the paupers and the poor house and farm of the county, and the said board shall provide all necessary buildings for the accommodation of the poor of the county, and sufficient tillable land to give employment to all paupers able to work, and said buildings and lands shall be designated as the poor house and farm of the county.

Section 29. That said board shall be empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the county poor house and farm, to appoint a superintendent, with such assistants as may be needed, and the means for the employment as may be best suited to the inmates of the poor house, to see that every pauper able to work is employed, and to appoint one or more physicians to the poor house, who shall furnish medical aid to the indigent sick.

Section 30. The county board of commissioners shall have power to demand, sue for and receive all such gifts, legacies, fines, forfeitures and all other moneys or things which may be given as bounty to the county, which shall be open to public inspection, and all necessary books and material for keeping same shall be paid for out of the funds herein provided for the respective boards in the same manner as other claims are paid.

Section 31. That as much of this Act as applies to the working of the public highways by the contract system and by convicts in chain gangs shall not be obligatory on such county boards of commissioners and conclude that the present system of working the highways in their respective counties is more conducive to the welfare thereof, and in such cases overseers, as now provided by law, shall be appointed in township by the township board of commissioners of the several townships, who shall execute the laws now in force in reference to the working of public highways.

Section 32. That said county board of commissioners at their first meeting shall elect one of its members as secretary thereof.

Section 33. That the salary of the supervisor in the respective counties shall be as follows: In the county of Abbeville, \$900; in the county of Aiken, \$800; in the county of Anderson, \$900; in the county of Bamberg, \$800; in the county of Beaufort, \$800; in the county of Berkeley, \$500; in the county of Charleston, \$1,000; in the county of Chester, \$800; in the county of Chesterfield, \$800; in the county of Clarendon, \$900; in the county of Colleton, \$800; in the county of Darlington, \$800; in the county of Edgefield, \$800; in the county of Fairfield, \$850; in the county of Florence, \$500; in the county of Georgetown, \$750; in the county of Greenville, \$900; in the county of Hampton, \$600; in the county of Horry, \$550; in the county of Kershaw, \$800; in the county of Lancaster, \$800; in the county of Laurens, \$600; in the county of Lexington, \$600; in the county of Marion, \$800; in the county of Marlboro, \$700; in the county of Newberry, \$750; in the county of Oconee, \$550; in the county of Oconee, \$850; in the county of Orangeburg, \$800; in the county of Pickens, \$800; in the county of Richland, \$900; in the county of Spartanburg, \$1,000; in the county of Sumter, \$1,000; in the county of Union, \$800; in the county of Williamsburg, \$900; in the county of York, \$500.

Section 34. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Section 35. All accounts, claims and demands of whatever nature against the county in reference to the poor house or farm for the maintenance and support of paupers shall be presented, duly attested, to the board of county commissioners and by them audited, and approved, and for the amount of any such claim or claims, which warrant shall be countersigned by the secretary of the board, and the same shall be paid by said treasurer of the county road fund.

Section 36. The county board of commissioners shall, at the last term of the Court of General Sessions in each year, make a report to the presiding Judge, to be by him submitted to the grand jury, of all their acts and doings, containing an itemized statement of all the condition of the poor house, farm and inmates.

Section 37. The county supervisor shall procure, adopt a seal and when so authorized by the county board of commissioners shall, with an impression thereon, be filed in the office of the clerk of Court and of the sheriff, treasurer and Secretary of State, and the same shall thereupon be the seal of the supervisor

and all orders or other papers signed by said commissioner shall be authenticated by the official seal.

Section 38. Each county shall pay: 1. Thereof the grand and petit jurors while in attendance at the Circuit Court. 2. Witnesses' fees in the State cases for actual attendants as provided by law. 3. Fees of physicians and surgeons testifying as experts before the Circuit Court. 4. Fees of the sheriff and Clerk of Court as provided by law. 5. Fees of county corners as allowed by law. 6. Fees or salaries of trial justice and constables. 7. The salaries of auditor, treasurer and county supervisor as provided by law.

Section 39. That the fees allowed jurors, constables and witnesses shall be paid by the treasurers of the counties, on the presentation to them of certificates signed by the presiding clerk of the county, or by the clerk of the Court, or by the sheriff, and in the payment of all county taxes, when duly approved by the county supervisor.

Section 40. That the accounts of the coroner and sheriff and supervisor and physicians' surgeon fees for post-mortem, shall be approved by county board of commissioners, and the supervisor, on their approval, shall draw an order upon the county treasurer for the payment of the same, countersigned by the secretary of the board.

Section 41. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, coroners and constables shall execute all legal orders to them directed by the boards herein provided for, or the chairman thereof, and shall receive or collect the fees and costs allowed in other cases.

Section 42. That the reports of the county treasurer and other officers now required by law to be made to the board of county commissioners shall, after the passage of this Act, be made to the county supervisor, and by him to the county commissioners or its chairman shall be made with the county supervisor.

Section 43. The county board of commissioners shall prepare an estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay the expenses incurred by said boards and for ordinary county expenses and report the same to the county supervisor on or before the 15th day of November of each year, to be by him submitted to the General Assembly in order to provide the necessary taxation for county purposes.

Section 44. In case of the failure of the county supervisor to faithfully perform the duties of his office or the conditions of his bond, it shall be the duty of the solicitor of the circuit in which such supervisor reside to bring an action against the bond of said supervisor in the name of the county, and any amount realized from said suit shall be deposited in the treasury to the credit of the road fund, and shall receive therefor such fees as the Court shall designate.

Section 45. That the salaries of the supervisors in the several counties shall be paid quarterly by the county treasurers out of the county funds, in the same manner as other claims against the county are paid.

Section 46. That it shall be the duty of the county supervisor to cause a record to be kept of all the proceedings of the board of which he is herein made chairman, as well as a record of all contracts entered into with said boards, as provided in this Act, which said records shall be open to public inspection, and all necessary books and material for keeping same shall be paid for out of the funds herein provided for the respective boards in the same manner as other claims are paid.

Section 47. That as much of this Act as applies to the working of the public highways by the contract system and by convicts in chain gangs shall not be obligatory on such county boards of commissioners and conclude that the present system of working the highways in their respective counties is more conducive to the welfare thereof, and in such cases overseers, as now provided by law, shall be appointed in township by the township board of commissioners of the several townships, who shall execute the laws now in force in reference to the working of public highways.

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DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

The Party Badly Divided on the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The failure to establish a quorum in the House this afternoon was due, in part, to the refusal of certain Democratic representatives to respond when their names were called. Some of these gentlemen were in their seats, others loitered about the corridors while the roll call was in progress; while others again quietly absent themselves from the House when the session began and remained absent during the afternoon. It is significant that all of the gentlemen, possibly with one or two exceptions, are dissatisfied with the tariff bill, and it is not so far as can be learned, any concert of action among them to break a quorum through failure to answer to their names. One of the number, a prominent Eastern Democrat, said: "I am opposed to the tariff bill; and if such a thing were possible, I am even more opposed to the income tax as reported by the ways and means committee. I think the longer the consideration of the tariff bill is delayed the worse it will be for the tariff; that is why I am unwilling to support it. I understand that it is a purpose of the committee to incorporate the income tax in the tariff bill without accompanying it by a report showing the amount of revenue which will be collected and the manner of collection. This is not the proper way to deal with such an important matter. I understand the committee have no reliable data showing the amount of tax to be collected, and I think it is better to wait until this has been done before we act."

Mr. Haines of New York is another Democratic member of the House who is dissatisfied with the bill. Haines is one of the Representatives who was conspicuously absent from his seat during the roll call, although he was in an adjacent room during the day. He regards the income tax as part of a plan to divert public attention from the tariff bill. He said this afternoon that he did not believe that feature of the bill would pass the House, nor in his judgment, did he believe the ways and means committee expected it to pass. Haines thinks that public sentiment will condemn the income tax so strongly that it will fail to become a law, and that a duty of one cent per pound will be laid on sugar to compensate for the loss of revenue that would result from a failure to levy a two per cent tax on incomes.

While no formal agreement has been made to that effect, Chairman Wilson, of the committee on ways and means, says the Democratic members of the committee have expressed the opinion that it would be well for them to refrain from taking part in the general debate on the tariff bill. Of course, Wilson will open the debate in a general statement, in accordance with the general understanding on that subject. "The members of the committee," said Wilson, "will defend the provisions of the bill in the course of the five minute debate, but they are so anxious to expedite its passage that they will probably not deliver formal speeches in its support."

"Will the bill be voted on the 22nd?" was asked.

"We want to reach a vote at about that time," was Wilson's response, "but there are so many contingencies which may arise in the course of the debate that the day for taking the vote has not been determined. It will be about the 22nd."

McMillin said that no course of action had been decided upon by the members of the committee with regard to the debate. "I take it that that matter for individual preference and judgment to decide," he said. "If I speak it will probably be toward the close of the debate."

A member of the minority of the committee said, when asked if he knew anything about the arrangement for Democrats not to speak: "That's the first I have heard of it. It cannot be carried out, however, if it has been entered into. If Mr. Coker is sure to make a speech against the income tax feature."

Representative Catchings, a member of the committee on rules, said this afternoon that no date had yet been fixed for taking a vote on the tariff bill. It would, however, in his opinion, be taken between the 20th and 25th instant. After the House adjourned this afternoon, Chairman Holman, of the caucus committee, issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic caucus to be held at 8 o'clock to consider the tariff bill.

Strangers and Deaths.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 4.—The State has already chronicled the strange deaths of the late Messrs. S. C. and J. F. Cartledge, brothers, in 1891, and of the same disease. Now in less than a week's time comes the intelligence that the same and last of the brothers died on Saturday of the same trouble in the same manner, and the further intelligence that Mr. S. C. Cartledge's wife is at the point of death with the same disease and two of her children are very ill also. All these deaths in the same same family, occurring after such short illnesses, has given rise to the belief that the supposed malarial is not the grip, but some contagious disease which is as bad as the Asiatic cholera. Certainly it looks very strange for each of the three brothers to attend the bedside of the one first taken ill, and so soon died in a similar manner.

A. H. B. Co.—The Keasby & Mattison Company, manufacturers of chemists and pipe covering, yesterday posted in their works here a notice to the effect that the introduction of the Wilson bill in Congress was causing the company to lose a large amount of business, and requesting the employees in sympathy with the measure to resign. Mattison, president of the company, says in future preference will be given to Republicans in employing men.

Refused to be Missed.—There is a great excitement in social and church circles. A charity ball had been arranged for tomorrow night. Some ministers denounced it. The ball committee proposed to one of the ministers to abandon the ball and pay one thousand dollars to charity if he would raise a similar amount. The ministers commenced this morning and raised the money before 10 o'clock.

A TAX ON INCOMES.

Final Action of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A 2 per cent tax on incomes above \$4,000; an additional tax of 10 cents a gallon on whiskey; and a tax of 2 cents a pack on playing cards, was the decision reached by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee today. This conclusion was not unexpected inasmuch as the committee have been known for some time to be evenly divided on the proposition to tax incomes, with Turner or Georgia, occupying the only position of doubt.

The committee met at the Treasury Department this afternoon at 4 o'clock and determined to settle the question of an income tax before adjournment. It was represented by such of the gentlemen as favored the proposition, that a general income tax would yield the government an annual revenue of \$30,000,000; that making the exemptions include those incomes less than \$4,000 would limit it to a class amply able to afford it, and that in view of the larger deficit that will be caused by the reduction in customs duties there was no alternative but to adopt it. Some of the gentlemen who opposed the tax argued at length that the political effect would be fatal to the Democratic party, and that it would be better to limit the tax to corporations only and raise the additional revenue necessary from other sources. Mr. Coker of New York, insisted that an income tax ought to be laid upon all incomes whether large or small, and that any other course was unwise and undemocratic in that it did not fall on all alike.

When Chairman Wilson put the proposition to a vote, six of the eleven representatives present voted aye. These were McMullin, Bryan, Turner, Whitling, Bryan and Turner, and it was carried. The tax applies to the net earnings of corporations as well as to private incomes. It does not, however, apply to inheritances, although that suggestion was one of the earliest advanced when the matter first came up for consideration in the committee a month ago. The additional tax of ten cents a gallon on whiskey includes whiskey now in bond. With a view to making the tax fall as lightly as possible upon the owners of the bonded period it was decided to extend the bonded period to eight years. It is now three years. It was decided that the allowance for "outage" shall be limited to six years. The term "outage" is technically used to express the loss of revenue that is lost by evaporation and other causes after its manufacture.

The large revenue arising from the income tax caused the committee to recede from a tax of six cents a pack on playing cards and reduce it to two cents. The more especially as it was felt that the maximum tax would prove an embarrassment to the manufacturers. The tax of \$1.50 per thousand on cigars, upon which the committee agreed several weeks ago, was allowed to stand.

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee, will not present these revenue features, agreed upon today, formally to the House. He will announce tomorrow the conclusions reached by the committee, and will offer the items as an amendment to the tariff bill at the conclusion of the morning hour on Wednesday, and will make a short speech in explanation. The chairman is so exhausted with the labors of the preparation of the bill that he has imposed upon him, this being in condition of body or mind, as he expressed it tonight, to do the subject justice. He is unwilling that the discussion should be delayed, however, and has arranged to bring it up tomorrow with a view to disposing of it as quickly as possible. While there is no disposition on the part of either Mr. Wilson or the Democratic majority to prevent the Republicans from debating the matter fully, it is the chairman's intention to reach a vote on the bill January 17. Deducting Sundays, this will leave the bill before the House thirteen legislative days. It is Mr. Wilson's intention to limit general debate to five days. The remainder of the time will be occupied in considering the measure under the five-minute rule. Night sessions will be held in order that members who desire may have an opportunity to speak, but unless the present programme is changed, all debate will be closed on the 7th inst.

At the conclusion of Wilson's remarks tomorrow Burroughs of Michigan, one of the leading Republican members of the committee will speak in opposition to the bill.

Hotels and Liquors.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 4.—Section 21 of the new Dispensary law allows the managers of hotels to dispense liquors and wines to guests under certain restrictions.

The State Board of Control has prepared the following rules and regulations to govern hotels and has fixed them so that there can be no violation of the law.

1. The manager of the hotel, after giving the bond required, must receive a written appointment as assistant to the Dispenser from whom said liquors are obtained.

2. He will use the request book for orders from guests, the same as though purchased at the Dispensary, and the sales must conform in every respect to the requirements of the law, especially as to crossing out the labels and writing the request, using ink in all cases.

3. No liquors will be sold except by the bottle.

4. The prices on the wine card must be those charged at the Dispensary.

5. He will obtain the liquors or wines by the case form the Dispensary and report all sales, and pay over the amount due each day, getting new request books whenever needed and turning them over to the Dispenser as fast as filled.

6. No liquors shall be sold to any one but bona fide guests of the hotel, whose names are on the register.

7. Sales to miners or to men already intoxicated are forbidden and no second sales shall be made to any guest who becomes intoxicated.

ANOTHER DAY WASTED.

BOUTELLE SUCCEEDS IN AGAIN CAUSING AN ADJOURNMENT.

Many Democrats Not Present or Refuse to Vote—Uncertain When the Tariff Bill Can be Taken Up—A Bad Showing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—An air of expectation pervaded the House when it convened this morning and a determination was manifested on the part of the Democratic side to carry things in its own way today. Boutelle's success in tying up the House yesterday afternoon appeared to have borne fruit, and the Democrats seem to think they had a quorum of their own. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, and before the beginning of the first morning hour, Boutelle attempted to get his Hawaiian resolution before the House. The Speaker ruled that the motion to consider the resolution which was pending yesterday had expired when the House adjourned yesterday and might (he suggested) be renewed.

The call of committees was then completed without producing any result. The Speaker announced that the determination of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution having expired, it would devolve upon him to appoint regents for the ensuing term, and he accordingly named Wheeler of Alabama, Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Hitt of Illinois as such regents, all being reappointments.

Boutelle then called up and had read his resolution reciting that the executive had invaded the rights and privileges of Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration. This was the signal for a long and excited debate between Boutelle and McMullin—who champions the administration end of the controversy. McMullin raised the question of consideration in favor of the tariff bill.

Boutelle inquired whether it was a proper procedure to state for a purpose a question of consideration was raised. McMullin replied that he simply desired to be candid with the gentleman from Maine, and had stated his reasons for objecting to the consideration of the resolution.

Boutelle declared that the gentleman from Tennessee had gone beyond his parliamentary rights and he wished to call him to order.

Boutelle's interjection was considered and he moved its immediate consideration. The Speaker put the question to the House. On a viva voce vote, the majority being against the consideration, and thereupon Boutelle demanded a division.

The division resulted: Yeas 58 nays 121. Boutelle then demanded tellers, but McMullin called for the yeas and nays, as he said, to save time.

Boutelle was on his feet in a moment with an objection to McMullin's form of making a motion, and asserted that he (Boutelle) was trying to consume time. (Laughter.)

The Republicans refrained from voting to take up the Boutelle resolution, thereby hoping to break the quorum. On the yeas and nays there were 150 yeas against consideration, and 4 in favor of it, the Republicans generally refraining from voting. No quorum having voted, McMullin demanded a call of the House.