

## CONGRESS CONVENES

### But Little Was Done On the Opening Day Except to Meet and Adjourn

## USUAL FORMALITIES OBSERVED

The Senate in Session Only 13 Minutes and the House 53 Minutes—Greetings Between Members, the Great Floral Display and Numbers of Beautifully Gowned Women Among the Visitors Made a Familiar but Always Interesting Scene—Resolutions of Respect For Deceased Senators.

Washington, Special.—With the Senate in session 13 minutes and the House 53 minutes, the last session of the 53rd Congress was assembled today. The time of both bodies was devoted entirely to the usual formalities attended by scenes, familiar, but always interesting. There were the greetings between members, the great floral display and the hundreds of visitors, with beautifully gowned women predominating. Corridors, committee rooms and cloak rooms were thronged. The bustle extended even to the floors of the chambers, although no weighty legislative problems awaited solution.

Reading of the Message. After listening to the reading of the President's annual message to Congress the House adjourned until Wednesday. During the first 10 minutes of the session two minor routine matters were disposed of, but out side of these no other business was transacted.

Shortly after the clerk began to read the message printed copies were distributed among the members. Democrats and Republicans alike gave close attention to the utterances of the President and with the aid of the printed copies intently followed the clerk in the reading.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the message, which consumed one hour and 53 minutes, there was loud applause from the Republican side. The message, on motion of Mr. Payne, was referred to the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate. The Senate was in session for more than two hours, and in addition to listening to the reading of the President's message received a preliminary report from the merchant marine commission, witnessed the induction of Senators Knox and Crane into office, and in executive session referred the presidential nominations to the proper committees.

## Work of Wednesday.

Upon the convening the House, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial bill, and gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration immediately after the reading of the Journal. The House, on motion of Mr. Payne, of New York, went into committee of the whole for the purpose of referring certain portions of the President's message to the respective committees having jurisdiction of the several subjects. As soon as this was done, the House adjourned until tomorrow.

## In the Senate.

The Senate Wednesday reached a decision to take a vote on the Philippine civil government bill, providing for the construction of railroads on the islands from the 18th instant, and in addition transacted considerable other business. Mr. Platt, of New York, created something of a stir by introducing a bill providing for a reduction of the congressional representation of the Southern States on the ground that the States are deprived of their rights and Mr. Scott plucked the Senate into an exceptionally early debate by attempting to secure the passage of the bill granting pension to the telegraph operators of the civil war. The debate was not concluded. A large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and many petitions were presented. The discussion of the time for voting upon the Philippine bill brought out the fact that there is a general understanding that the Christmas holiday recess will begin on the 19th instant.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The annual fight on the Civil Service Commission was begun in the House Thursday during consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The opposition came from Messrs. Bartlett, of Georgia, Hepburn, of Iowa, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

The legislative bill was scrutinized carefully in consonance with the President's recommendation against extravagance. Mr. Bingham, in charge of the bill, was required constantly to explain some particular appropriation. The pay of the stenographers to committees of the House is reduced to \$5,000 per annum to \$2,000, and the House refused to accept the provision increasing the pay of the secretary to the Civil Service Commission. But little progress was made on the bills. The House passed the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill practically as it came from the committee and adjourned until Monday. With the disposal of the provisions relating to the Civil Service Commission, which yesterday caused so much discussion and criticism, there was no lengthy debate on any item today. Throughout the session the policy of retrenchment held full sway, and all attempts to increase salaries failed.

By the terms of a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, the House agreed to adjourn on Dec. 21 until January 4, 1905, for the usual Christmas holidays.

## IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held only a short session Thursday, and adjourned until Monday.

## A FIERY TRAGEDY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

### Family Murdered and Bodies Were Burned in Building

## OCCURRED IN THE HEART OF TOWN

### Charred Remains of Mr. E. B. Hughes, His Wife and Two Daughters Found in the Smoking Ruins of Their Home in the Center of Trenton, S. C.—A Bullet Through the Man's Head and the Skulls of the Women Crushed—Robbery the Supposed Motive—Governor Heyward Offers a Reward.

Augusta, Special.—A special to The Chronicle from Edgefield says: "The most hideous of all human horrors occurred at Trenton Thursday night, equal in horror to the Statorboro affair, if the general accepted theory be true that the victims were first murdered before the house was fired. At 5 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. E. B. Hughes, centrally located in the town, was discovered on fire. Neighbors rushed to the scene, and the fire had progressed so far that entrance to the house was impossible. At once inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of the inmates, it being thought that they had made their escape in their night clothes. As soon as the fire had died down sufficiently, a fearful scene met the eyes of the beholders. There lay the charred and almost unrecognizable bodies of the entire family, consisting of Mr. Hughes, his wife, Eva, and two young daughters, Emmie, aged 12, and Estelle, 14 years of age. Mr. Hughes' body lay just below where was situated the door leading from his room to the hall, with a bullet hole through the upper part of his head. A pistol with one empty chamber lay near by. Part of his charred clothes were on his person, showing that he was dressed at the time he met death. The body of his wife was on the bed springs, while those of the young ladies were similarly situated. The skulls of these three were crushed as if hit with an axe or some blunt instrument. Their bodies were found in a most unnatural position, with nothing to indicate a struggle, showing that they had been strangled and done to death while asleep. The news spread like wildfire and soon the entire surrounding country was on the scene.

"Under the direction of Solicitor Thurmond, a coroner's jury was impaneled, but as yet no testimony has been taken, it being thought best to await further developments. It was said three tracks were discovered leading from the field up to the rear of the house. The county blood hounds were secured and put on the trail, but this effort has availed nothing. The horror is veiled in mystery. Every external evidence goes to show that the family were all killed before the house was fired. One theory is the robbery; that upon being discovered, the robbers accomplished the murders and fired the house. Excitement runs high, but nothing rash will be done. Upon the request of Solicitor Thurmond, Governor Heyward has offered a reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

## LABOR WORLD.

The members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union are fully employed. The leather belt in many factories is being rapidly replaced by the electric motor.

The Fall River strikers have received the first installment of \$300 from the Federation of Labor.

The dispute between the coal miners and the Morris Run Coal Company became desperate and a strike was ordered.

The sixth annual ball of Buffalo (N. Y.) bartenders was held at Convention Hall, and surpassed all previous efforts and fulfilled every expectation.

On account of the Chicago manufacturers refusing to renew the usual connection with the union the Garment Workers have walked out in a body.

The third annual convention of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America will meet in Minneapolis beginning January 1, 1905.

The non-union boiler-makers working at the Hornsbyville (Pa.) shops of the islands have gone out in a body, showing that grievances exist there independent of unionism.

The Struthers' plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, at Youngstown, O., employing 450 men, will resume at once, after an idleness of a year and a half.

The Fall River manufacturers opened the mills to the strikers as scheduled. They were forced to sit down for an indefinite time because the workers would not accept work under the conditions offered.

The trend of Italians to the South is one of the striking features of the labor movement to-day. They find abundant work at top-notch prices awaiting them. Especially are they in demand about the cotton patch, the lumber districts and the coal mines.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Queen of the Netherlands is an enthusiastic farmer.

John C. Outler, Republican Governor-elect of Utah, was born at Sheffield, England.

The Dowager Empress of China has already spent nearly \$4,000,000 on her own monument.

The Prussian architect, Gustav Eber, celebrated his seventieth birthday a few weeks ago.

Lord Lansdowne has in his day signed five arbitration treaties: not up to Mr. Hay's record, however.

Emperor William has bestowed the Crown Order of the third class on Professor Starr W. Cutting, of Chicago University.

Judge Andrew J. Harlan, of Savannah, Mo., is the only surviving member of the Thirty-first Congress. He was born in Ohio in 1815.

The widow of President Benjamin Harrison has placed, in his memory a window in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

With the retirement of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, after twenty-nine years of service, will go the last pair of cowhide boots from the Senate.

Mr. Kato, who was formerly Japanese Minister at London, has purchased the Tokio newspaper, Nichi Shimbun, and he will personally conduct it.

Edvard von Hartmann is the first German philosopher who has lived to see one of his works reach its eleventh edition. It is his "Philosophy of the Unconscious," which first appeared in 1880.

Father Ambrose Agius, recently appointed delegate from Rome to the Philippines, was born in Egypt, educated in England, founded a Benedictine house at Malta, and is an "ostentatious peep."

## Mail Clerks' Good Work.

A mail pouch was brought to the Meriden, Conn., postoffice that had been run over and badly mutilated by the wheels of a railroad train. Some of the mail matter was almost destroyed, but by much work and perseverance the bits were put together and practically all of the letters delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed.

## HOT FOR WARSHIPS

### Russians Shooting Japanese Vessels With Good Aim

## MANY SHELLS STRIKE THEM

Japanese Enabled to Fire on the Vessels in Port Arthur Harbor After the Capture of 203-Metre Hill—A Number of Them Were Set on Fire and the Others Must Put to Sea or Suffer Irreparable Damage—Attack on Fortifications Continues Day and Night.

Tokio, By Cable.—The effective bombardment of the Russian battle-ships in Port Arthur, which began on Saturday last, was one of the results of the capture of 203-Metre Hill. Up to that time, the warships had been able to seek shelter from the Japanese fire under Pelyu Mountain, but the capture of the hill, November 29-30, enable the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels, with the result that a number of them have been set on fire, and the others must either put to sea or suffer irreparable damage.

The Port Arthur besiegers report as follows: "On Saturday, December 3, our naval guns bombarded the enemy's ships. The Poltava was struck six times, a vessel of the Retzva type was hit eight times, and on other ships sixteen shots took effect. On Monday following the same plan, the Poltava was hit seven times, and the Retzva eleven times, and the Rodkivan was hit on day and night. Two the afternoon one of our shells struck a magazine south of Pelyu Mountain, causing a heavy explosion. The conflagration which followed was not extinguished for two hours. The same day our heavy guns were directed at the enemy's ships. The Peresvet was struck five times and two shells were lodged in other ships. A vessel of the Poltava type was observed to be on fire for an hour, sending up a great volume of smoke.

The attacking operations against the Sushan Mountains forts eastward from day and night. The 28-millimeter quick-firers were captured Sunday in a half moon fort defending a counterscarp on Rihlung Mountain.

Trying to Retake the Hill. Tokyo, By Cable.—The Russians are nightly attacking 203-Metre Hill in a determined endeavor to retake the summit of the ground in the contention. The Japanese are increasing their defenses on the position and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 2,000 men in their effort to recapture the ground which the Japanese are holding in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men. The works against Suag Shu mountain and the forts to the eastward are progressing rapidly and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret. It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

Japs Fall into Ambuscade. Mukden, Special.—There is a persistent rumor that the "Japs" were sent to turn General Rensenkampff's flank has been repulsed with great loss. The story is not yet officially confirmed, but details are given with great circumstantiality. It is stated that General Rensenkampff, who knew the Japanese art of maneuvering, awaited the Japanese at the mouth of one of the captured passes, and that the Japanese turning, force threw themselves unsuspectingly into the ambuscade where, after the fight, the Russians collected 600 Japanese corpses which it has been impossible to collect, owing to the fire of the Japanese. This does not include the Japanese loss in wounded.

No Battle Imminent. Mukden, By Cable.—Everything now indicates that the prospect of an immediate encounter on a large scale has passed. During the fighting below Tsinkihitchen, the Russian loss was 25 men killed and 123 wounded, including two officers. Seventeen Japanese prisoners were taken, one of whom committed suicide.

Investigation Ordered. Elyria, Ohio, Special.—Judge Washburn has called a special grand jury at the direction of Prosecutor Lee Stroup, of Lorain county, to inquire into the Oberlin Bank failure. The jury will be drawn Thursday. An effort will be made to discover if any crimes were committed which come within the jurisdiction of the court. Oberlin is in Lorain county. It is reported that the action of Prosecutor Stroup was taken upon the request of a complaint of Andrew Carnegie. This report, however, cannot be confirmed. Subpoenas have been issued for President Beckwith and Cashier Spear, of the closed bank, to appear before the grand jury to testify.

Bank President Acquitted. Beaumont, Texas, Special.—The jury in the case of former President J. P. Withers, of the American National Bank, of Beaumont, charged with the misappropriation of \$38,000 of the funds of the bank, returned a verdict of not guilty. There were fifteen counts in the indictment covering five different transactions. He was acquitted on all counts.

Negro Boy Shoots Father. Laurens, Special.—San Dunlap, colored, was shot very seriously, possibly fatally, by his boy, Sam Dunlap, aged 15, at his home two miles east of the city Friday night as the result of a quarrel between the two. He was shot with a shot gun at close range, most of the charge taking effect in the abdomen. A physician was secured at a late hour who succeeded in extracting a quantity of shot from the wound.

Charters and Commissions. A commission was issued to the Parr Shoals Power company of Newberry, capitalized at \$50,000. The incorporators are H. L. Parr, Z. F. Wright, W. B. Housack, C. H. Cannon, and W. K. Slight of Newberry and A. L. Scott of Greenville.

The City Drug company of Greenville received a commission. The incorporators are J. H. Austin of Rock Hill and G. P. Neal of Greenwood. The capital is \$6,000.

Reward Offered. Maccas, Ga., Special.—A reward of \$300 and expenses has been offered for the capture of Maro S. Potter, the defaulting and fugitive cashier of the bank at Davisboro, Ga., where he is alleged to be more than \$20,000 short in his accounts. The reward is offered by the officials of the bank.

Potter is only 22 years old, weighs 200 pounds and has light hair and blue eyes. He is very popular, and his friends express surprise at his action.

Met Peculiar Death. Edgefield, Special.—Mr. T. B. Bailey, a son-in-law of the late Hon. O. D. Tillman, met with a tragic death last week while out hunting. He shot a squirrel which lodged in the limb of a tree. Mr. Bailey climbed the tree for the purpose of getting the squirrel, striking the ground and crushing his skull. He had a companion just before falling that he was sick and it is thought he was seized with apoplexy, which caused him to loosen his hold on the tree. He lived at Clarksville and was prominent citizen of the county.

Facts and information brought out at the annual meeting of the State board of health show that the small-pox situation is rapidly growing more serious throughout the State. The mortality percentage has been more than trebled since the first of January, and there are cases now in practically every county in the State. The board has at present particularly serious in Georgetown and in the lower part of the State. Secretary Evans reported that the mortality has increased to 3.12 per cent, since the first of January, as against a highest previous record of one per cent. The virulence of the disease in the lower part of the State in the Northern States, the mortality in some being as high as 30 per cent. So far this year the secretary reports 1,382 cases and 39 deaths, as against 1,922 cases and the previous year. The Marietta County Medical Society has petitioned both the Governor and the State board of health to have the town of McCall, in that county, Secretary Evans reported to the board this morning that when he was at McCall about two weeks ago, he saw two men at work in the knitting mill on the seventh day of eruption. He warned the authorities that the town would soon be full of the disease, but the physicians disagreeing as to the diagnosis, nothing was done to prevent the spread of the infection. The board is without authority to order a local quarantine unless the State board of health directs that action from the Governor, but the secretary was directed to call the attention of the town authorities to the fact that the State law compels them to adopt preventive measures against the spread of an infectious disease. In has already fallen to quarantine stations at Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, Port Royal and Helena, the board decided to memorialize the next Legislature to give the board the authority to transfer by lease or sale these stations to the Federal government, the State to be relieved of the expense of keeping them up, but to retain a supervision over them as has been done in the case of the Florida stations. The South Carolina stations are worth in the aggregate about \$75,000.

The annual report of Winthrop college was received Thursday by trustees and turned over to the State superintendent of education. Most of the facts and figures in the report have already been published and are familiar to the public. The cost of the college last year was \$61,689.63 and the total for 1904-5, \$65,691.63. The college next year will ask for a State appropriation of \$57,425.75.

Edwards, the alleged Eutawville lyncher, who has turned State's evidence, gave important testimony at the hearing before Magistrate McCoy at George's. Edwards was brought in by a penitentiary guard and immediately after giving his testimony, left the place in a buggy. His evidence resulted in Andrew Martin, Eastons, being held for trial. The prisoners will at once apply for bail. Edwards said that Butler and Piney Martin were not present at the drowning of the negro Beckhardt, but he implicated Piney Martin, who had not been arrested. According to Edwards, Palmer and the Martins tied the bar of iron to Beckhardt's body and threw him out into the stream and rowed him overboard.

Bank Robbed. Enid, Okla., Special.—The Farmers' State Bank, of Lawford, has been robbed by three men, who dynamited the safe, obtaining \$2,000 as their booty. While two robbers were inside, the third guarded them, holding the horses. The robbers escaped, making for the Glass mountains. A posse is in pursuit.

New Japanese Fortifications. Washington, Special.—Mr. Griscom, the American minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department that Mr. Fisher, the American vice consul at Nagasaki, reports that all shipping has been warned to keep 20 miles away from Pescadores, an island off the west coast of Formosa, and that it is reported that fortifications are being constructed at Seoul.

No More Assaults. Tokio, By Cable.—In disabling the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, precluding the possibility of its being able to reinforce the Russian second Pacific (Battle) squadron, the Japanese have accomplished the main object of the desperate assaults against the fortress which they have been making for the past three months. There is now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege they will avoid the assaults of the magnitude already attempted by their efforts, and instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

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## AN INTERESTING REPORT

### Capt. N. F. Walker's Annual Report as Superintendent Submitted to State Superintendent of Education.

## CHARGE VAST MOB

### With Enemies of the Government

## WILD SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG

### Great Anti-Government Demonstration and Measures Taken to Suppress It Caused Extensive Unpleasant Since the Riots of 1901—Previous Warnings in the Newspapers Only Served to Swell the Crowd of Students, Workmen and Young Women.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday Sunday in the Nevsky prospect and lasted about two hours. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the courtyard of the public buildings, emerged and suddenly charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets. This led to serious incidents, 50 persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cosacks stretched across the Nevsky prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this. The authorities last night got wind of the big anti-government demonstration planned for today by the Social Democratic party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly and this evening in every paper in black-face type was an explicit warning to the people, at their peril, to desist from going to the Nevsky prospect near the Moscow station. At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbance. The police on the Nevsky prospect were increased six times over and the devoraks, or house parter, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Gasean Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several court yards out of sight. Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who is at St. Petersburg, however, that Cosacks should be used and the chief of police issued explicit directions to avoid harsh measures unless it should become absolutely necessary.

The newspaper warning, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object of which they were designed, attracting seemingly the whole population of this vast city to the broad thoroughfare; and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, practically every sidewalk, the thorough on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snow-covered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs, filled mostly with the curious in throngs on the sidewalks, who were practically the student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor party. Towards 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the corner of the Hotel Europe, opposite the Gasean Cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. Then, when they were not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the sidewalk, a crowd, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd a blood red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in the crowd, waving frantically overhead; and they were greeted with a hoarse "Down with autocracy!" The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves crowded into doorways and hugged walls. Dismounted police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assaults. Then, like a flash, from behind the Kasean Cathedral, came a squadron of gendarmes. The doors of adjoining court yards were thrown back, and battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the ranks of spectators, who gladly scurried to cover. The main wedge of the demonstrators stood fast for a moment or two, but they were cut and sabred, though the wounds showed that the police struck principally with the flat of their sabres. The women were especially fierce in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled, and blood streamed down their faces.

While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations over the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses fiercely into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the court yards, the Hotel Europe and the Catholic Church. The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which mounted squadrons of the gendarmes patrolled the streets, and the policemen devoted themselves to keeping the crowd moving.

Considering the sharp fight the rioters had up the police acted humanely with the crowd, avoiding brutality and roughness in keeping the throng moving, and showing really more consideration than the police of many cities would under similar circumstances.

In the meantime those confined in the court yards, who were recognized as agitators, were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded first having their injuries dressed.

## General Cotton Market.

Cotton futures steady:

December	7.48@7.53
January	7.55@7.58
February	7.63@7.65
March	7.71@7.72
April	7.77@7.79
May	7.84@7.85
June	7.91@7.91
July	7.95@7.95

Spot cotton easy; sales, 1,750 bales, including 450 to arrive; quotations unchanged.

The future market opened quiet and from 3 to 10 points down, influenced by the cotton movement in Liverpool; also by dispatches from Texas exhibited by the bear element to the effect that country bankers of that State will only advance 25 per bale on cotton when well insured. Trading today was very quiet, the usual Saturday dullness being in evidence; the fluctuations were few and narrow. January opened 12 points lower at 7.47, sold down 1 point then advanced to 7.57 and finally lost 2 points to 7.55. The market closed steady with net losses of 3 to 6 points.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	7 1/2
Strict middling	7 1/4
Middling	7 1/4
Tinges	7 to 7 1/4
Stains	6 1/2 to 7

## South Carolina Items.

The railroad commission's decision made public last week practically dismisses the petition of the various commercial bodies of the State for the reduction in inter-State rates on the ground that these rates are excessive and oppressive and above what they are in North Carolina and Virginia, and therefore give Virginia cities undue advantage in this territory over Charleston and other South Carolina distributing points. The decision is a great surprise to those who have been working for a reduction in the rates now for over a year, as they had been confidently expecting a victory. In the standard cotton law, a straight rate of 35 cents is made for over ten miles, in the fertilizer tariff the rate is made straight \$2.75 instead of a rate ranging between \$2.75 and \$3.05 and in the rate of flour in barrels there is a parallel reduction of two cents on each haul period of ten miles.

The Secretary of State Friday issued a commission to the Carolina Water, Light and Power Company, a \$250,000 concern at Marion, which proposes to put up power plants "in South Carolina and elsewhere." The incorporators are J. W. Johnson and W. J. Montgomery. A commission also went to the Bank of Starr, in Anderson county. The capital is \$15,000 and the incorporators are: Albert S. Bowie, J. H. Pruitt, J. W. Bowie, J. T. Sturkey, M. G. Bowie, Bessie Allen and J. R. Vandiver. A charter was issued to the People's Building and Loan Association of Dillon, capitalized at \$120,000. T. A. Dillon is president, J. H. Davis, vice-president and W. A. Blizard, secretary.

## Negro Boy Shoots Father.

Laurens, Special.—San Dunlap, colored, was shot very seriously, possibly fatally, by his boy, Sam Dunlap, aged 15, at his home two miles east of the city Friday night as the result of a quarrel between the two. He was shot with a shot gun at close range, most of the charge taking effect in the abdomen. A physician was secured at a late hour who succeeded in extracting a quantity of shot from the wound.